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Ontario Legislative Assembly

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOL. XXV.—PART I.

THIRD SESSION OF SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

28802
8/8/93

SESSION 1893.

TORONTO:
PRINTED FOR LUD. K. CAMERON, QUEEN'S PRINTER,
BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1893.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Accounts (*Dominion and the Provinces*)	65	*Printed.*
Accounts, Public	14	"
Agricultural and Arts, Report	11	"
Agricultural College, Report	22	"
Agricultural Societies, Analysis	60	*Not printed.*
Anatomy, Inspector, Bodies received by	71	*Printed.*
Asylums, Report	8	"
Baxter, Judge, commutation	33	*Not printed.*
Bee-Keepers' Association, Report	83	*Printed.*
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	5	"
Blind Institute, Report	6	"
Bonds and Securities	53	*Not printed.*
Canadian Institute, Report	23	*Printed.*
Cattle, Dehorning, Report	2	"
Central Farmers' Institute, Report	84	"
Cholera regulations	66	"
Colonization Roads and Bridges	78	"
Crown Lands Report	17	"
Dairymen's and Creameries', Report	16	*Printed.*
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report	7	"
Dehorning Cattle, Report	2	"
Division Courts, Report	26	"
Drainage Commission, Report	32	"
Duffern License Commissioners, correspondence	91	*Not printed.*
Education, Report	3	*Printed.*
" publication of Text-Books, O. in C	42	*Not printed.*
" publication of French Grammar	43	"
" lecturers at School of Pedagogy	44	"
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" Niagara Falls High School	46	"
" Toronto Junction High School	47	"
" Inspector of Model Schools, duties of	48	"
" County pupils attending High Schools	52	*Printed.*
" appointment, resignations and dismissals	54	"
" names of authors and publishers of text-books	55	"
Elections, Returns	75	"
Elgin House of Industry, Report	39	*Not printed.*
Entomological Society, Report	12	*Printed.*
Estimates	15	"

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Factories Inspectors, Report	25	*Printed.*
Farmers' Institute, Central, Report	84	"
Fire Ranging, expenditure	41	"
Fish and Game, Report	76	"
Forest Reservation and National Park, Report	31	"
Forestry, Forest Schools Management, Report	30	"
Fruit Growers', Report	13	"
Game and Fish, Report	76	*Printed.*
Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories, Report	9	"
Government Roads	78	"
Health, Report	28	*Printed.*
" regulations *re* cholera	66	"
" regulations *re* ice supply	67	"
Hospitals, Report	38	"
Houses of Refuge, Report	10	"
Ice, regulations *re* supply and storage	67	*Printed.*
Immigration, Report	18	"
Industries, Bureau of, Report	20	"
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Jones *vs.* Sharpe, correspondence	63	"
Judicature Act, commutation	33	"
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Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor	57	*Printed.*
Lands sold, amounts due on	68	*Printed.*
Legal Offices, Report	27	"
Librarian, Report	37	*Not printed.*
Lieutenant-Governor, appointment	57	*Printed.*
Liquor Licenses, Report	19	"
" number issued	49	"
" convictions in N. Ontario	88	*Not printed.*
Magdalen Asylums, Report	10	*Printed.*
Manley, conduct of	51	*Not printed.*
Medical Council, sums paid to members	86	*Printed.*
Middlesex Registry Office, vacancies in	58	*Not printed.*
Mines, Report of Bureau	85	*Printed.*
Mosgrove, Judge, commutation	34	*Not printed.*
Municipal indebtedness	89	*Printed.*
Municipal Taxation, Report	73	"
Municipal Treasurers, defalcations	79	"
Orphan Asylums, Report	10	*Printed.*
Ottawa Separate Schools, correspondence	50	"
Paget and Regan, correspondence	63	*Not printed.*
Pedagogy, lecturers	44	"
Pedgaogy, appointments and dismissals	54	*Printed.*

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Plebiscite Petitions	93	*Printed*
Poultry and Pet Stock, Report	82	"
Prisons, Report	9	"
Proton Commissioner	64	*Not printed.*
Public Accounts	14	*Printed.*
Public Works, Report	24	"
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Report	69	*Printed.*
Railway Documents	59	*Printed.*
Refuge, Houses of, Report	10	"
Registrars' fees	81	"
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Scott Act By-laws	87	*Not printed.*
Secretary and Registrar, Report	90	*Printed.*
Statutes, Revised, disposal of	35	*Not printed.*
Statutes, Sessional, disposal of	36	"
Tavern and Shop Licenses, Report	19	*Printed.*
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Timber berths, offered for sale in 1892	62	"
Timber berths, purchasers in 1890	74	"
Timber sales from 1871	92	"
Timber, estimated quantity	72	"
Titles, Report of Master	61	"
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Toronto Normal School, appointments, etc.	54	*Printed.*
Toronto University, Report	70	"
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" Finance Report	21	"
Upper Canada College, Report	29	*Printed.*
York Branch River Bridge	80	*Not printed.*
York House of Industry, Report	40	"

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Arranged in Numerical Order with their Titles at full length; the dates when Ordered and when presented to the Legislature; the name of the Member who moved the same, and whether Ordered to be Printed or not.

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No. 1.. Report of the Standing Committee on the Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, on the subject of Re-organization. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 2.. Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the practice of Dehorning Cattle. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 3.. Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1892, with Statistics of 1891, in which is included the Reports upon the Scientific Institutions and School of Practical Science. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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No. 4.. Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 5.. Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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No. 6.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the education and instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 7.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 8.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 9.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories, for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 10.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 11.. Report of the Agriculture and Arts Association for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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No. 12.. Report of the Entomological Society for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 13.. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 14.. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 15.. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*) Estimates for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Printed.*) Estimates required for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 1st May, 1893. (*Not printed.*) Estimates (supplementary) for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 25th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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No. 16.. Report of the Dairymen's and Creameries' Associations of the Province for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 17.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 18.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 19.. Report upon the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Act for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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No. 20.. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 21.. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance, University of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 22.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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No. 23 . Report for the Canadian Institute for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 24.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 25.. Reports of the Inspectors of Factories of the Province for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 26.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 27.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 28.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 29.. Report of Upper Canada College for the year ending 30th June, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 30.. Papers and Reports upon Forestry, Forest Schools, Administration and Management. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

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No. 31.. Report of the Royal Commission on Forest Reservation and National Park. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 32.. Report of the Drainage Commission for the Province, 1892-3. Presented to the Legislature, 4th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 33.. Copy of an Order in Council commuting the fees payable to His Honour Judge Baxter, under the Surrogate Courts Act. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 34.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the payment of Surrogate Court fees to His Honour, Judge Mosgrove. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 35.. Statement as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 36.. Statement as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 37.. Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 38.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 39.. Report of the House of Industry and Refuge, County of Elgin. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 40.. Report on the House of Industry, County of York. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 41.. Return to an Order of the House, of the sixth day of April, 1892, shewing the expenditure in each year, since the system of fire ranging has been established for that service, the amount of refunds in each year, and the amount remaining unpaid on account of the licensee's share of the expenditure. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1893. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Printed.*)

No. 42.. Copy of an Order-in-Council approving of certain agreements in regard to publication of Text Books. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 43.. Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting a certain indenture of agreement in regard to the publication of the High School French Grammar. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 44.. Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting the appointment of Lecturers at the School of Pedagogy for the Session of 1892-93. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 45.. Copy of an Order inCouncil raising the High School at Goderich to the status of a Collegiate Institute. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 46.. Copy of an Order-in-Council relating to the establishment of a High School at Niagara Falls. Presented to the Legislature, 11th, April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 47.. Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting the establishment of a High School at Toronto Junction. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 48.. Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting the performance, during his absence through illness, of certain of the duties of the Inspector of Model Schools. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1893. (*Not printed*)

No. 49.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventeenth day of March, 1892, for a Return shewing the number of liquor licenses issued in each year from 1876 to 1891, both inclusive. The gross fund raised from licenses in each of the same years. The sums paid out of the said fund in each of the same years to the Province and the Municipalities respectively, and the sums the Municipalities have imposed by by-law over and above the Statutory Duties in each of the same years. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1893. Mr. *Clancy.* (*Printed.*)

No. 50.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between Mr. Inspector White and the Board of Separate School Trustees of the City of Ottawa, together with copies of all reports made by the Inspector to the said Board, with reference to the Separate Schools of the City, during the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1893. Mr. *Whitney.* (*Printed.*)

No. 51.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fifth day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education, Sir Daniel Wilson, and one Manley, late caretaker or janitor of the School of Practical Science, or any other person or persons, relating to the conduct of said Manley while janitor, and his dismissal from said position. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1893. Mr. *Whitney.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 52.. Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing the number of County pupils attending High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in Towns separated from Counties for Municipal purposes, for each of the past three years ending 30th June; the amounts paid by said Counties to the said High Schools and Collegiate Institutes

for the same period; the amounts paid by said Counties to the said High Schools and Collegiate Institutes under the High Schools Act of 1891. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1893. Mr. *Preston.* (*Printed*)

No. 53.. Statement of Bonds and Securities registered by Officers of the Province during the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 54.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fifth day of March, 1892, for a Return giving the names of all persons who have been appointed to, who have resigned and been dismissed from positions in the Toronto Normal School, the Toronto Model School and the School of Pedagogy, within the last five years, together with copies, in each case, of all correspondence relating to the same between the Minister of Education or any member of the Government, or any officer of the Department of Education and the parties in question, or any other person or persons. Also, copies of all petitions, memorials and communications addressed to the Minister of Education, or any member of the Government, on the part of any, or all of the students of the Toronto Normal School, the Toronto Model School and the School of Pedagogy, within the last five years, and of any replies thereto on the Department of Education or the Government. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1893. Mr. *Whitney.* (*Printed.*)

No. 55 . Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing the names of all authors and publishers of Public and High School text-books, with the respective books published by them and the prices thereof. Also, for the copies of all correspondence by or with the Minister of Education, or any officer of his department, respecting the price or publication of Public or High School text-books, subsequent to that already brought down. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1893. Mr. *Kerns.* (*Printed.*)

No. 56.. Report of the Toronto General Trusts Company for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 57.. Copy of Commission appointing the Honourable George Airey Kirkpatrick, P.C., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and of the instructions thereto attached. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 58.. Return to an Order of the House of the tenth day of April, 1893, for a Return shewing how often, in the past ten years, the office of Registrar of Deeds for the North and East Ridings of the County of Middlesex has become vacant; the dates when the vacancies occurred and when they were filled, and, if the office is now vacant, how long the vacancy has continued. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1893. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 59.. Papers and Documents relating to the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway Company, and the Central Counties Railway Company. Presented to the Legislature, 25th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 60.. Analysis of Reports of Electoral District and Township Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in Ontario for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 21st April, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 61.. Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 21st April. 1893. (*Printed*)

No. 62.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the 12th day of April, 1893, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of the timber berths offered for sale at the sale of 13th October, 1892, and of the births then sold, including those sold by private contract after the auction sale, with the area of each berth, the price *per* square mile paid, the names of the several purchasers, the sums received on account of purchase money, the date of the payment thereof and the sums (if any) remaining unpaid on the 1st January, 1893, and shewing whether any, and if so which of the said berths had been previously sold, and when and to whom and for what price, and also for a return of a copy of the advertisement and conditions of sale, and of the Order-in-Council authorizing the sale. Presented to the Legislature, 24th April, 1893. Mr. *Whitney.* (*Printed.*)

No. 63.. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th day of April, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any officer of the Department of Crown Lands and George Paget and John Regan, or either of them, on the subject of, or with reference to an action in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, between F. J. Jones plaintiff, and James Sharpe, Peter McDermott, George Paget and John Regan defendants, which said action was tried, or partially tried, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Rose at Hamilton, on the 2nd day of October, 1890, and settled by the parties thereto. Giving also, copies of all correspondence between the said Commissioner, or any such officer, and any other person or persons on the subject of or with reference to, the said action. Presented to the Legislature, 24th April, 1893. Mr. *Whitney.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 64.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the first day of April, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of the Order in-Council for the appointment of a Commissioner to examine into the claims of the Township of Proton in respect of the Land Improvement Fund, of the Commission used in pursuance thereof, and for a statement in detail of all expenses incurred in respect of the enquiry and report. Presented to the Legislature, 25th April, 1893. Mr. *Meredtth.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 65... Copy of an Order-in-Council adopting the first agreement of submission to the Arbitrators appointed for the settlement of the accounts between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and as between the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 66.. Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, with respect to Cholera, approved by Order-in-Council, dated 11th April, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 67.. Copy of an Order-in-Council approving of the Regulations respecting the sources of supply and the place of storage of Ice intended for domestic use or cooling purposes, adopted by the Provincial Board of Health. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 68.. Return in part, to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing by Townships the amount remaining unpaid on the

31st December last on lands sold, of (1) Crown Lands, (2) Common School Lands, (3) Grammar School Lands, (4) Railway Lands, and the aggregate amount due in respect of each of the said classes of lands, distinguishing the amounts due for principal and interest respectively. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1893. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Printed*)

No. 69.. Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. Presented to the Legislature, 28th April, 1893. (*Printed*)

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No. 70.. Report of the University of Toronto for the year 1891-92, including the Reports of the University and College Councils, together with the Bursar's statement for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 17th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 71.. Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing the number of bodies received by the Inspector of Anatomy, during each of the past five years from (1) Charitable Institutions (2) Criminal Institutions and (3) all other sources in the Province. Shewing also, the number of persons who have died from natural causes in each of the above named institutions during the same period, and the number of the criminal class who had spent ten years or more in prison before dying in prison, and the number of persons who during the same period have died at the hands of the executioner. Presented to the Legislature, 1st May, 1893. Mr. *Meacham.* (*Printed.*)

No. 72.. Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of March, 1892, for a Return, shewing the estimated quantity of Pine Timber now standing upon the Crown domain of the Province and the estimated value thereof, setting the same forth as far as practicable by a description, by number or otherwise, of the berths upon which the same is standing, and where the territory has not been divided into timber berths, shewing the localities as far as practicable, and also shewing the data upon which such estimates are based, as far as practicable. Presented to the Legislature, 1st May, 1893. Mr. *Wood* (*Hastings*) (*Printed*)

No. 73.. Report of the Commission on Municipal Taxation. Presented to the Legislature, 5th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 74.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the twelfth day of April, 1893, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of the names of the several purchasers of the timber berths disposed of at the sale of October, 1890, and of the sales, if any, which were not carried out, and of the amounts, if any, remaining unpaid on account of the purchase money, if any, of such of lots and of a copy of the Order in Council authorizing the sale and of the advertisement and conditions of sale. Presented to the Legislature, 4th May, 1893. Mr. *Campbell* (*Algoma.*) (*Printed.*)

No. 75.. Return from the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly, in the Electoral District of the City of Toronto, of the County of Peel, and the City of Toronto, since the General Election of 1890, shewing:— (1) The number of votes polled for each candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful candidate was returned. (3). The total number of votes polled in each District. (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled. (5) The

number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last census. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 76.. Report of the Ontario Game and Fish Commission. Presented to the Legislature, 11th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 77.. Return to an Order of the House of the third day of May, 1893, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the License Inspector of North Brant, or other parties, and the License Department, of any member of the Government, in connection with the application of William T. Jenkinson for a tavern license in polling sub division No. 10, Brantford Township. Presented to the Legislature, 8th May, 1893. (Mr. *McCleary.*) (*Not printed.*)

No. 78.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of April, 1893, for a Return shewing, separately for each County, the expenditure on colonization, Government, or County Roads and Bridges, by the Crown Lands Department, in the Counties of Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Addington and Frontenac during the year 1892, with the location and amount expended on each road and bridge, and giving the name of the overseer in charge, and the amount received by such overseer, for his own services out of each expenditure. Presented to the Legislature, 8th May, 1893. Mr. *Wood* (*Hastings*) (*Printed.*)

No. 79.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of March, 1892, for a Return shewing amounts of defalcations made by the Treasurers of any of the Municipalities in the Province of Ontario during the years 1871 to 1891, both inclusive. Shewing also, the amounts any of said municipalities have lost during the same time for want of sufficient sureties being given by said Treasurers, and also shewing the number of Commissions of Enquiry into the finances of municipal corporations issued during said years under Section 383 of the Municipal Act. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1893. Mr. *Balfour.* (*Printed.*)

No. 80.. Return to an order of the House of the nineteenth day of April, 1893, for a Return of copies of all correspondence in connection with an application for a new Bridge over York Branch River, between lots 20 and 21, in the Township of Carlow, in the County of Hastings, during the year 1892, and all papers or memoranda connected therewith. Presented to the Legislature, 10th May, 1893. Mr. *Wood* (*Hastings.*) (*Not printed.*)

No. 81.. Returns of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1892, under the provisions of R.S.O. 1887. cap. 114, sec. 100, with which are contrasted receipts of the same nature in the years 1890 and 1891. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 82.. Reports of the Poultry and Pet Stock Associations for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 83.. Report of the Bee-Keepers Association for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 84.. Report of the Central Farmers' Institute for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 85.. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 86.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of May, 1893, for a Return from the Treasurer of the Medical Council, giving a detailed statement of the sums paid to each member of the Medical Council during the past five years, for travelling expenses and hotel accommodation while attending Council and Committee meetings, and also of the details of the amount not down in the financial returns for 1890, 1891 and 1892, under the heading "Expenses of Legislation." Presented to the Legislature, 12th May, 1893. Mr. *Waters.* (*Printed.*)

No. 87.. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the number of votes polled in favor of, and against, the Scott Act By-laws when last carried in the different Counties and Cities of this Province. Also, the number of votes polled when the same Counties or Cities repealed such By-laws, and including the vote in those Counties and Cities where the By-laws, under this Act, did not pass. Presented to the Legislature, 16th May, 1893. Mr. *Gibson* (*Huron.*) (*Not printed.*)

No. 88.. Return to an Order of the House of the tenth day of May, 1893, for a Return of all convictions under the Liquor License Act in the Riding of North Ontario during the years 1891 and 1892. Also, of all moneys paid to the License Inspector for salary and expenses during said years, distinguishing the amounts paid for salary and the amounts paid for expenses. Also, of the particulars of any fines which may have been remitted during said years. Also, of the gross amounts of money received by the inspector in his official capacity during said two years, and a detailed statement of the amounts disbursed by him during the same time, shewing to whom and for what such disbursements were made. Presented to the Legislature, 16th May, 1893. Mr. *Glendinning.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 89.. Statement of the amounts loaned to the Municipalities of the Province under the Tile, Stone and Timber Act from 1st January, 1890, to 31st December, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 90.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. (*Printed.*)

No. 91.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of May, 1893, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government and the License Commissioners of the County of Dufferin, or any other parties, concerning the resignation of the late License Inspector for the County, Mr. Anderson. Also, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the said License Commissioners, or other parties, concerning the appointment of the present Inspector, Mr. Dodds. Presented to the Legislature, 19th May, 1893. Mr. *Barr* (*Dufferin.*) (*Not printed.*)

No. 92.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of April, 1893, for a Return giving, except that already brought down, the dates of all Crown Timber Sales from 1871, as follows: The date of sale, the number and extent of the different timber berths in square miles, and the prices obtained at each such sale, *per* square mile. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd May, 1893. Mr. *Preston.* (*Printed.*)

No. 93.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the number of petitions that have been presented to the House during the present Sessi n asking for a plebiscite on the temperance question from temperance societies, churches and municipal corporations, giving the numbers from each in the order named. Also, shewing the nnmbers fr:m each of the above-named bodies in favor of Provincial or other Prohibition, respectively. And the number of Petitions in favor of Bill (No. 70,) To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd May, 1893. Mr. *Field.* (*Printed.*)

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

REPORT OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON THE

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

ON THE SUBJECT OF

REORGANIZATION.

1892.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1892

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE

ON THE

FACULTY OF MEDICINE ON THE SUBJECT OF REORGANIZATION.

1892.

The Committee on the Medical Faculty beg leave to report, as follows :—

1. We have held many meetings with a view to the discharge of the important duty devolving upon us in connection with the appointments to the Medical Faculty, to be made pursuant to the statute, during this year.

2. We have thought it necessary to take a comprehensive view of the situation, and to avail ourselves of the experience of the last five years in reaching our conclusions.

3. We have to recommend several changes in the organization, which seem to us necessary for the efficient conduct of the work : but we have thought it better not altogether to discard considerations arising out of the inception of the Faculty and the status of individuals, and our recommendations have been to some extent affected by these considerations.

4. Therefore our proposals as to reorganization are limited ; but they make in our opinion a very great improvement in the existing condition of affairs, and will also afford the opportunity of still further improvement from time to time, as occasion allows

5. Accordingly we recommend that on the occasion of any vacancy hereafter in the staff, the Committee on the Medical Faculty reconsider the organization of the branch in which such vacancy may take place, before advising as to the action to be taken.

Lecturers and Demonstrators Generally (not Including Assistants).

6. We recommend that in cases of first appointments to the staff they be for one year only, and that in other cases they be for not longer than three years ; with eligibility for reappointment in all cases.

Anatomy.

7. Our first enquiry was on the subject of Anatomy, in which, owing to the re-arrangement of fees lately effected, and the new conditions created by the occupation of part of the Biological Building, as well as the experience of the past, it appears to us that substantial reorganization should take place.

8. We recommend that there should be one Professor and Demonstrator, in practical charge of the Medical Faculty accommodation in the Biological Building; partaking in and responsible for the conduct of the instruction in and work of the dissecting room, and taking charge of the Registers and clerical work connected with the medical instruction in this building; and also giving didactic instruction and demonstrations to the first and second year students. The duties of this office would in effect preclude the Professor from continuing in general medical practice; and he would thus require, as in the case to be hereafter mentioned, of the Professor of Pathology, special consideration with reference to salary.

9. We believe that the work of instruction in Primary Anatomy can be best and most effectually discharged by the Assistant Demonstrators, dealing with their classes in the earlier part of the session; and we recommend accordingly. In this connection it has been suggested that this work of instruction could be best discharged if the attendance of the first year students commenced in the beginning of September.

10. We think that the instruction in Topographical Anatomy to students of the third and fourth year, whose other instruction is obtained exclusively in the old School Building, and in connection with the Hospital, should be given at the old School Building; and we recommend accordingly.

11. We think that the number of Assistant Demonstrators should be increased; that all appointments to the office of Assistant Demonstrator should be for one year; that all should be paid a small amount for the first year; that no reappointment should be made for the second or any subsequent year, save on condition of proved efficiency and satisfactory discharge of duty; that those who are appointed to a second term should receive an improved stipend; and that, out of the number appointed for the approaching year there should, at the end of that year, be selected a Senior Assistant Demonstrator who should receive a larger stipend; and that a Senior Assistant Demonstrator should be selected yearly thereafter.

12. In the case of this, as of other departments, we recommend changes, with a view to simplification and aptitude, in the style of the office of the instructors.

13. We recommend that the staff in Anatomy consist of—

(1) Professor of Anatomy.
Appointment recommended: Dr. J. H. Richardson.

(2) Associate Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy.
Appointment recommended: Dr. Alexander Primrose.

(3) Lecturer on Anatomy.
Appointment recommended: Dr. H. Wilberforce Aikins.

(4) Nine Assistant Demonstrators, including the Senior Assistant to be appointed as above. Minimum duties, two hours a day in instruction and demonstration in the dissecting room; besides work in the osteological and dissecting rooms to be assigned to them by the Demonstrator.

Recommendation as to appointments: It is suggested that these appointments be made on the recommendation of the committee, after consultation with the Associate Professor and Demonstrator.

14. We recommend that Professor Richardson's duty be (at his option to be declared before the first day of July, A.D. 1892) either (*a*) that of delivering, at the Biological Building, to the first and second year students, fifty lectures or lecture demonstrations, or (*b*) that of delivering, at the old School Building, to the third and fourth year students, fifty lectures or lecture demonstrations on Topographical Anatomy; and that in the event of his not declaring an option, his duty be that secondly stated.

15. We recommend that Professor Primrose's duties be those described in the eighth clause; and that his didactic work include the delivery of at least 50 lectures or lecture demonstrations.

16. We recommend that it be the duty of the lecturer to give at least 50 lectures or demonstrations, taking that division of the work mentioned in the fourteenth clause, which is not assigned to Professor Richardson.

17. We recommend that it be the duty of the Assistant Demonstrators to give the necessary instruction in Primary Anatomy to their classes in the early part of the session, in addition to the work of demonstration during the session.

18. We recommend that the attention of the Medical Faculty be called to the importance of arranging the time-table so that the work in the dissecting room may interfere as little as possible with the tuition hours.

Surgery.

19. We recommend that the staff consist of—

(1) Professor of Surgery.
Appointment recommended: Dr. W. T. Aikins. Minimum duty 50 lectures.

(2) Professor of Clinical Surgery.
Appointment recommended: Dr. McFarlane. Minimum duty 50 lectures or lecture demonstrations, or an equivalent number of lectures and clinics. (In this and all other cases two clinics are rated as one lecture.)

(3) Professor of Clinical Surgery.
Appointment recommended: Dr. Irving H. Cameron. Minimum duty 50 lectures or lecture demonstrations, or an equivalent number of lectures and clinics.

(4) Associate Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
Appointment recommended: Dr. George A. Peters. Minimum duty 50 lectures or lecture demonstrations, or an equivalent number of lectures and clinics

Pathology.

20. We recommend that the staff consist of—

(1) Professor of Pathology.
Appointment recommended: Dr. John Caven. With duties as to the old School Building, and as to the work and registers there analogous to those prescribed for Professor Primrose in his branch, and including, besides the practical work referred to in his appended memo., the delivery of at least 50 lectures or lecture demonstrations.

We append a resolution and enclosure from the Medical Faculty with reference to this subject. To this case the observations contained in the eighth paragraph of this report as to the nature of the duties, and the necessity of special remuneration apply.

(2) Demonstrator of Pathology. Minimum duty, 50 lectures or lecture demonstrations, or equivalent practical work.

It is suggested that this appointment be made on the recommendation of the committee, after consultation with the Professor.

Medicine.

21. We recommend that the staff consist of—

(1) Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
Appointment recommended: Dr. J. E. Graham. Minimum duty, 50 lectures or an equivalent number of lectures and clinics.

(2) Associate Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
Appointment recommended: Dr. A. McPhedran. Minimum duty, 50 lectures or an equivalent number of lectures and clinics.

(3) Lecturer in Clinical Medicine.
Appointment recommended: Dr. W. P. Caven. Minimum duty, 70 lectures or an equivalent number of lectures and clinics.

Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

22 We recommend that the staff consist of—

(1) Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics.
Appointment recommended: Dr. J. M. McCallum. Minimum duty, 50 lectures or an equivalent number of lectures and clinics.

(2) Demonstrator of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
Appointment recommended: Dr. O. R. Avison. Minimum duty, 50 lectures or demonstrations.

Gynæcology.

23. We recommend that there be—

A Professor of Gynæcology.
Appointment recommended: Dr. Uzziel Ogden. Minimum duty, 50 lectures or an equivalent number of lectures and clinics.

Obstetrics.

24. We recommend that there be—

A Professor of Obstetrics.
Appointment recommended: Dr. Adam H. Wright. Minimum duty, 50 lectures or an equivalent number of lectures and clinics.

Opthalmology, Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology.

25. We recommend that the staff consist of—

(1) Professor of Opthalmology and Otology.
Appointment recommended: Dr. R. A. Reeve. Minimum duty, 20 lectures or an equivalent number of lectures and clinics.

(2) Clinical Lecturer in Opthalmology.
Appointment recommended: Dr. G. H. Burnham. Minimum duties, 12 lectures or an equivalent number of lectures and clinics.

(3) Clinical Lecturer in Laryngology and Rhinology.
Appointment recommended: Dr. G. McDonagh. Minimum duty, 12 lectures or an equivalent number of lectures and clinics.

Hygiene.

26. We recommend that there be—

A Professor of Hygiene.
Appointment recommended: Dr. W. Oldright. Minimum duty, 25 lectures.

Toxicology.

27. This subject has been heretofore taught to the students in the earlier year by Dr. Ellis, in connection with the practical work in Chemistry, and to the students in the later year by the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

We recommend that it be taught for the future in connection with practical laboratory work to the students in both years, and that arrangements should, if possible, be made for such instruction in connection with the laboratories of the School of Practical Science or of the University.

It is impossible to deal satisfactorily with the permanent arrangements except in connection with the arrangements for the teaching of Chemistry, not now completed.

Accordingly, we propose for the next year, pending the completion of such arrangements, the temporary appointment of a Lecturer in Toxicology. Minimum duty, 25 lectures or demonstrations.

We defer the recommendation of the appointee till after the action of the Senate on this report.

Medical Jurisprudence.

28. It appears to us that the teaching in this subject can be improved by a reorganization, providing for the appointment of an expert on the legal, as well as one on the medical side, and we recommend that the staff consist of—

(1) A Medical Lecturer. Minimum duty, 45 lectures.

(2) A Legal Lecturer. Minimum duty, 5 lectures.

We defer the recommendation of appointees till after the action of the Senate on this report.

Medical Psychology.

29. The condition in this branch has somewhat changed by the addition of the subject to the curriculum of the Medical Council. It is now, therefore, compulsory in both courses. In case an ordinary professorship were continued and Dr. Clark, the present Professor were appointed, difficulties might arise with reference to the attendance of the students of Trinity Medical School on his lectures, without registering with us or payment of our fees; and since Dr. Clark is, as the Superintendent of the Toronto Insane Asylum, a public officer, it may be claimed that the facilities for instruction by him should be open to the students from all quarters, without any requisition as to registration in or payment to one particular institution. Dr. Clark's remuneration at present consists of the fee of $5 paid by each student, which fee he receives.

It is thought best on the whole to recommend that there be an extra mural Professor in this subject.

Appointment recommended: Dr. D. Clark. Minimum duty, 12 lectures or an equivalent number of lectures and Clinics.

It is recommended that Dr. Clark be entitled to the fee, not exceeding $5, charged by him to each student, to be collected by him from the student, to whom he will give the necessary ticket. This fee, of course, is extra the lump sum fee payable under the statute for instruction in other subjects.

Arts Subjects.

30. As the new arrangements involve provision for the teaching by the staff in Arts of the Arts subjects, we recommend the abolition of the Professorship of Chemistry, the Demonstratorship of Practical Biology, and the Demonstratorship of Histology.

The provision for this teaching does not fall within our province, but we call the attention of the Senate to the need of early action thereon.

Professors no Longer on Staff.

31. It will be observed that it is proposed to discontinue the Professorship of Primary Anatomy, held by Dr. M. H. Aikins, that of Medical Jurisprudence (including Toxicology), held by Dr. W. W. Ogden, and that of Chemistry, held by Dr. Ellis, and that Dr. Wright has resigned his chair.

We recommend that, as was done in the case of Dr. Thorburn, each of these gentlemen be appointed an Emeritus Professor under the statute.

Secretariat.

32. Our plan involves the discharge of a considerale part of the present work of the Secretary by Professor Primrose at the Biological Building and Professor Caven at the old School Building.

It seems to us that a further part would fall properly within the functions of the Registrar; that the preparation of the Calendar should devolve on a Committee of the Faculty; that there would remain very slight duties to be discharged by a Secretary; and that the emoluments of such an office should not exceed $100 a year; for which we have made provision in the working expenses.

Retiring Allowances.

33. It appears to us that the present provisions as to retiring allowances require reconsideration, and we recommend that they be referred to us for enquiry and report; and that all appointments made under this report be subject, so far as regards retiring allowances, to any modifications of the existing Statute which may be made by the Senate.

Hospital Facilities.

34. It is represented as very important in the interests of medical education that further facilities in connection with clinical work at the Hospital should be if possible obtained.

We do not doubt that on proper representations this can be accomplished, and we recommend that this subject be referred to this Committee for further enquiry, negotiation and report.

Summer Session.

35. For some years, under the permissive powers of the Statute, the Faculty have arranged a Summer Session. Of these arrangements, or the fees in respect thereof, neither the Senate nor the Bursar have any cognizance.

The situation has now changed, by reason of the fact that the Medical Council has prescribed a Summer Session.

We recommend that this subject be referred to this Committee for enquiry and report.

Finance, Estimates, Salaries.

36. We now proceed to deal with the financial condition of the Faculty; the provision for its working expenses, and the allocation of emoluments to the Staff.

37. The number of students, in each year of the course as to which information can be obtained, have been as follows:

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	Totals.
1889–90	66	66	67	59	258
1890–1	81	60	63	59	263
1891–2	85	75	67	56	283

38. The fees for preceding years, as reported, have been, including those charged for the Arts teaching, as follows :—

1888.	Medical Faculty fees		$15,277 00
	Registration fees		395 00
	Examination fees earned by staff		440 00
			$16,112 00
1889.	Medical Faculty fees		$16,888 00
	Registration fees		385 00
	Examination fees		500 00
			$17,773 00
1890.	Medical Faculty fees		$18,669 00
	Registration fees		470 00
	Examination fees		600 00
			$19,739 00
1891.	Medical Faculty fees		$20,511 00
	Registration fees		405 00
	Examination fees		820 00
			$21,736 00

39. Assuming for the immediate future the numbers following :—

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.
85	75	70	60

the financial results under the new statute will be as follows :—

1st year, 85 fees at $75	$6,375 00	
Deduct for Arts fees at $14	$1,190 00	
leaves net to Medical Faculty		$5,185 00
2nd year, 75 fees at $75	$5,625 00	
Deduct for Arts fees at $15	$1,125 00	
leaves net to Medical Faculty		$4,500 00
Gross totals, 1st and 2nd years	$12,000 00	
Total to Arts	$2,315 00	
Net total to Medical Faculty		$9,685 00
3rd year, 70 fees at $85	$5,950 00	
4th year, 60 fees at $85	$5,100 00	$11,050 00
Gross total for four years	$23,050 00	
Net total for four years to Medical Faculty		$20,735 00
Add allowance for Examination fees		820 00
Registration fees, say		425 00
Grand net total to Medical Faculty		$21,980 00

4. Assuming the fees available to be $22,000 00
Of this amount 40 per cent. (the proportion fixed for working expenses) would be 8,800 00
60 per cent. (the proportion reserved for salaries) 13,200 00

41. The working expenses of the Medical Faculty, applying as far as possible the results of the past years, may be estimated as follows :—

(a) Separate Expenses connected with Anatomy.

Subjects	$400 00
Materials for preservation	350 00
Instruments and apparatus	100 00
Rent	1,200 00
Attendant Biological (part)	300 00
Expenses, heating, lighting, water, repairs, sundries*	650 00
Total	$3,000 00

(b) Separate Expenses connected with other Medical Branches.

Rent (which it is hoped to reduce to $1,000)	$1,200 00
Repairs	250 00
Furnishings	175 00
Light	75 00
Water	75 00
Fuel	300 00
Attendant	360 00
Say $2,500.00	$2,435 00

(c) Joint Expenses of all Medical Branches.

Stationery, calender and printing	$500 00	
Advertising	200 00	
Petty	50 00	
Scholarships	240 00	
Medals	180 00	
Deficit Medical dinner	140 00	
Secretariat expense (main bulk of work to be discharged by Dr. Primrose, Dr. Caven, a Committee of the Faculty and the Registrar)	100 00	
Sundries	100 00	
Total, say	$1,500 00	
of which, allot to Anatomy, one-third	500 00	
To other subjects, two-thirds	1,000 00	
(*d*) The general result is—		
Anatomy, special	$3,000 00	
Proportion of general	500 00	
		$3,500 00
Others, special	$2,500 00	
Proportion of general	1,000 00	
		3,500 00
Total		$7,000 00

* This, being a new charge, cannot be estimated closely.

42. In case it is decided to allot a retiring allowance to Dr. H. H. Wright on the scale authorized by the Statute, acting on the figures of last year, the retiring allowances coming out of the funds for the next three years will be as follows:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Dr. Thorburn	$545 52	$436 42	$327 32
Dr. Wright	806 72	691 47	576 22
	$1,352 24	$1,127 89	$903 54

43. Adding the retiring allowance charges for the next financial year to the other working expenses the result will be

Working expenses	$7,000 00
Retiring allowances	1,352 24
	$8,352 24

Which, being deducted from $8,800.00, the above estimate of the 40 per cent., leaves a surplus of $447.76 on this head; a very narrow margin, having regard to contingencies on both sides of the account, and also to the need of specimens, preparations and other appliances for teaching, which must be provided.

In this connection it is to be remarked that, while the other working expenses will increase, the amount for retiring allowances will, unless new charges are placed upon the roll, diminish year by year.

SALARIES TO BE PAID OUT OF THE SIXTY PER CENT.

(1)—Salaries Other Than Those of Professors.

(*a*) *Assistant Demonstrators in Anatomy.*

44. We recommend that these should be paid for the first year of service hereafter performed $50; for the second and any subsequent year at the rate of $100 a year; and that the Senior Assistant Demonstrator, when appointed, should be paid $150.

So soon as the funds admit, it may be well to consider whether the stipend for the third and subsequent years should not be increased to $150, and that for the Senior to $250.

The scale at present proposed will in the end create a probable charge as follows:—

Senior Assistant Demonstrator	$150 00
6 " Demonstrators at $100	600 00
2 " " " 50	100 00
Total	$850 00
But for the first year the charge will be 9 at $50	$450 00

(b) Lecturers and Demonstrators.

45. We recommend that these officers should be paid stated stipends, on a scale fixed by reference to the minimum duty assigned in each case ; though that duty must be exceeded in practice.

The scale on which we propose to fix the stated stipend is $3 per lecture for the minium duty assigned for the first year ; $4 for the second ; and $5 for the third and any subsequent years of service.

We recommend that those officers who have already served in some capacity should commence at the higher rate of emolument ; and this will be necessary also in some other cases to secure efficient teaching power.

46. This would result for the first year as follows :—

(Minimum duty being reckoned in lectures and two clinics being deemed equivalent to one lectures).

Office.		Minimum Duty.	Fixed Stipend.
			$ c.
Pathology—Demonstrator		50	150 00
Opthalmology and Otology—Lecturer		12	60 00
Laryngology and Rhinology—Lecturer		12	60 00
Clinical Medicine—Lecturer		70	350 00
Materia Medica—Demonstrator		50	250 00
Anatomy—Lecturer		50	250 00
Toxicology—Lecturer		25	125 00
Medical Jurisprudence—Lecturer—Medical side	$225 00	45	275 00
" " —Legal side	50 00	5	
Total			$1,520 00

47. The totals for these salaries would thus be :

Assistant Demonstrators in Anatomy	$450 00
Lecturers and Demonstrators	$1,520 00
Total	$1,970 00
Deducting this amount from 60 per cent.	13,200 00
Leaves available for division among Professors.	$11,230 00

(2)—Emolument of Professors.

49. We recommend the adoption of the principle of division of the fund according to the minimum duty assigned, which is practically the same under the Medical Council and the University curricula.

Additional duty must, we believe, be in all cases performed; but it is considered that the extra duty required will be approximately proportionate.

It is considered that two clinics equal one lecture; and the duty is stated in lectures.

50. It is understood that the duty involves, as heretofore, that of acting as University Examiner in the case of any officer who may be appointed as such examiner; examiner's fees going, as heretofore, into the general fund.

51. In the special cases of Dr. J. Caven and Dr. Primrose, it is proposed that their yearly emolument shall be guaranteed at a minimum sum of $1,500 each, being the sum recommended by the Faculty in the case of Professor Caven; and the lowest rate at which the arrangements can be made in either case.

52. This plan would result as follows:—

Minimum duty 745 lectures or their equivalent clinics. Amount available $11,230. Produces in round figures $15 per lecture.

Proportion.	Professor.	Minimum duty.	Estimated result. Round figures.
			$ c.
50—745	Dr. Richardson	50	750 00
100—745	Dr. Primrose, (Guaranteed up to $1,500. Any deficiency to be paid out of surplus or working expenses)	100	1,500 00
50—745	Dr. Aikins	50	750 00
50—745	Dr. McFarlane	50	750 00
50—745	Dr. Cameron	50	750 00
50—745	Dr. Peters	50	750 00
50—745	Dr. Graham	50	750 00
50—745	Dr. McPhedran	50	750 00
50—745	Dr. U. Ogden	50	750 00
50—745	Dr. A. H. Wright	50	750 00
50—745	Dr. J. M. McCallum	50	750 00
25—745	Dr. Oldright	25	375 00
100—745	Dr. J. Caven, (Guaranteed up to $1,500. Any deficiency to be paid out of surplus or working expenses)	100	1,500 00
20—745	Dr. Reeve	20	300 00
	Lectures	745	$11,175 00

53. This division involves a serious reduction in the emoluments of three of the former Professors who are recommended for re-appointment; but we believe it to be alike necessary and just.

54. The Professors' emoluments in the first four years were as follows :—

Proposed.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
750—Dr. Richardson	920 00	1,001 92	1,091 04	1,152 45
1,500— " Primrose, (Lecturer, lately appointed Professor)				
750— " Aikins	920 00	1,001 92	1,091 04	1,152 45
750— " McFarlane	641 36	698 46	760 60	803 40
750— " Cameron	275 53	300 06	326 75	345 15
750— " Peters, (Demonstrator, lately appointed Professor)				
750— " Graham	641 36	698 46	760 60	803 40
750— " McPhedran, (Lecturer, lately appointed Professor)				
750— " U. Ogden	920 00	1,001 92	1,091 04	1,152 45
750— " A. H. Wright	459 22	500 11	544 60	575 25
750— " J. M. McCallum, (Lecturer, lately appointed Professor)				
375— " Oldright	320 68	349 33	380 30	401 70
1,500— " J. Caven, (Demonstrator, lately appointed Professor)				
300— " Reeve	183 68	200 04	217 84	230 10

35. In dealing with this aspect of the case the following considerations are to be borne in mind :—

(*a*) Under the former arrangements, a large sum was charged for instruction in Arts subjects, and received by the Medical Faculty. The instruction provided in these subjects, at the cost of Medical Faculty funds, has been, up to this time, very trifling. This source of revenue has disappeared.

(*b*) Until this year, the expense attendant on the occupation of part of the Biological Building was avoided. This item, amounting to over $2,000 a year, has now to be provided.

(*c*) As to the Pathological Branch, the Faculty has recommended, for obvious reasons, the proposed emolument of $1,500 a year to Dr. John Caven.

And it is equally obvious that the Anatomical Branch must be provided with the services of a Professor in a like position and with a like emolument.

These two items alone make an additional net charge of over $2,000.

(*d*) Various minor necessary appointments have been lately made ; and these and others are now proposed to be placed on a proper footing, involving a considerable aggregate new charge.

(*e*) A heavy charge has been created by the retiring allowances to Dr. Thorburn and Dr. H. H. Wright, amounting for next year to over $1,350.

(*f*) These various diminutions of revenue and increases of charge must, of course, affect seriously the amount available for division among the professors.

(*g*) Under the former arrangement, almost the whole of the net revenue, after payment of working expenses, was divided among the professors originally appointed ; and their incomes were to increase as that revenue increased.

Thus it will be observed that for 1888 their emoluments were far lower than for 1891 ; and at the earlier date, they stood at a figure, which it is hoped may (with the increased efficiency and enlarged numbers which the proposed arrangements should procure) be soon surpassed.

(*h*) The work could not have been carried on ; the increased numbers taught ; or the results attained, without the services of the gentlemen whose positions are proposed to be improved by this plan.

Those services have been hitherto rendered either gratuitously or for an almost nominal return, in the reasonable expectation that on a fitting opportunity they would be recognized.

The Senate, some time ago, with general approval, accorded to each one of the gentlemen now proposed to be sensibly advanced, professorial rank.

The cases of two of these, namely, Drs. Caven and Primrose, have been already alluded to, and the proposal as to them stands upon a solid foundation.

It is right that the other three should now receive professorial emolument.

Though the amount involved is not large, yet it cannot be expected that efficient services can be retained unless the officers receive just consideration, and a fair share of the results to which their labors conduce. For these reasons the plan is proposed.

56. The only resource for meeting contingencies, possible losses in revenue, increased expenses, possible retirement allowances, etc., and providing apparatus and appliances, is the accumulated surplus.

This has been, in effect, obtained through the gratuitous instruction of which the faculty has had the advantage in the past.

It stands as follows :—

1888. Surplus		$2,225 97	
1889. " including interest allowed by University at 5 per cent	$111 29	1,150 54	
1890. Surplus including interest allowed by University	148 32	2,469 04	
1891. " " " " "	242 79	2,740 41	
			$8,585 96
Total including interest	$502 40		
But from this is to be deducted appropriation, Bacteriological Laboratory account		$1,000 00	
(Already expended, $677 42).			
Carpenters' work, painting and supplies, Biological building		743 85	
			$1,743 85
leaving a balance subject to slight increase or diminution by the result of this year's operations of			$6,842 11

It is absolutely necessary to keep in hand the bulk of this sum. It is the reserve on which we must rely for emergencies. But part of it may well be spent for needed appliances for teaching.

57. It should be understood that in case the interests of medical education require the creation of any further Professorships during the term, the emoluments may be provided by admitting the Professor to share in the 60 per cent. fund, according to his minimum duty.

58. For the purpose of our estimates we have been obliged to compile the statistics necessary to show the financial operations of the faculty for the four completed years. But we do not encumber this report with the details and tables, thinking that they may be more conveniently laid before the Senate in connection with those for the current year by the Finance Committee in their next general report.

All which is respectfully submitted,

EDWARD BLAKE,
Acting Chairman.

May 3rd, 1892.

APPENDIX.

Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Medical Faculty :

Moved by Prof. Oldright, seconded by Prof. McPhedran,

"That the Medical Faculty desires to bring under the notice of the Senate of the University the position of the Pathological Department :—Dr. John Caven, Professor of Pathology, is now obliged, in order to give the students the instruction necessary to fit them for the requirements of the University, to give six lectures a week, to devote several hours preparing material for each of these lectures, besides making a large number of autopsies with the same object in view. The Medical Faculty considers it desirable to make this representation in order to place the Senate in possession of information necessary to guide the latter body in fixing the remuneration which the Professor of Pathology should receive. In the opinion of the faculty ($1,500) fifteen hundred dollars per annum is the minimum sum which should be paid for the above course and the work connected with it.—Carried.

A. H. WRIGHT,
Secretary

Portions of Professor John Caven's statement about the teaching of Pathology.

Dr. Caven requests the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto to recommend that he be employed to take charge of the Pathological Department of Toronto University at a stated salary beginning from October next of $1,500 per annum.

Reasons.—On account of the amount and character of the work necessary to make the department of any use to the University and students he has to completely forego practice and derives no income therefrom.

Work.—Six hours per week as stated in calendar ; in addition, two hours demonstration with fourth year, always necessary, but only possible since the new room has been fitted up at the school.

Post-mortems.—Regular duty calls for post-mortems at Toronto General Hospital when called upon, but it not being possible to secure material enough for class demonstrations, gross and microscopic by these alone, require to conduct them also at the Home for Incurables, Children's Hospital, and House of Providence in addition to such as may be asked for by outside practitioners. These amount to sixty or more in the session and students are always taken along and the opportunity used for teaching. No pay is received for these.

Preparation of Material.—The dissecting and preparing of gross specimens for demonstration frequently takes long periods of time, as does also the preparation of material for microscopic slides for the classes. Seventy men are supplied with fifty slides each during the term, the cutting and staining have either to be done or supervised by myself, it being impossible to get students trained to do it as it ought to be done in the time at their disposal. This work takes up at least 400 hours in the year's work. In addition to all this a great many specimens, both of tissue and urine are brought to me for examination and report work which is directly of use to the Pathological Department since it advertises it and brings in material as well, but for three-quarters of which I get no fees.

I have examined specimens in this way from as far West as Calgary and as far East as New Brunswick.

Remuneration.—Proportion of fees as originally arranged about $100. In addition, proportion of fourth year men for Pathology up to 80 per cent. not to exceed $500. Highest yet received, $490.

REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO COMMISSION

ON THE

DEHORNING OF CATTLE.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.
1892.

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COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. CHARLES DRURY, Farmer, Crown Hill.
ANDREW SMITH, Veterinarian, Toronto.
RICHARD GIBSON, Breeder, Delaware.
D. M. MACPHERSON, Dairyman, Lancaster.
HENRY GLENDINNING, Farmer, Manilla.
J. J. KELSO, Journalist, Toronto.

COMMISSION.—"To make full enquiry into and report with all reasonable speed the reasons for and against the practice of Dehorning Cattle recently introduced into this Province, as well by the examination of witnesses as by collecting whatever is accessible of the evidence which has been given by experts or others in the trials which have taken place on the subject in England, Ireland and Scotland and in this Province, the judgments in the cases tried, and any other useful information from any quarter which may be in print or otherwise obtainable."

TORONTO, November 15th, 1892.

To the Honorable JOHN DRYDEN,
Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Report of the Ontario Commission on the Dehorning of Cattle.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES DRURY,
Chairman.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO MAKE ENQUIRY INTO THE PRACTICE OF

DEHORNING CATTLE.

To the Honorable George A. Kirkpatrick,

Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario:

Your Commissioners, appointed on the Ninth day of March, 1892, to consider and report upon the Practice of Dehorning Cattle, desire to state that they have completed their labors and beg to submit herewith the conclusions they have arrived at, together with the evidence received, both orally and by letter, the various legal decisions affecting this question, the reports of investigations conducted by Agricultural Experiment Stations, and other information collected by them.

ORIGIN OF THE PRACTICE IN ONTARIO

The circumstances leading to the appointment of a Commission are as follows:

The practice of dehorning cattle appears from the evidence to have been first introduced into this Province in the year 1888, by Messrs. Kinney and Johnson, farmers, of South Norwich, Oxford county. It was not however, adopted to any great extent until February, 1890, when Mr. Chauncey Smith, a farmer's son residing in the township of Dereham, Oxford county, on returning from a visit to the State of Illinois, where the practice prevailed, set an example by dehorning his father's herd. In a short time this example was followed by Mr. Smith's neighbors, many of whom became warm advocates of the practice.

Considerable controversy arose as to the amount of pain involved in the operation, and in February, 1891, Mr. W. V. Nigh, a farmer of Avon, Middlesex county, was prosecuted before two Justices of the Peace at London on the charge of cruelty. The case was dismissed on the evidence of ten witnesses that the operation was a beneficial one and the suffering of short duration.

The practice continued to extend, and the services of Messrs. Chauncey Smith and W. A. Elliott, who had made a study of the operation, were frequently in demand. Mr. Smith stated in evidence that he had dehorned 250 head, while Mr. Elliott gave the number of cattle he had operated upon to be about 400. The great majority of these operations took place in Oxford, Norfolk and Elgin counties, and although dehorning has been tried experimentally in various parts of the province, the practice is largely confined at present to the district mentioned.

Trial at London.

Acting on behalf of the opponents of the practice, Mr. Charles Hutchinson, Crown Attorney of Middlesex, instituted proceedings in January, 1892, against Messrs. William York, sr., W. A. Elliott and Edward York, charging them with cruelty to animals in having cut off the horns of the cattle of the first named defendant. The case was called at the Interim Sessions, London, on January 6th, before Messrs. Smythe and Lacey, Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex. Mr. Hutchinson conducted the prosecution, while Messrs. E R. Cameron and R. M. C. Toothe appeared for the defence. In view of the importance of the case, the defendants asked that it be tried before a full bench of magistrates, but this was not conceded. Evidence for the prosecution was given by two veterinary surgeons, one medical practitioner, two butchers and five farmers, none of whom had ever seen or performed the operation, but who believed from the structure of the horn that the pain would be very great. For the defence

evidence was given by four veterinary surgeons and three farmers, all of whom had either seen or performed the operation and were convinced that the benefits were great and the suffering not of long duration.

In the course of the trial the defendants expressed dissatisfaction with the manner in which the case was being conducted. They complained that they were not receiving a fair hearing, and that the counsel for the prosecution, whom they regarded as a Crown official, was unduly biased against them.

The Government Appealed to.

Anticipating the result of the trial and acting on the advice of their counsel they withdrew their defence and, with a number of others interested, waited upon the Ontario Government at Toronto, on February 2nd, 1892. The deputation was introduced by Dr. McKay, M.P.P. for South Oxford, and consisted of Messrs. E. B. Brown, J. A. Brown, Benjamin Hopkins, Roger W. Hawkins, W. A. Elliott, Brownsville; J. C. Dance, ex-M.P.P., Kingsmill; Henry Jackson, Gladstone; Spencer A. Freeman, Culloden; Francis Leeson, Aylmer; A. N. Grey, Eden, and E. R. Cameron, solicitor, London. They were received by Sir Oliver Mowat, Attorney-General, Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture and Hon. Messrs. A. S. Hardy, G. W. Ross, J. M. Gibson and Richard Harcourt. Mr. Cameron, speaking for the deputation, laid particular stress upon the alleged partiality of the Justices and the unusual energy shown by the Crown in pressing the charges. He begged the government to interfere to save the defendants from still further costs and asked that a Commission be appointed to investigate the whole question of dehorning cattle, claiming that, in a matter affecting the community at large, where there was so much divergence of expert opinion and no precedent to govern the Courts, it was unfair to place the whole cost of defending a prosecution upon two or three men, in addition to branding them as criminals in the event of conviction, which seemed altogether probable in this case.

In replying to the deputation the Attorney-General pointed out that they were making a most unusual request in asking the Executive to interfere in the administration of justice, an action which he much doubted their jurisdiction to take. Moreover, it would be manifestly improper to express an opinion even on the merits of a case of which only one side had been presented to them. He added, however, that he and his colleagues were much impressed with the arguments advanced in favor of an official inquiry into the whole question of dehorning, and if that request had been preferred before this case had come before the Courts it might have been favorably considered, or if after this matter was concluded they thought fit to make a like application it should have due weight, but in the present position of the case the Executive did not feel justified in taking any action.

THE TRIAL RESUMED.

On the following day, February 3rd, the case was resumed at London, and Mr. Cameron, for the defence, stated that they did not intend to offer any further evidence before the magistrates, but simply have witnesses sign their depositions.

The case was then adjourned for judgment until February 8th, and on that day the magistrates gave the following decision :

First—We find the horns referred to in the information were cut off by W. A. Elliott, assisted by Edward York, ordered and permitted by William York, the owner.

Second—Said horns were cut off close to the head, thus cruelly torturing the cows of William York ; and no precautions were taken to lessen the pain of the operation, or to protect the cows afterwards from the consequences of said cruelty.

Third—It does not appear to us from the evidence there was any necessity to cut off the horns of these cows.

Fourth—Neither does it appear that doing so was an advantage to them, but the whole evidence leads to the conclusion that it was a decided disadvantage to each individual cow to have the horns cut off.

Fifth—There being no advantage to the cows to compensate for the torture and suffering endured by them, there should be adequate advantage to the public generally, and here in our opinions the defence has equally failed to make it appear that such is the case.

Sixth—But on the contrary, cutting off the horns of milch cows and other cattle, instead of being an advantage, may be the means whereby fraud may be perpetrated upon the general public. It is shown in the evidence that after a cow is about five years old the horn is the surest means of telling its age, consequently a fraudulent dealer may more easily deceive and palm off upon the purchaser an old animal with its horns cut off, also in judging their breed and milking qualities.

The decision is that each of the defendants be fined $50 and costs forthwith and in default of payment, one month in the county jail.

Mr. Cameron gave notice that the judgment would be appealed against at the next General Sessions of the Peace.

The proceedings at the trial were given a widespread publicity and an animated newspaper controversy was carried on for several weeks. The greatest difference of opinion was noticeable, the advocates of the practice claiming that it was a positive kindness to the animals, in addition to being a commercial advantage, while many who were opposed to it regarded the operation as one of excruciating torture.

A COMMISSION APPOINTED.

In view of these circumstances, a Commission was issued on March 9 by the Ontario Government to Hon. Charles Drury of Crown Hill, Farmer; Richard Gibson of Delaware, Breeder; D. M. Macpherson of Lancaster, Dairyman; Andrew Smith of Toronto, Veterinarian, Henry Glendinning of Manilla, Farmer, and J. J. Kelso of Toronto, Journalist, authorizing and requiring them "To obtain the fullest information in reference to the practice recently introduced into this province of dehorning cattle, and to make full enquiry into and report with all reasonable speed the reasons for and against the practice, as well by the

examination of witnesses as by collecting whatever is accessible of the evidence which has been given by experts or others in the trials which have taken place on the subject in England, Ireland and Scotland, and in this province, the judgments in the cases tried and any other useful information from any quarter which may be in print or otherwise obtainable." Hon. Mr. Drury was named as chairman and Mr. Kelso as secretary.

Organization.

The first meeting of the Commissioners was held in Toronto on Tuesday, April 19, Hon. Charles Drury presiding and all the members being present. In proceeding with the enquiry it was found that the reasons given for the practice were, that the operation increased the value of the animal to the owner, and that it prevented the cattle from inflicting suffering upon each other. The ground of opposition was, briefly, that the pain inflicted in the operation was excessive and out of proportion to the benefits sought to be attained.

It was decided to hold meetings at central points in the Province where dehorning had taken place, to issue a circular letter to the Directors of the various United States Agricultural Experiment Stations and others having a knowledge of the question, and to collect the various legal decisions affecting the practice given in Great Britain and elsewhere, together with all other available information likely to be useful in arriving at a conclusion.

Scope of the Enquiry.

In the examination of witnesses the Commissioners sought to ascertain what commercial advantages accrued from the operation; what were the humane considerations as shown by the conduct of the animals towards each other before and after the operation; the amount of pain inflicted by the operation as judged by the anatomy of the part, the actions of the animal during and following the operation, and the probable duration of the suffering; the effect upon the general condition as evidenced in the flow of milk, loss of appetite or weight or undue rise of temperature; the possibility of fraud as to age when the horns were removed; the extent to which knobbing or tipping the horns was serviceable as a preventive of goring; the best age, the proper season and the most suitable instruments for the operation if it should be permitted; the relative advantages of taking the horns off when developed, preventing their growth by means of caustic at two weeks old, or cutting out the embryo horn at the age of a month or six weeks—in fact the Commissioners endeavored to elicit information on every phase of the question.

MEETINGS HELD.

For convenient reference the following summary might be given of the meetings held by the Commission. The evidence of witnesses will be found in the appendix to this report:

Toronto, April 20.—The Commissioners, on the invitation of Dr. Smith, visited the Ontario Veterinary College at 10 o'clock and examined the anatomy of the horn. At 11 o'clock the members returned to the Parliament Buildings and received evidence from the following gentlemen:

Ex.-Ald. Garrett Frankland, Cattle Exporter.
A. J. Thompson, Cattle Exporter.
W. W. Hodgson, Lessee, Toronto Cattle Market.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Tilsonburg on Tuesday, May 10, and to advertise in the local papers that all parties opposed to or in favor of the practice would be given a hearing.

Tilsonburg, May 10.—The Commission met in the Town Hall, Tilsonburg, at 2 30 p.m., when the following came forward and gave evidence in favor of the practice:

Thomas Rutherford, Farmer, Dereham Township.
Oliver Dorland, Farmer, Dereham Township.
James F. Cohoe, Farmer, Middleton Township.
Isaiah W. Elliott, Farmer, Dereham Township.
Frank E. Stover Dairyman, North Norwich Township.
Wm. Shepherd, Farmer, Middleton Township.
Willoughby Rosehart Farmer, South Norwich Township.
L. A. Brown, Veterinary Surgeon, Aylmer.

Tilsonburg, May 11. The Commissioners met at 8.30 a.m. and took conveyances for a drive to surrounding farms in Oxford county where cattle had been dehorned. Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, who had arrived the previous evening, accompanied the Commissioners, and Mr. W. A. Elliott acted as guide. The farms visited were, Messrs. A. L. Scott's, Middleton; and D. T. Smith's, Thomas Rutherford's, Edward York's and Roger Hawkins', all in the township of Dereham. At each of these places all the cattle were found to have been dehorned, and the owners declared themselves as quite satisfied that the animals, both in behavior and general condition, were better off than before.

At 2.30 the same afternoon, at Edward York's farm, Brownsville, the Commissioners witnessed the operation of dehorning performed on six animals by W. A. Elliott, assisted by Edward York and a farm hand. The first animal operated upon was a two-year-old bull. It was placed in an ordinary stanchion in the stable, and its head firmly secured with a rope passed around the neck and nose and drawn tight by means of a tackle (three pulleys) in the hands of Mr. York. The assistant held the head to a block to secure additional steadiness, and when

one horn was off, quickly turned the other side for the convenience of the operator. Mr. Elliott used a fine tenon saw, eleven teeth to the inch, well sharpened and oiled, and removed the horns in an average time of 5½ to 6 seconds for each horn, the whole operation occupying about two minutes. Other animals operated upon were a two-year-old heifer, a six-year-old cow, an eleven-year-old cow and two aged cows. After the operation the cattle were turned into the yard in order that the Commissioners might observe their movements. While there was no doubt considerable pain during the actual sawing, the only evidence of it observable was a flinching of the eyes and a contraction of the muscles of the body. In no case was there any moaning or unsteadiness of movement, and on regaining their liberty the animals walked out and proceeded to eat hay and turnips, giving no great indication of suffering. In the case of the bull there was considerable bleeding for some time afterwards, but from the older animals hardly a spoonful of blood escaped. The veterinary surgeons present, Drs. Brady and Brown, were requested to make a note of the temperature of each animal and they stated that there was no appreciable difference as a result of the operation.

In order to illustrate the ease with which dehorned cattle could be fed, Mr. York turned sixteen animals into an open shed and placed some feed in a trough running along one side of the building. All the cattle crowded good-naturedly in, each getting its fair share of food, without any of the unruliness so often complained of in the case of horned cattle.

The Commissioners also visited the farm of Mr. Roger Hawkins, a short distance away, where they witnessed eighteen dehorned cattle drinking at one time from a water tank about seven feet in diameter, the whole herd being watered in ten to fifteen minutes

Returning to Mr. York's office the Commission held a meeting and received evidence from the following farmers, all favorable to the practice:

Spencer A. Freeman, Culloden.
Francis Leeson, Malahide.
John Fulton, Dereham.
John H. Reed, Dereham.
Andrew L. Scott, Middleton.
Chauncey Smith, Dereham.

Tilsonburg, May 12. The Commission resumed the hearing of evidence in the Tilsonburg Town Hall when the following witnesses were heard:

Benjamin Hopkins, Dereham township.
Edwin D. Tillson, Tilsonburg.
Charles Bodwell, Tilsonburg.
Albert Derough, Tilsonburg.
John Sheahan, North Norwich.
Thomas Prouse, Dereham.
Enoch B. Brown, Dereham.
Louis Bate, Houghton.
Hiram B. Kinney, South Norwich.

Daniel T. Smith, Dereham.
Henry Helmka, Brownsville.
Alexander Lapier, Bayham township.
Roger W. Hawkins, Dereham.
Ira Harris, Dereham.
William Brady, V.S., Tilsonburg.

With the exception of Messrs. Tillson and Bodwell, all the witnesses were strongly in favor of the practice.

Harrietsville, May 13. The Commission met at Harrietsville on Friday morning and after a brief visit to William York's farm, where some forty dehorned dairy cows were seen, a meeting was held in the Harrietsville hall. Evidence was given by the following farmers:

Edward York, Dereham township.
Henry Jackson, North Dorchester.
Richard Tooley, M.P.P., Harrietsville.
James C. Dance, ex-M.P.P., South Dorchester.
William V. Nigh, Avon.
James Rouse, Dorchester.
Robert Facey, Harrietsville.
Joseph Franks, Dorchester.
Benjamin Cook, Avon.
John C. Lawr, Dorchester.
William McCredie, South Dorchester.
Jacob Keesler, South Dorchester.
R. C. McKinney, Aylmer.
John M. O'Neill, South Dorchester.
James Meikle, South Dorchester.
William Shackelton, Harrietsville.

All were in favor of the practice except Messrs. Cook and Lawr.

London, June 1. The Commission opened its enquiries at London on Wednesday afternoon, the meeting being held in the County Court House. The following gave evidence:

John Geary, London township.
Chas. S. Tamlin, V.S., London.
W. A. Elliott, Dereham township.
Levi Fletcher, Lambeth.
John Dicey, White Oak.
William S. York, Dorchester.
William Dicy, White Oak.

All were in favor of the practice with the exception of Dr. Tamlin.

London, June 2. The hearing of evidence was resumed and the following testified:

Benjamin Cook, Avon.
T. V. Hutchinson, M.D., London.
Lorenzo Stevens, London East.
James Day, North Oxford.
Henry Golding, Thamesford.
James H. Wilson, V.S., London.
Edward York, Dereham.
Caleb H. Millson, White Oak.
William H. York, Dorchester.
Stephen York, South Dorchester.

Of these, the first six witnesses were opposed to the practice.

London, June 3. On resuming Friday morning, Mr. Charles Hutchinson' Crown-Attorney for the county of Middlesex, was examined and a deputation was received from the London Humane Society, consisting of Rev. Dean Innes, Rev. Canon Davis, President Perrin and Mr. Talbot MacBeth.

Toronto. June 14. The Commission met at the Rossin House, Toronto, at 3 o'clock, and heard a deputation from the Toronto Humane Society, consisting of Messrs. S. G. Wood, W. A. Sims, Mervyn Mackenzie, George Taunt and Dr. McCausland. Evidence was also received from—

Bertram Spencer, M.D., Toronto.
Joshua Ingham, Cattle Buyer, Toronto.
Henry Wickson, Butcher, Toronto.

All were opposed to the practice.

Toronto, June 15. On Wednesday the Commission received evidence from the following gentlemen:

John Mallon, Butcher, Toronto.
William Booth, Butcher, Toronto.
Sylvester Halligan, Cattle Dealer, Toronto.
Ald. John Hallam, Hide Merchant, Toronto.
David Walker, Caretaker, Cattle Market, Toronto.
William Kelly, Butcher, Toronto.
William Mole, V.S., Hamilton.
John Willis, Humane Officer, Toronto.
E. A. Thompson, Inspector of Hides, Toronto.

Of the above Messrs. Hallam, Mole and Willis were opposed to the practice.

Toronto, June 16. The following witnesses were heard:

Cornelius Flanagan, Cattle Buyer, Toronto.
T. A. Milne, V.S., Toronto.
William Crealock, Wholesale Butcher, Toronto.
Thomas McCausland, M.D., Toronto.
S. R. Wickett, Tanner, Toronto.
Alfred O. Beardmore, Tanner, Toronto.
William Levack, Wholesale Butcher, Toronto.
George Taunt, Toronto.

Of these, Messrs. Milne, McCausland and Taunt were opposed to the practice.

Toronto, June 17. In view of statements made by witnesses, the Commissioners visited the Toronto cattle market for the purpose of observing the extent of the injuries inflicted by horns in transit and in the yards. The market was unusually large, about 1,200 cattle having arrived during the previous night. Two hours were spent in examining the various bunches of cattle, and many animals were found to be suffering from the attacks of their fellows. Several cases of broken horn were also seen.

Ottawa, July 6. The Commission met in Ottawa on Wednesday evening and made arrangements to visit the Dominion Experimental Farm on the following morning.

Ottawa, July 7. The Commissioners drove to the Experimental Farm, where they were met by Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, and escorted over the premises. Fourteen steers that had been dehorned in the spring and last fall were seen, after which a meeting was held in the farm office and the evidence of Prof. Robertson and Robert W. Elliott, herdsman, was received.

In the afternoon a meeting was held in the Russell House, Ottawa, when evidence was given by W. C. Edwards, Esq., M.P., and Senator Read, of Belleville. On the following day several of the Commissioners visited Mr. Edward's farm at Rockland and inspected his system of feeding dehorned steers loose in large stables, with a view to saving manure in the best possible condition.

In deference to the wishes of Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Benjamin Cook, the Commission decided to hold a meeting at Ingersoll on Thursday, July 20, and to formally summon a number of farmers known to have spoken against the practice, but who were unwilling to testify voluntarily.

Ingersoll, July 20. The Commission held a meeting in the Town Hall and received evidence from the following:

William Stirton, Dereham township.
John Mitchell, Dereham township.
Murray Smith, North Dorchester.
Foster Wilson, Dereham township.
Adam Gordon, North Oxford.
James Ruddick, North Oxford.
Joseph Cawthorp, Thamesford.
Thomas Hogg, North Oxford.
Wm. W. Sutherland, East Nissouri.
Edwin Casswell, Ingersoll.

With the exception of Mr. Sutherland, all were opposed to the practice.

THE EVIDENCE.

Evidence was received from representatives of all the interests affected by the practice, including general farmers, dairymen, drovers, exporters, wholesale and retail butchers, cattle market attendants, tanners, hide merchants, veterinary surgeons, medical practitioners and members of Humane Societies,—ninety-eight in all.

Of the farmers examined, nearly 70 in number, all who had either performed or seen the operation performed, with three or four exceptions, were strongly in

favor of it, the majority stating that they were prejudiced against it on the grounds of cruelty until they gained a practical knowledge of it. Of the farmers opposed to the practice not more than three or four had ever seen the operation but they thought it cruel and unnecessary.

Evidence as to the loss caused by animals using their horns upon each other was given by cattle buyers and others in frequent attendance at the cattle market, and also by butchers and tanners.

Among veterinary surgeons a considerable conflict of opinion was found to exist. As in the case of the farmers those who had seen the operation and observed its effects were in favor of it, while those who had not seen it were opposed to it.

Indeed, as regards all the evidence received by the Commission, it might almost be given as the rule that where the operation was properly and skilfully performed those witnessing it, however prejudiced before, became converts to it, while the great bulk of the opposition came from parties not acquainted with the operation, and who entertained exaggerated ideas as to its severity.

In no case were witnesses able to refer to an instance where a farmer was dissatisfied with the results or willing to give up his right to continue the practice, after having performed the operation.

In addition to the evidence as to the amount of pain involved in the operation, much evidence was received as to the commercial advantages accruing from the operation, and emphasising the point that a great deal of suffering is prevented by the removal of the horns.

No fault could be found with the character and bearing of those who testified in favor of the practice. They were men who would readily be selected as representative of the best class of farmers, and even those opposed to them on this question willingly testified to their respectability and good standing in the community.

A great deal of opposition to the practice was met with from members of Humane Societies and others who believed that the operation was purely for commercial considerations and therefore unjustifiable, and that the pain inflicted was excessive. These witnesses were strengthened in their belief by the judgment of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Hawkins, a verbatim report of that adverse decision having been printed and dissributed by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

ANATOMY OF THE HORN.

From the various authorities on the subject, the following information has been gathered concerning the anatomy of the horn :

The outer shell or horn proper is a continuation of the skin or hide, and under the microscope has the appearance of a bundle of pressed hair. It is moulded upon a central core of bone, which projects from the frontal bone. In the young calf the nucleus of bone inside the rudimentary horn moves freely on the bone of the forehead, adhering and hardening as age advances. This central bone becomes hollowed out when it passes a certain age, and it is then lined by a delicate membrane, which is the continuation of the membrane that lines the chambers of the nose. The cavity in the horn core is a part of the system of air chambers which serve to lighten the head without altering its size or shape. When the horn is removed the brain is still protected from the air by an inner plate of bone. The bone of the horn has an exceedingly rough, uneven surface, which holds firmly the fibrous and vascular membrane, known as the matrix of the horn shell. The blood required for the nourishment of the bone is furnished by capillary vessels passing into the bone from the deep layer of the periosteum, and the nerve trunk enters the horn on the inner front near the eye and thence branches off into numerous nerve filaments. There is but little sensibility in the bone, and as there is none in the horn, it follows that it is only in the part between the bone and the horn that any considerable pain would be caused by an operation upon a healthy animal. No proof can be given of the capacity for suffering contained in the horn nerves. Some veterinarians claim that from the nature of its function and the fact that there is no active process of waste and repair going on, the horn is not likely to be endowed with a great degree of nervous sensibility ; others again emphatically contend that the part is highly sensitive and that the operation is accompanied by the keenest pain that could well be inflicted. The form and length of the horn varies in different animals, and there is also a considerable variation as to the size of the cavity in the horn.

A Microscopic Examination.

A microscopic examination was made by H. A. McCallum, M.D., Professor Western University, London, Ont., at the request of Mr. E. R. Cameron, of London. His report reads :

Dear Sir :—I made a microscopic examination, as requested, of the cow's horn. It is comparatively nerveless. One bundle enters in front but I do not believe its functions to be *common sensation or pain*, but rather nutrition, locality, temperature and pressure sense.

The cutting of *bone* is a comparatively painless operation and I cannot think cows suffer during the dehorning operation.

With regard to dressing the bone after the operation, I should protest against any. The blind spaces would be filled by blood immediately after the cutting, and healing here by "blood

clot" would be the most scientific method, (the method followed by Prof. Halstead at Johns Hopkins' hospital, Baltimore). If dressing were applied it would prevent free drainage in the case of formation of pus and endanger the cow's life as well as cause great suffering. It would be impossible to keep the wound aseptic by dressing and antiseptic ointments, hence *no dressing* but free drainage would be best. Yours truly,

London, June 30, 1892. H. A. McCallum, M.D.

REASONS FOR THE PRACTICE.

It may reasonably be supposed that such a practice would not meet with hearty endorsation from intelligent agriculturists unless there were important and undoubted advantages arising from it. Among the chief arguments advanced by witnesses in favor of dehorning were the following:—

Dehorned cattle are quieter and thrive better in consequence; they are more easily handled; are less dangerous to man and to each other; are less liable to suffering both on the farm and in transit; their value is increased.

Quietness.

On the first point there is no clashing of opinion, all the evidence going to show that the operation subdues the animal, removes a restless or turbulent disposition, and replaces viciousness with docility and tractability. This is most marked in the case of bulls. While previous to dehorning the lives of attendants were in constant jeopardy, after the operation the animals were handled with ease and safety. A glance through the evidence of farmers also shows a change of conduct in the herd, particularly when passing through lanes and gates, and at the watering trough. Instead of the chasing, goring and butting that formerly prevailed, and the single file, with bosses in rotation, the animals walk along quietly in a body like a flock of sheep, and having no more desire to molest than they have to be molested. At the watering trough, instead of one or two standing guard and preventing the approach of the weaker cattle, all crowd in together and proceed at once to satisfy their thirst. The Commissmissioners had an opportunity of judging of this at Mr. Roger Hawkins' farm, where eighteen animals drank at once from a tank seven feet in diameter. Such altered conditions were claimed to be advantageous alike to dairying and beefing stock, the sense of quiet and security enabling the cattle to better assimilate their food and thus give a larger and richer yield of milk as well as show rapid improvement in putting on flesh. W. C. Edwards, Esq., M.P., who dehorned 30 steers as an experiment and carefully noted the results, says on this point: "The effect was to make them as quiet as a flock of sheep. It took away all their evil nature and made them settle down to make beef."

More Easily Handled and Less Dangerous.

Evidence was submitted to show that hornless cattle could be more easily handled, and at a considerable saving of labor. In feeding and watering, driving to and from pasture, shipping by rail, and handling at the markets, the change of conduct rendered the work of caring for the animals lighter than before, and fewer men were required to look after them. It was also pointed out that the removal of the horns does away with an element of danger to which farmers and their families have always been exposed. The possession of horns by domestic cattle has always been, more or less, a source of dread, suffering and death to mankind, and many witnesses spoke of injuries and narrow escapes they had sustained, as well as the constant liability of their children to such attacks. Much stress was also laid upon the fact that cattle frequently inflict serious injury upon each other, and that this danger no longer exists when the horns are removed. Especially in the markets and station yards is the vindictive spirit of cattle noticeable, owing largely to the fact that the animals are strangers to each other, and have been rendered irritable by long journeys and privation.

Less Liable to Suffering on the Farm and in Transit.

If it is true that there is considerable commercial loss involved in cattle hooking and chasing each other, there must, in the same act, be a great amount of pain inflicted. Many farmers testified as to cases of prolonged suffering occurring in this way, and the consensus of opinion was—in the case of dairy cows more especially—that the aggregate of suffering in an average lifetime was far greater than that inflicted in the removal of the horns. Men like Messrs. W. W. Hodgson, William Levack and Sylvester Halligan, in constant attendance at the cattle market, were also strongly of opinion that even in the shorter life of cattle raised for beef, more pain was caused by the horns than would be inflicted in their removal.

Their Value is Increased.

A considerable variety of evidence was received tending to show that the commercial value of the animal is greatly increased by the operation. It is claimed that the dehorned and therefore quiet animal sooner reaches a prime condition than a beast that is habitually wild and unsettled, either by its own possession of horns or the proximity of other horns. It is also more likely to be free from bruises at the time of sale, and would, in consequence, command greater favor with the butcher. This increase in value was estimated by witnesses at from $5 to $8 per head. Tanners also stated in evidence that the damage caused to hides by hooking was from 20 to 25 per cent., and this is avoided by the removal of the horns. In feeding steers for export the benefit was claimed to be

great, as dehorned cattle could be fed loose in open sheds, they required less space, less food and less labor, while at the same time the manure could be saved to greater advantage.

Dairy Cows.

Dairymen further claimed that dehorning was a valuable expedient in the care and management of dairy cows, and experiments made at the agricultural stations, together with the experience of farmers, indicate that the milk yield is not diminished for more than one or two milkings after the operation, while it was pointed out that the increased quiet secured in the herd resulted in a larger and richer flow. In feeding, watering and stabling there is economy of food and labor, and much less liability of accidents. Many of the witnesses who advocated the practice are prominently identified with the cheese industry of Oxford county, and after one and two years' experience, they stated, without any reservation, their confident belief that the advantages attainable by the practice are vastly out of proportion to the pain inflicted. Two of the witnesses claimed that, from a financial standpoint, the absence of horns from their herd was worth $50 per year, while the president of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association stated that if he were buying 100 dairy cows he would gladly give $200 more for them without than with horns. The fact, also, that at several of the agricultural experiment stations, all dairy cows are dehorned must be taken as evidence that the advantages are regarded as important by the scientific men of the profession.

Evidence as to Increased Value.

From the evidence received the following statements might be quoted as indicating, to some extent, the commercial interests involved:

Jas. W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner: "The additional profit in feeding steers for market is considerable, owing to economy of labor. The increased gain might range from $8 up, owing to extra quiet, saving in labor, feeding in sheds and so on."

W. C. Edwards, M.P.: "When the steer-feeders of Ontario get into the way of it, and feed loose in the buildings such as we have erected for the purpose, it will be millions of dollars annually in the pockets of our farmers, in the saving of manure and the economy of feed and labor."

William H. York, farmer in Middlesex county: "Rather than have the horns back again on my dairy cows I would be willing to pay an annual tax of $50." Stephen York, in endorsing this statement, adds: "I am quite satisfied that the benefit is worth that. I have lost about $10 a year for the last twenty years in bloody milk, and I believe that most of this loss was caused by horns."

William Levack, Toronto, a wholesale butcher, handling about 5,000 head of cattle per year for the local trade: "We have a great deal of loss from bruises and damaged hides. Very often we have to cut away the flanks and briskets altogether. The injured part swells up, and the blood gathers there, making it into a jelly. My loss in this way is from $1,000 to $1,500 every year."

William Crealock, Toronto, also a wholesale butcher: "I am in favor of dehorning from a business standpoint, because the weaker animals get bruised, sometimes to the extent of $10 a bullock There is always one or more injured in every carload, with an average loss of $10 to $15."

Cornelius Flanagan, Toronto, an extensive cattle exporter: "I would prefer cattle without horns on account of their freedom from bruises. The injury in this way is about $5 per carload."

Edward A. Thompson, hide inspector, Toronto: "I should say that out of 50,000 hides handled by my office annually the number damaged by horns would be 2,500, and at 50c. per hide the total loss per year would be about $1,250.

Samuel R. Wickett, tanner, Toronto: "We handle 50 hides a day, and I think there is fully 25 per cent. that show more or less damage from horns. I would say that the actual depreciation in the value of the 300 hides we handle every week would be about $45." Mr. Alfred Beardmore said that he thought Mr. Wickett's estimate was about right, and that the loss was a serious one to the tanners of the province.

AMOUNT OF SUFFERING.

With regard to the amount of suffering involved in the operation, farmers and others accustomed to the care of cattle, who had either seen the operation of dehorning or had performed it themselves, testified that the animals did not apparently suffer much pain at the time or afterwards, that they manifested no symptoms of shock, but partook of water and food immediately, and that the secretion of milk was not diminished or changed for more than a day. Veterinary surgeons and medical practitioners, also, who had made a study of the operation, gave it as their opinion that the pain is practically over after the operation, and that the discharge of matter from the head, referred to by so many witnesses, was not necessarily indicative of continued suffering. On this point William Brady, V. S., Tilsonburg, says: "I have seen a mucous discharge, but that is a discharge that nature provides for the healing of the wound. There was no pus discharge in any I have seen, but in one or two cases after the scab had formed over the parts, I found, upon raising the scab, a very small quantity of pus lodged underneath it. A mucous discharge is no sign of pain, even if it were running down the face; it is simply the exudation of matter that is closing up the part."

James Clark, F.R.C.V.S., Scotland: "A great deal of stress and alarm is put on the fact that we have sometimes a discharge of matter from the frontal sinuses. I admit that it is better to avoid this, if at all possible, and if attention is paid to the comfort of animals it will be found that the percentage of these cases will be very small. In every day practice the presence of matter is of little consequence; it does cause discomfort and retard the healing process, but does not necessarily interfere with a good and successful recovery."

On the other hand, a number of veterinary surgeons, some of them eminent in their profession, looking entirely at the anatomy of the part, have asserted in positive terms that the operation must be one of excruciating pain, and their evidence, given in various legal cases affecting the practice, has been a strong factor in arousing opposition. In the English trial, Prof. Walley, Principal of the Royal Dick's Veterinary College, Edinburgh, in the course of his evidence said: "Inflammation must arise where the sinus has been cut through. The ordinary bone cannot be said to be sensitive, for you would not feel the saw going through your leg, but you would when it went through the tissues. It is the sensitive tissues in the horn that, when cut through, causes the intense pain to

the animals. It is like cutting through the quick of your finger. There would be at the time extreme pain, and for many days after, a fortnight, and probably longer in some cases." Prof. McCall, Principal of the Glasgow Veterinary College, Prof. Pritchard, President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, Prof. Cox, a former president of the college, and a number of others, stated that they had heard and agreed with the views expressed by Prof. Walley.

Such testimony was strongly emphasised by witnesses before the Commission, who, without professing any expert knowledge of the question, were fully convinced that the practice was a cruel and barbarous one.

Broken Horn.

A large number of witnesses judged from having seen a broken horn that the suffering in dehorning would be proportionate, but other witnesses who had seen both the operation and the horn broken accidentally, claimed that several horns could be removed with the saw with less pain than that caused by one broken horn. The force necessary to break a horn must give a severe wrench to the head, resulting in some instances in the fracture of the skull, while at the same time a large surface of nerve tissue is exposed to the air, and the lacerated condition of the wound produces great irritation.

Blow upon the Horn.

The fact that a blow upon the horn causes great pain to the animal was also used as an argument against dehorning. In this case, however, the pain is caused more by the shock given to the head through the leverage of the horn. H. H. Haaf, of Chicago, writing on this subject, says:—

"If the animal sustains a charge or blow on the head or horns, or makes a charge with one horn, the second story, the cross bone and the partitions or walls between the frontal sinuses and the parietal bone make the head an almost perfect catapult or battering ram. Nothing in the shape of flesh and blood can withstand the onset, but it is a horse of another color when flesh and blood in the shape of a smart active boy hurls a stone or chunk of wood and strikes the horn. In this case the springing of the parts at the suture produces intense agony, not so much by knocking off the shell or bone horn as by communication to the brain caused by the unequal blow on the one side and the suddenness of the shock."

The Humane Aspect.

While many of the Humane Societies have expressed strong opposition to the practice as being cruel and unnecessary, it is a remarkable fact that all who favor it claim that it is a humane operation and in the best interests of the animals themselves. The following are only a few of the statements made as to the humanity of the practice, and coming as they do from men occupying important public positions they are entitled to careful consideration:

James W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner: "In taking off the horns a great deal of suffering, otherwise spread over a period of years, is reduced to a sensation of pain for a

moment or two. I believe there is greater pain from hooking than from dehorning. Then an animal often suffers keenly from fear of being hocked. I have known them to bellow and show great distress although there was no actual injury inflicted on the body."

W. C. Edwards, M.P.: "I believe it is more humane to cut the horns off a lot of steers, and allow them to feed in their natural way, loose, than to tie up an animal on a hard floor and keep it confined in a narrow stall for six months."

Hon. Robert Read, Member of the Dominion Senate: "I have looked into the dehorning question pretty carefully and I believe it would be humane to the cattle to take the horns off."

I. P. Roberts, Director of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station: "If by hurting one animal for a few moments we can prevent it from inflicting many severe and painful wounds and hurts on many other animals for many years I feel that it is an act of humanity to take the horns from the offending animals."

Walter J. Quick, Director of the Colorado State Agricultural College: "The main advantage of dehorning is the prevention of cruelty among animals. I consider that the suffering inflicted by the operation is justified by the results, outside of any financial consideration."

Frank E. Emery Agriculturist of the North Carolina Station: "It is a humane operation between beast and beast, that is, the pain inflicted on a domineering cow or steer seems less than is produced by such a beast in a single day on the quieter ones of a herd with the use of the horns."

Clinton D. Smith, Director of the Minnesota Experiment Station: "The pain attendant upon the operation seems to cease within a very few moments after the operation."

S. M. Tracy, Director of the Mississippi Station: "There seems to be no suffering afterwards, and there is less danger from injury to each other."

C. S. Plumb, Director of the Indiana Station: "In some cases animals struggle or bellow but more from fright than from pain. I do not believe, from observations taken under the supervision of a trained veterinarian, that there is any considerable pain."

F. A. Gulley, Director of the Arizona Station: "The suffering inflicted by the operation is so slight that I do not think it worth considering. I not only believe the operation to be a humane one, but I think it not humane to allow animals to use their horns to punch and gore each other during their natural lives."

J. A. Myers, Director of the West Virginia Station: "There is a slight fever in some cases, but from a humane standpoint I think it (the operation) an advantage."

Tait Butler, Veterinarian of the Mississippi Agricultural Station: "The operation cannot be performed without producing considerable pain for the short period of from ten to twenty seconds; after that space of time the pain is certainly slight."

W. A. Henry, Director of the Wisconsin Station: "I am confident that the act of dehorning is humane and beneficent, and can prove it by the action of our herd to any reasonable person."

Joseph Hughes, M.R.C.V.S., Professor in the Chicago Veterinary College: "I favor the practice from a perfectly humanitarian standpoint. It prevents the goring of animal by animal, and does away with the bullies."

W. A. Harris, stockbreeder, Kansas: "The pain is evidently acute during the actual operation, but I think the suffering is greatly aggravated by our imagination."

Albert E. Menke, Director of Arkansas Station: "The operation must be considered painful, but there is no evidence that the pain is excessive after the operation is over."

Prof. Baird, of the Royal Dick's College, Scotland: "It is much better that all animals should by dehorning suffer a little for a day or two, than that the weaker should be constantly subjected to torture by their stronger neighbors."

Thomas Greaves, F.R.C.V.S., Manchester, Eng.: "It is my firm opinion that the prevailing notion that the operation is attended with great pain is exaggerated, and that much of this supposition has its base in sentiment."

SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVES.

Many persons opposed to the practice of dehorning have claimed that knobbing or tipping the horns of viciously-disposed animals is sufficient to meet all reasonable requirements. "Knobbing" is the placing of brass or wooden knobs on the points of the horns, while "tipping" is cutting off the sharp points to the extent of an inch or an inch and a half.

The evidence shows that these precautions may prevent the more serious form of injury, but they do not, it was generally admitted, change the disposition of the animal or prevent it from doing damage. Some views expressed along this line were as follows:

Robert Gillett, farmer, Norfolk, England: "I have tipped horns for the last thirty or forty years. I never found any benefit from it. Q. Then why did you continue it so long? A. It was our custom. Q. By tipping with a flat end, or a knob that makes the blow glance off, were they not prevented from injuring one another? A. Not a bit, sir.

Robin Cook, farmer, Norfolk, England: "I tried tipping ten or twelve times, and it made no difference to the animal. They rush at one another just the same. I even tried it after I found out it was no good."

(The above was given in evidence in the English case of Ford *v.* Wiley.)

Spencer A. Freeman, farmer, Culloden, Ont. (Before the Commission): "I am in favor of dehorning. I commenced at first with cutting off the tips of the horns; this was not altogether successful as there was the same tendency to knock each other about. I tried again by taking a little more off the horn, but found they could hook as much as ever in the course of a year or so, and I then decided to have the horn taken off. I had a colt that was ripped up and I attributed it to the cattle, even after the horns had been tipped. I am satisfied there is more pain in taking off the tips of the horns of a two-year old to reach the quick than there is in dehorning."

George W. Curtis, Director of the Texas Agricultural Station, says: "I have tried knobbing and tipping and consider both practically worthless with vicious animals."

Frank E. Stover, dairyman, North Norwich, Oxford county: "I have bought cows with wooden knobs on; of course they could not do as much harm, but I do not think the disposition was in any way changed."

Isaiah W. Elliott, farmer, Oxford county: "I tried putting knobs on the horns of twenty or thirty cows. It prevented them from tearing, but did not prevent them from butting or hooking."

Frank S. Emery, agriculturist, North Carolina Agricultural Station: "Animals with knobbed horns, while less dangerous, can and do make just as much disturbance in a herd as though no knobs were on them."

Dehorn Only Vicious Animals.

Again, it was urged that only the vicious should be dehorned and that the quieter animals should be allowed to retain their horns. To this argument, which seems at a first glance to be a reasonable one, all the witnesses favoring the practice raised the objection that it would not meet the case. In every herd they say, there is a master or boss who compels submission on the part of all the others. The removal of one boss, simply means that another takes its place,

while the dehorned animal is at once subjected to general attack. Substantiating this the following, among other opinions, might be referred to :

W. V. Nigh, farmer, Avon, Ont. : "I dehorned a vicious cow, and when I saw how little she suffered and the way in which the others went for her I decided to take the horns off the whole lot."

Joseph Franks, farmer, Dorchester, Ont. : "I bought two dehorned cows, and these two are attacked more than any other in the herd."

Thomas Rutherford, farmer, Delmer, Ont. : "At first the quiet ones were allowed to keep their horns, but these became bossy, and I decided to have all the horns taken off."

Prevention of Growth.

A number of witnesses who believe that horns are undesirable, advocated the prevention of their growth by means of chemicals. There are at present two or three chemical preparations on the market which are advertised to prevent the growth of the horn if properly applied, and the information obtained by the Commission seems to indicate that this method is attended by a considerable degree of success.

John Fulton, farmer, Oxford county, says : "I would recommend that the operation be performed on calves by means of caustic ; the best time to apply it is in the first week. There does not seem to be any suffering more than an itching of the part. I tried caustic on eleven calves, some were a good job ; on one or two there were stubs, and on one of the animals one horn was left."

John H. Reed, farmer, Oxford county : "I do not like to dehorn my cows because I am attached to them. I tried the liquid preparation on calves of three days old, but this was only a few days ago, and I could not speak as to the success of the experiment."

L. A. Brown, V.S., Aylmer, Ont. : "I have used potash caustic on about 30 calves three weeks old and under. In some cases it was a success. All that was necessary was to clip the hair from the budding horn and thoroughly apply the caustic. I consider, however, that the best results are secured by removing the horns from the grown animal."

Leslie H. Adams, Farm Superintendent, Wisconsin Agricultural Station, writes : "In advertisements of chemical fluids it is often claimed that the application is painless, but our observations do not coincide with any such statement. The application of a fluid powerful enough to destroy so large a surface as the button on the calf's head must produce a great deal of pain, and the calves show this by nervous movements of the head and attempting to rub the irritated spot."

Prof. H. H. Wing, of the Cornell Agricultural Station, writes : "We have made several trials with stick caustic potash and the indications are that it is going to be the most successful, the most humane, and the easiest method of growing hornless cattle."

Prof. I. P. Roberts, Director of the Cornell Station : "Prevention by means of stick caustic potash is a good thing, but it should be done before the calf is two weeks old."

Walter J. Quick, Director, Colorado Agricultural Station : "I have tried disbudding and prevention of the growth of the horn by means of the chemical dehorner. I consider these methods the proper means of dehorning, as they are comparatively painless."

Clinton D. Smith, Director, Minnesota Experiment Station : "If the use of caustic on calves is effective I should prefer that method."

C. S. Plumb, Director, Indiana Station : "I usually remove the horn by the application of a little caustic potash, just as it appears upon the surface of the skin. In my experience calves do not show any indication of pain, and it would save lots of trouble in the future."

Removal of the Embryo Horn.

Disbudding, that is, the cutting out of the embryo horn when the calf is from three to seven or eight weeks old, has, by a number of veterinarians and scientific agriculturists, been advocated as preferable to dehorning later on, their impression being that the operation is less painful at an early age. None of the witnesses examined by the Commission had any experience in this direction, but from the collected information the following opinions might be quoted:

Prof. Walley (in the English trial): "As soon as the small horn comes on the young animal you have only to make an incision and take a knife and remove the core. The horn does not grow again, or if it does it will be very imperfect. The suffering caused is infinitesimal."

Prof. Macqueen, Glasgow Veterinary College: "The operation, if performed at all, should be done on the animal before it is six or eight months old. This prevents the horns growing and the operation is comparatively painless."

Prof. Wallace, Agriculturist of the University of Edinburgh: "The best time to perform the operation is when a well-fed calf is almost a month or six weeks old. The horns are then budding and protruding through the skin. The knife used should go deep enough to remove the whole of the base of the limpet-like horn, and with it a little of the skin all round to make sure that no growth of "scaurs" should afterwards occur."

James Law, F.R.C.V.S., Cornell University Agricultural Station: "The operation as practiced on the budding horns of a young calf is much less painful."

S. M. Tracy, Director, Mississippi Station: "The best time to operate is when the horn can be felt distinctly, but I have taken them off at all ages."

R. R. Dinwiddie, V.S., Arkansas Station: "Disbudding under three months is preferable, either with the gouge or caustic. There is less pain and the results are as good."

Joseph Hughes, M.R.C.V.S., Chicago Veterinary College: "I think disbudding would be less painful and would meet all requirements."

George W. Curtis, Director, Texas station: "Removing the buttons from calves I do not think any less painful than dehorning. We mind it less, however, for the reason that the animals are smaller and weak, and cannot make so much show of resistance or pain."

H. H. Haaf, Chicago: "The operation of dehorning calves is the most peculiar, the most particular, and the most severe operation in the whole category of dehorning cattle."

James Clark, F.R.C.V.S., Coupar Angus, Scotland: "Calves can be dehorned at two or three months old, but in clumsy hands might be made a more painful operation than it really is in older animals, from the fact that the horn is not properly formed, and a considerable portion of skin necessarily requires to be removed."

Arkansas Experimental Station bulletin, August, 1883: "The operation on calves is less objectionable and should be preferred to the more serious and painful operation on older animals. It is best performed when the calves are from three to seven or eight weeks old, soon after the horn shows itself above the skin. Removal of the small, movable button of horn is not sufficient to prevent further growth, but part of the soft, spongy bone beneath should also be removed. A circular gouge—the ordinary punch formerly used for cutting gun wads—is the only instrument necessary. By a rotatory movement the skin is cut down to the bone around the base of the horn, and by depressing the hand and slight lateral motion the bone is easily removed for a sufficient depth. The skull wall is, at this age, solid at the base of the horn and very thick, soft osseous tissue filling up the space which afterwards, by absorption, becomes part of the frontal sinus. Bleeding usually ceases spontaneously; if excessive, it may be controlled by cold water or pressure by pad held in place by a bandage. The only after treatment is to keep the part clean by occasional washing with an antiseptic solution, such as carbolic acid, one part to fifty of water. Dehorning, after the fourth or fifth month must be done by the saw, as the horns are then usually too large to admit the use of the gouge.

(Many of the witnesses expressed a fear that the removal of the bone in calfhood would develop in the animal a tendency to bunt, and that if such should prove to be the case many of the advantages of the operation would be lost.)

HORNS IN RELATION TO AGE.

An argument strongly urged against dehorning was that the removal of the horns encouraged fraud as to the age of the animal. With the revolving years the horns of cows and steers acquire a succession of rings, which, after the second year, become permanent and serve as a means of estimating the age. The growth of a new coat of hair is contemporary with the development of an extra thickness of horn, while the cold season corresponds to a period of comparatively interrupted growth. Hence the alternations of rings and grooves that mark the age on the horns from the third year onward.

The removal of the horns, it was claimed, removed all indications of age, and also tended to conceal the natural coarseness of the animal, thus enabling unscrupulous parties to practice deception in disposing of their stock. In answer to this objection, the farmers and cattlemen favoring dehorning, said that whlie possibly a man buying a few head of cattle each year might be deceived, those accustomed to handling cattle could readily calculate the age by the condition of the teeth and the general appearance. The following might be referred to as representative opinions on this point:

Benjamin Hopkins, dairyman, Oxford county: "I would not think there was any danger from fraud owing to the removal of the horns. In judging an animal I would look at its mouth; it might not be possible to tell its age exactly, but the condition of the teeth is a good indication."

Enoch B. Brown, farmer, Brownsville, Ont.: "There is no danger of fraud; the teeth are marked like a horse's and you can judge from the general appearance. It is true that the teeth are sometimes affected by the nature of the soil on which the animal pastures, but if the teeth are gone she would not be much use anyway."

Daniel T. Smith, farmer, Dereham, Oxford county: "Anyone accustomed to cattle would not be deceived in the age of an animal that had no horns."

Joshua Ingham, cattle buyer, Toronto: "There would not be much danger from fraud, because if the teeth are good the cow is all right."

Cornelius Flanagan, cattle buyer, Toronto: "I don't think a man who knew his business could be taken in. If you were to take any beast and put its head in a bag, I could tell you about its age from its general appearance."

DEHORNING AS A CUSTOM.

The practice of dehorning cattle seems to have first originated in Ireland about twenty-three years ago, and to have spread from there to Scotland. In both these countries it is extensively carried on at present. In England a number of farmers in the county of Norfolk adopted the practice about the year 1885, and it was carried on there until a decision was given in May, 1889, pronouncing the practice illegal. In the United States it was introduced about ten years ago, and owing to the publications and lectures of H. H. Haaf of Chicago, Prof. Henry of Wisconsin, and the endorsation of a number of the agricultural experiment stations, it has spread with great rapidity during the past

five years. It is now a common practice in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois and on the large ranches and stock farms of the Western States, and the number of cattle dehorned is said to be over one million. In Canada it has been carried on to a limited extent during the past four years in the western part of this Province and also in Quebec.

VARIOUS LEGAL DECISIONS.

Looking at the practice from a legal aspect, the Commissioners find that it has been the subject of litigation from the year 1874 to the present time. The first important case of which we have been able to find a record occurred in Ireland in February, 1884, and since then, in Great Britain, six appeals from magisterial decisions have been carried to the higher courts. The result has been that the Irish and Scottish courts have affirmed the legality of the practice, while in England Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Hawkins have condemned it as illegal and subject to serious penalties.

The Law against Cruelty.

The Dominion statute against cruelty to animals, under which prosecutions were brought, reads as follows:

"Everyone who wantonly, cruelly, or unnecessarily beats, binds, ill-treats, abuses, over drives, or tortures any cattle, poultry, dog, domestic animal or bird shall, upon summary conviction before two justices of the peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding $50, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months.

In the English law it is enacted:

That "if any person shall cruelly beat, ill-treat, over-drive, abuse or torture, or cause or procure to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, over-driven, abused or tortured any animal" such offender shall be subject to such punishment as is prescribed by that statute.

Summary of British Trials.

The following brief note of the various cases will show at a glance how the matter stands:

Ireland, 1884—Brady v. McArgle. Magistrate refused to convict. Exchequer division held that conviction should have been entered. (Baron Dowse and Mr. Justice Andrews.)

Ireland, 1885—Callaghan and McEvoy v. the S. P. C. A. Three magistrates at the petty sessions held that they were bound to convict in accordance with the above decision. Common pleas division of the High Court of Justice overruled this, and held that the operation, skilfully performed, did not come within the meaning of the Act. (Chief Justice Morris, Mr. Justice Harrison and Mr. Justice Murphy.)

Scotland, 1888—Penton v. Wilson. Acquitted by the sheriff-substitute. Case appealed to a higher court, and the sheriff-substitute sustained. (Lords Young, McLaren and Rutherford Clark.)

England, 1888—Ford v. Wiley. Acquitted by a board of five magistrates. Higher court held that conviction should have been entered. (Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Hawkins.)

Scotland, 1891—Penton v. Wilson. Appealed to a higher court, and the two previous decisions unanimously confirmed. (The Lord Justice Clark, Lords McLaren, Trayner, Wellwood and Kyllachy.)

Ireland, 1891—Newland v. McDonagh. Two magistrates refused to convict. Higher court sustained this decision. (The Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice O'Brien, Mr. Justice Johnson, Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Gibson.)

United States. 1886—Illinois Humane Society v. Haaf. Tried at Chicago; case dismissed. About the same time the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted a farmer named Horst. The case was submitted to a jury, who dismissed the action, but imposed one-half the costs on the defendant and one-half on the Society. The last prosecution to date in the United States was decided June, 1892. The Western Pennsylvania Humane Society brought an action against a farmer near Pittsburg. The defence had a large number of witnesses, many of whom testified that the cattle, when dehorned, would herd together like sheep, never fight, and put on flesh better; also, that the pain of the operation lasted only a few moments. A verdict of acquittal was brought in by a jury.

Canada, 1890—The Montreal S. P. C. A. brought an action against J. L. Shepard, a farmer of Abercorn, Quebec. The case was tried before four Justices of the Peace, who dismissed it with costs against the Society on the evidence of 22 witnesses that the operation was a beneficial one; the defendant, however, voluntarily paid his own costs. In the early part of the following year W. V. Nigh was prosecuted on the same charge at London, Ontario, before two Justices of the Peace, who dismissed the case without costs. In January, 1892, William York, Edward York and W. A. Elliott were prosecuted at London, Ont., before two Justices, convicted, and fined $50 and costs each.

First Irish Case.

The first case of dehorning brought before the courts, of which a record is obtainable, was that of Brady v. McArgle in Ireland.

The defendant, McArgle, was summoned at the instance of Thos. F. Brady, Hon. Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for "having caused the horns of certain cattle to be cut off and otherwise ill-treated them on the 25th of February, 1884, at Greenan, in the county of Meath, Ireland."

The case was heard before Mr. George McCarthy, R. M., sitting alone as justice at a petty sessions held at Drumconrath on the 19th of March, 1884. After hearing the evidence for and against of seven witnesses, the magistrate declined to convict, on the grounds that in his opinion the act was not cruelty within the fair meaning of the statute, and that the custom of dehorning cattle greatly prevailed among the farmers of the district to enable them to get a larger price for their beasts. He accordingly dismissed the case on the merits.

At the request of counsel for the complainant, the magistrate agreed to state a case for the opinion of the Superior Court on the question of law whether the acts proved came within the statute, and the question for the consideration of the court was:

Whether the magistrate was wrong in point of law in dismissing the case, or whether he should have convicted upon the above facts?

Exchequer Division.

This case next came before the Exchequer Division, April 19, 1884, the presiding judges being Baron Dowse and Mr. Justice Andrews. Both these justices concurred in the decision that the magistrate ought to have convicted, on the ground that the act was an offence within the meaning of the Act.

His Lordship Baron Dowse pointed out that it was not contended that these acts were done for the sake of the cattle. After dealing at some length with the interpretation of the word "cruelty," he continued:—"I cannot hold that what is here complained of better fits or makes the animal more serviceable for the use of man. I think the acts were unreasonable and unnecessary, and are consequently forbidden by law. The acts were done for convenience, it is said. Convenience of whom? Of the man who chooses to feed his cattle in a narrow yard, or in a particular manner and in a confined place.

In my judgment the acts cannot be said to be done to make the animal more serviceable for the use of man. They were done for the convenience of particular individuals, and for their contingent profit, and under special conditions, and under circumstances of limited and by no means general application. There are some markets in England where beasts are preferred without horns, but if there were other markets where, that they might be more easily fattened they were preferred without eyes, would that justify or excuse any person in depriving the animals of their eyes? . . Nobody can contend that it was absolutely necessary to cut off these horns, and in my view it was eminently unreasonable. . . Once the cruel act is unreasonable and unnecessary—and, in my opinion, the act here is both one and the other—the prosecution ought to succeed. On the facts as laid before us the magistrate should have convicted. The case must, therefore, be sent back to him, with the opinion of the Court that he was bound to convict, and as this is a case of the first impression in this country, we shall give no costs of the argument."

Mr. Justice Andrews, in agreeing with His Lordship, held that the dehorning of cattle in the manner proved constituted an offence under the statute.

The case was, therefore, remitted to the magistrate with this opinion.

S. P. C. A. v. Callaghan.

The next Irish case came before Magistrates McCarthy, Bowlby and Everard at the petty sessions, George's Cross, county Meath, on November 25, 1884. Two farmers, Messrs. Callaghan and McEvoy were charged with cruelty to animals, in having dehorned 13 and 16 cows respectively. The counsel for the complainant (S. P. C. A.) called upon the magistrates to convict, relying upon the decision in Brady *v.* McArgle. The magistrates stated they were bound to convict in accordance with the decision quoted. They found, however, that in the case of individual cattle, the operation was not improperly or unskilfully performed and they would not have convicted in these cases had they not been of opinion that the decision of the Exchequer Division applied and ruled every case where an animal is dehorned.

In respect of the justification relied upon by the defendants, the magistrates stated that they arrived at the conclusion that the operation increased the marketable value of the animals, that it rendered them quiet and tractable and less dangerous to man and each other, that no practice causing less pain could be substituted for it, and that the advantages attainable by the practice were vastly out of proportion to the pain inflicted thereby, provided that the operation was skilfully performed.

The case was then submitted to the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice for a decision as to whether the practice of dehorning cattle was one of cruelty to animals within the meaning of the Act. On the bench were Chief Justice Morris, Mr. Justice Harrison and Mr. Justice Murphy, and all three concurred that the operation skilfully performed could not be held to come within the meaning of the Act.

Chief Justice Morris in his judgment said: I am of opinion that dehorning of cattle skilfully and properly performed is not an offence within the meaning of the Act, which is directed altogether against acts of cruelty. . . . Though in dehorning skilfully performed, the pain inflicted appears to me on the evidence to be very temporary, yet it does appear to me to be substantial; but looking at the suffering in reference to the object with which it is inflicted it cannot in my

opinion be considered unnecessary, for the object is reasonable and adequate. . . . In cases like the present where there is no appeal, this court though entertaining every respect for the decision of a court of concurrent jurisdiction, cannot follow it in a case dealing with such important interests as the present, and which in my opinion very clearly should be decided with the appellants. . . . The prosecution by a society like the prosecutors should in my judgment be carefully, perhaps jealously watched. Most laudable in its inception and objects, it has a tendency to fall into the hands of over-active officials, or to be urged on by individuals seeking to impose an undue extension of a general act their own idiosynacrasies on society. The vivisection Act is important as showing that legislation was necessary to restrain within certain limits painful experiments. If the opponents of dehorning cattle desire to check or restrain its operations in a similar way they must resort to legislation.

Mr. Justice Harrison said that it appeared from the evidence that the practice had commenced about twenty years ago and was prevalent in many parts of Ireland. He was of the opinion after considering the conclusions arrived at by the magistrates and reading over the evidence, that the practice was a reasonable one, and necessary for the proper carrying on of the system of straw yard winter feeding, largely and profitably practiced in many parts of Ireland. He was further of the opinion that the fact that the operation was attended with pain was not sufficient to constitute it a cruel or criminal act within the meaning of the statute. Regard must be had to the use to be made of cattle. One of such uses was for food for human beings, and if this practice was advantageous in making cattle thrive better in store feeding and be more safely conveyed in transit it could not be held to be an act within the statute being done to make the animal more serviceable for the use of man.

Mr. Justice Murphy held that in a case of this kind self-interest would prevent any farmer from resorting to a practice, where the result was merely to cause useless pain or torture to the animals. Great pain and suffering would necessarily reduce the condition of the animal, and unless they very soon recovered the farmer would lose in the sale. The defendants had produced evidence to show that the pain caused by the operation was very brief; that the animal feeds very soon after the operation; that it throve better than animals from which the horns were not removed; that in transportation dehorned animals suffer less, the cattle with horns being liable to suffer from being gored one by the other; and that in the English markets to which they resort for sale the animals dehorned bring £2 per head more than animals of the same weight and quality would with horns on . . . The purpose for which the act was done was to make the animal more serviceable for the use of man, and therefore the statute did not apply, and the court had no more right to interfere with farmers in the performance of this operation than they had to prevent them from cutting their horses. The operation in either case might be performed so unskilfully or recklessly that unnecessary pain might be caused and the act would then be cruel and within the statute, but if performed with ordinary skill and care it was perfectly legal.

In the Scottish Courts.

In Scotland in the case of Renton v. Wilson three decisions were given by different courts, all affirming the legality of the practice. Additional importance attaches to this from the fact that the last decision—that of the Scottish Court of Appeal—was given subsequent to the English finding of illegality.

First Scotch Case.

George Wilson, cattle dealer, Cupar-Fife, was on the 6th of March, 1888, at the instance of Robt. W. Renton, summoned before one of the sheriff-substitutes of Fifeshire at Cupar, charged with a contravention of the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals in having dehorned 37 oxen, the property of Donald Robertson. Among the facts held proved by the sheriff-substitute were the following:

The cattle referred to in the complaint were dehorned by the respondent acting on the instructions of Donald Robertson, farmer, Mayfield, near Cupar, the owner of the cattle, with the assistance of four other men. The horns were sawn off close to the head by the respondent, the skin at the base of the horn being first cut with a knife to permit of the saw getting close to the skull. The operation caused profuse bleeding and the animals appeared to suffer considerable pain during it, as evinced by their bellowing. The sawing through of each horn occupied about a minute. The operations took place on January 7th and January 23rd.

On January 28, the oxen were seen by Principal Walley, of the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh, and Mr. John E. Grey, V. S., Edinburgh. They furnished a report setting forth that they inspected two lots of nine and 28 that bore evidence of having been recently dehorned. In each case the horns had been removed close to the skull and in one animal the sinuses of the head had been opened. The report continued: "A considerable quantity of blood and purulent matter had in most cases escaped from the wounds and had dried on the hair at the sides of the head and face, and several of the animals, a white bullock in particular, were standing with the nose protruded and shrunken in the flanks and had the appearance of having suffered from the effects of the operation. The removal of the horns had in some cases been effected so close to the skull as to necessitate cutting through the skin of the head. We are of opinion that the operation must have caused much pain and been the means of much subsequent suffering and being performed in the manner described was a grossly cruel operation and quite unnecessary for all practical purposes."

A number of professional and practical witnesses were examined both for the prosecution and the defence and the result of their evidence may be shortly summarised as follows:

It was held as proved that the cells of the horn core are lined with a delicate membrane which is extremely sensitive and vascular, particularly at the base of the horn where it is continuous with the lining of the sinuses of the head. Between the core of the horn and the outside horn covering is another delicate sensitive membrane continuous with the true skin of the head and the most sensitive part of the body of the animal. That intense pain was caused by cutting through these structures as well as subsequent suffering from inflammation, increased in case of injuries to the horn, by there being no relief from swelling owing to the hard nature of the surrounding substances. That in the cattle in question the sinuses of the head had in each case been laid open which led to greater risk of inflammation. It was also held as proved that in many places the objects sought to be attained by dehorning were met either by separating the vicious and weak animals by putting wooden balls or pieces of wood on the horns or by what is known as "tipping," namely cutting off the tip of the horn just above the quick; that these methods had proved satisfactory in those districts, and that thousands of cattle of all breeds so treated, came weekly into the Edinburgh cattle market.

On the other hand it was held proved for the defence that the dehorning of cattle was regularly practised by farmers and breeders of cattle in Fifeshire, Kinrosshire, Perthshire, Forfarshire and Kincardineshire. That the objects for which the operation was performed were the safety of the animals of the herd which frequently suffered painful and serious injuries through goring and butting, and were often prevented from feeding by the stronger cattle when the horns were allowed to remain and also for safety in carriage by sea or rail, the horns being a source of great discomfort and danger to other cattle. So far as tried knobbing and tipping had not been found satisfactory by the defendants as a means of preventing goring. It was further proved that the respondent had considerable experience in dehorning cattle, and was frequently employed by farmers and breeders in the county of Fife to perform this operation; that it was performed skilfully, and in a manner frequently adopted in the county.

The sheriff-substitute, in his finding was largely guided by the following principle laid down in the case of Lewis v. Fermor, in the Court of Queen's Bench, England, March 1887: "A person who with reasonable care and skill performs on an animal a painful operation, which is customary, and is performed *bona fide* for the purpose of benefitting the owner by increasing the value of the animal, is not guilty of the offence of cruelly ill-treating, abusing or torturing the animal within the meaning of 12 and 13 Vict. cap. 92, sec. 2, even though the operation is in fact unnecessary and useless." He held that the principle laid down applied to the present question, and that even assuming the operation of dehorning to be unnecessary, the respondent was not guilty of a contravention of the Act, and he accordingly acquitted him.

The High Court.

The case was then taken to the High Court of Justiciary for an opinion on the question of law:—

1. Whether the sheriff-substitute was right in adopting the principle laid down in the case of Lewis v. Fermor as applicable to the present case; and

2. If not, do the facts above set forth infer a contravention of the Act 13 and 14 Vict. cap. 92.

This appeal came before Lords Young, McLaren and Rutherford Clark.

Rankine, for the appellant, claimed that in this case the sheriff-substitute had erred in acquitting the respondent, the operation performed being both cruel and unnecessary. Dickson, for the respondent, held that the sheriff-substitute was right. The operation was necessary and was performed by persons who had a legitimate interest and object in view. It was no doubt a painful operation, but was not done wantonly or in order to ill-treat or abuse the animal.

The Finding.

Lord Young said he was of opinion that the judgment of the sheriff in this case was right. He would not express an opinion as to the propriety of what was done to these cattle—none whatever. For anything he might say, the operation might be not only very unnecessary—the object being attainable otherwise and without pain—or might even be a very bad operation—very wrong—not merely attaining a good end in an unnecessarily painful way, but in every view a bad operation. According to the facts stated in the case by the sheriff, it appeared that the farmers in a certainly not unimportant district of the country were of opinion that their legitimate interests were served by cutting the horns off certain animals, and that was accordingly done, and to such an extent that there were

professional men engaged in performing this operation of dehorning, and this prosecution was against a professional man who had been employed by the owner of cattle to dehorn them. He was of opinion that this was not a case of cruelty within the meaning of the Act, and to come to this conclusion he required no authority from decisions in similar cases. The Act would certainly apply to wanton and malicious cruelty where the object was to cause suffering to the animal, but there were many acts which had a certain amount of cruelty associated with them and which had been referred to in the course of the argument—castrating horses, spaying of sows and preparing of capons—which did not, however, amount to cruelty within the meaning of the act, though there were many people, no doubt who considered these to be very cruel operations under all circumstances. In conclusion he said:—"The statute does not pretend to interfere with human life to such an extent, or with the judgment of those who are pursuing their own affairs intelligently and to the best of their judgment, as the farmers in Fifeshire have been doing, although in the opinion of others more numerous than themselves they may be mistaken. I am therefore of opinion that this appeal ought to be dismissed."

Lord McLaren and Lord Rutherford Clark both concurred in this decision.

The English Case.

The next trial in chronological order was in England, that of Ford v. Wiley, sometimes called "the Norfolk case." At the Blofield petty sessions, on Nov. 26, 1888, J. C. Wiley, a Norfolk farmer, was summoned at the instance of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for having unlawfully and cruelly tortured 32 bullocks by dehorning them. Mr. Wiley admitted having performed the operation and afforded every facility to the officers of the society for ascertaining how it had been done and in what state the animals operated upon had been left. The case was heard by a board of five magistrates. For the prosecution evidence was given by the informant and thirteen distinguished professors and members of the veterinary profession, while fifteen farmers testified in favor of the practice. The pain of the operation was placed in a very strong light by the professional men, the anatomy of the horn being fully described. Prof. Walley, of the Royal Dick's Veterinary College, Edinburgh, was examined at greatest length and in the course of his evidence said: "Every tooth of the saw as it tears through this structure causes excruciating pain, and the inflammation following the operation produces great and prolonged suffering." "It is like cutting through the quick of your finger." This evidence was concurred in by other veterinary experts, and could not fail to carry great weight.

For the defence, however, Mr. Gidney pointed out that the learned professors were obliged to admit that they had no experience in dehorning beyond surgical operations, while he could show by the evidence of practical men that the operation prevented the cattle from suffering a great deal of injury, and that from a humane point of view it was desirable that it should be performed in the interests of the animals. The suffering and pain which they inflicted upon each other was far greater, he contended, than that which they underwent by the operation of dehorning. Witnesses for the defence, all practical farmers, then testified that dehorning, in addition to increasing the value was beneficial to the animals themselves, as it prevented injuries from goring; that they had tried tipping and knobbing the horns without success, and that while suffering was caused by the operation it was not so great as they had previously imagined, and was not in their opinion out of proportion to the benefits secured.

The case was dismissed, the following being the decision of the justices:—

We were of opinion that the appellant had proved that the dishorning of the cattle in these cases had caused considerable pain and suffering to the animals.

We were satisfied that the respondent had exercised ordinary care in the performance of the operation.

We considered it as proved that the practice of dehorning cattle had been carried on in a part of the county of Norfolk to a considerable extent during the past three or four years.

Also that the results attained by dehorning could not be obtained by merely tipping the horns as suggested by some of the witnesses called by the appellant.

We do not believe that the respondent had any cruel intention in performing the operation but that he acted under the honest belief that it was for the benefit of the animals themselves, and as well for the benefit of himself as a grazier, and that the object he had in view could not be attained by any other known method.

We accordingly dismiss the information laid against him, without costs.

We were of opinion that upon the evidence adduced by the appellant it is advisable in dehorning cattle that the operation should be performed at an early age.

The magistrates, at the request of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, stated a case for the opinion of the judges of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, on the following question:—

"Is the operation of dehorning cattle as proved to have been performed in this case justifiable having regard to section 2 of 12 and 13 Vict. cap. 92?"

Before the High Court.

The case then came before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Hawkins on April 12, 1889. Mr. Lumley Smith, Q.C., argued the case for the appellant, and Mr. Winch, Q.C., for the respondent. The rights of man over the dumb creation were discussed at length, and their Lordships gave judgment reversing the decision of the magistrates, and holding distinctly that the practice of dehorning was unlawful. In arriving at this conclusion they attached great importance to the expert testimony given by Prof. Walley and other veterinarians, and held that the suffering inflicted was out of all proportion to the commercial considerations of the operation. Lord Coleridge denounced the practice as detestably brutal. In giving a definition of the term "cruelty" he says: "The mere infliction of pain is not cruelty, for in medicine and surgery it is necessary and lawful to inflict pain. Necessary pain is limited to what may fairly be inflicted on animals in order to enable them to attain their due degree of development or become fitted for ordinary use." Cruelty he defined to be unnecessary abuse or unnecessary ill-usage by which the animal substantially suffers. Dehorning he considered unnecessary. For twenty years or more the practice had been entirely disused throughout England and Wales, and it had not been thought necessary to perform it on any of the millions of cattle which the farmers of England had reared and sold to be eaten. Necessity, to constitute an excuse under the Act, did not simply mean that the object of the operation could not be otherwise secured. There must be some proportion between the object and the means. To put thousands of cows or oxen to the hideous tortures described in the evidence in order to put a few pounds more into the pockets of the owners was an instance of utter disproportion between the result and the practice described—was barbarous and unlawful.

Mr. Justice Hawkins said that while he should have been quite content to express cordial concurrence in the judgment of the Chief Justice the importance of the question to a large community led him to express his own independent views as to it. To support a conviction it must be proved that the pain or suffering had been inflicted in fact, and that it was inflicted cruelly. That the operation of dehorning as described in this case was accompanied by excruciating torture was beyond all question, and anyone who could willingly inflict such

suffering, unless under the direst necessity, must indeed be cruel at heart and insensible to every dictate of humanity. . . . The legality of a painful operation must be governed by the necessity for it, and even where a desirable and legitimate object is sought to be attained the nature of the operation and the pain caused thereby must not so far outbalance the importance of the end as to make it clear to any reasonable person that it is preferable that the object should be abandoned rather than that the suffering should be inflicted. Dehorning was an operation so torturing that one shuddered to think that men could be found to perform it. He failed to see the necessity or reason for the operation. If an owner to enhance the value of his cattle by 20*s.* or 40*s.* mutilated them at an expense to the animals of excruciating torture how could this be said to be necessary or reasonable? Evidence that such an operation was unnecessary was also to be found in the fact that throughout vast districts both in England and Scotland thousands upon thousands of horned cattle were to be seen, many herding together peacefully enough, grazing in the same fields, confined in the same yards, feeding, thriving and fattening together. While occasionally one of such animals might give a little more trouble than the rest, was not this abundant proof that dehorning was not necessary for the benefit of the animal, or to render it fit for all legitimate purposes of its owner, and that tipping or knobbing had been found to be and were practically sufficient. He strongly dissented from the principle laid down in the case of Lewis v. Fermor. He dissented from any notion that a mistaken belief, however honest, that the law justified a painful operation when in truth it did no such thing, would operate as an excuse at all, except perhaps in mitigation of punishment. It followed then from what he had said, and the reasons he had given, that in his opinion the practice of dehorning was a cruel, unreasonable and unnecessary abuse of the animals operated on, and therefore was illegal and ought to be suppressed, and that the magistrates ought to have convicted the respondent.

The Scotch Case Appealed.

The Scotch case of Renton v. Wilson was carried to the Scottish Court of Appeal under the name of Todrick v. Wilson, on March 3, 1891, and in the interval the decision of the English Court had been given. On the bench were the Lord Justice-Clerk, Lords McLaren, Trayner, Wellwood and Kyllachy. The facts as given in the previous case were recited:

Graham, Murray, Wallace and Chisholm for the appellant claimed that great pain was caused even though the operation was carefully performed, that the same results could largely be attained by other means, and that the pain inflicted was out of all proportion to the benefits said to be derived from it. These two points being clearly established, the respondent should have been convicted. This was the view taken of the Act in England in the case of Ford v. Wiley.

Comrie Thomson and Orr for the respondent, held that the judgment of the sheriff-substitute was right and should be affirmed. The facts set forth clearly distinguished this case from the English case. That was practically a special case. The facts there shewed that the operation was clumsily and cruelly performed and that it was almost entirely unknown in England.

The finding of the court was a unanimous confirmation of the two previous decisions. The views of the various judges may be given briefly as follows:

Lord McLaren in delivering judgment stated that in a previous complaint against the same respondent, Renton v. Wilson, it was determined that the dehorn-

ing of cattle performed in circumstances set forth in the case, did not amount to a contravention of the statute. In a case which afterwards came before the High Court of Justice in England a court consisting of the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hawkins, they came to a contrary conclusion on the facts laid before them, and the case which was now to be decided was instituted he understood with a view to having the question of the legality of dehorning considered by a court differently constituted and consisting of a greater number of judges. . . What we have here to consider is not the question of the expediency of prohibiting dehorning of cattle, but whether the practice is prohibited by being included in the general enacting words of the statute, namely, cruelly ill-treating, abusing or torturing animals . . . . I am of opinion that the language of the statute is not in fair and just construction applicable to the case of the operation of dehorning, when performed with skill and for the legitimate purpose of preventing the cattle from injuring one another. . . .

Continuing, he said he was disposed to give the greatest weight to the decision of a co-ordinate English court, and he had no desire in any way to criticise the opinions of the eminent judges by whom the case of Ford v. Wiley was decided. He was not sure that he should dissent from the reasoning or the conclusions embodied in those opinions as applicable to the case before the English Court, because he observed that the learned judges were agreed in holding it proved that the operation of dehorning was neither necessary nor customary in England. In their view of the facts, dehorning was treated as a purely experimental proceeding, not productive of benefit to the owners of the animals, and a cause of needless and therefore cruel suffering to the animals themselves. He might hardly repeat that the facts as laid before them pointed to a very different conclusion, and while their decision was necessarily different in its legal consequences from the decision of the Supreme Court in England, it did not appear to him that there was any fundamental difference in the principles of interpretation which had been applied by the courts of England and Scotland to the construction of this statute. Assuming in accordance with the sheriff-substitute's finding that the dehorning was performed with skill and without the infliction of unnecessary pain, he was of opinion that the respondent had not rendered himself liable to a criminal prosecution, and that the judgment of the sheriff-substitute ought to be affirmed.

Lord Trayner said that owing to the importance of the question he had carefully considered the argument as well as the various cases cited. The reasons given for the judgment in Ford v. Wylie, as far as not based on the particular facts there found proved, seemed to him inadequate and inconclusive, while the judgment in Lewis v. Fermor appeared on the other hand, to be well founded both in sense and law. He was therefore of the opinion that the question should be answered in the negative.

Lord Wellwood said that the question submitted was one of law and not of fact. The facts as found by the sheriff-substitute were that the operation was skilfully performed, that it effectually prevented the animals from injuring each other, and was for the benefit of the cattle, and that other remedies do not so effectually prevent cattle from injuring each other. In this state of the facts he had acquitted the respondent. . . . In order to justify conviction the inadequacy of the object must be such as would lead any reasonable and humane man capable of weighing evidence, to hold that the pain inflicted was out of all proportion to the object in view. On the facts stated he could not hold that the sheriff-substitute's decision was wrong, on the contrary he thought it was right.

Lord Kyllachy agreed that the facts of the case as found by the sheriff-substitute left no room for doubt as to the propriety of the sheriff's judgment. He

found as a matter of fact that the operation of which they had heard so much was not merely useful in the interests of the owner of the cattle, but was also useful and even necessary in the interests of the beasts themselves. In these circumstances it was plainly impossible to affirm that the operation was one which came within the scope of the statute unless indeed it was to be held—which nobody had suggested—that the statutory offence was committed by the mere infliction of pain.

The Lord Justice-Clerk said that while it was not necessary for him to express an opinion he wished to say that the view he took of the case was entirely in accordance with the opinions which their Lordships had expressed.

The appeal was therefore dismissed and the decision of the inferior judge affirmed.

The Latest Decision in Britain.

The last case that found its way to the higher court was that of Newland v. McDonagh, in Ireland. James McDonagh, of Carlanstown, was charged before two magistrates at Kells, county Meath, with having caused the horns of 26 oxen to be cut off on the 17th of April, 1890, which, it was alleged, was cruel treatment within the meaning of the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The case occupied several days before the magistrates, and a large number of witnesses were examined. The magistrates dismissed the summons, but stated a case for the opinion of a higher court. The case then came before the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, Ireland, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice O'Brien, Mr. Justice Johnson, Mr. Justice Holmes, and Mr. Justice Gibson, and they delivered judgment on May 6, 1891, upholding the legality of the practice.

The Lord Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, reviewed the facts as found by the magistrates. In summarising the decisions already given, there were, he said, ten judges who had pronounced an opinion in favor of the legality of the practice, and four who held a different opinion, and if they were to have regard to the reasons given in two other cases, although not cases of dehorning, arising out of the same section of the Act of Parliament, the statistics of judicial opinion showed that fourteen judges were in favor of the legality of the practice. This court was not bound by those decisions, as there was no right of appeal from them, but, of course, they would examine their reasons with the deference due to distinguished tribunals. They brought an absolutely open mind to the consideration of the subject, as none of the present tribunals had until now pronounced any judicial opinion on the subject. What, then, was the test by which they were to define cruelty within the meaning of the statute? It was conceded that it must be something more than the mere infliction of pain. This was obvious, as there were many operations which caused great pain, but yet were perfectly lawful. The Solicitor-General contended that in cases, even where the object was justifiable, it must be attained by means the least painful that could reasonably be employed. Mr. Justice Wightman, in Birds against Parsons, defined the cruelty intended by the statute the unnecessary abuse of any animal; and in a later case, Mr. Justice Grove defined it as unnecessary ill usage, by which the animal suffered. Lord Morris, in the case before the common pleas, said he preferred this latter definition, which included two propositions, viz., that the pain must be substantial and the suffering unnecessary. In his (the Lord Chief Justice's) judgment, those definitions were substantially correct, and though there was a difference of phraseology, they were all substantially the same. Now, it could not with any

show of reason be contended that the question of necessity was to be determined by regard merely to what was necessary for the animal itself. Where were they to find justification for pain inflicted upon an animal? By a reference, in his opinion, to the objects for which cattle were given to mankind—cattle were given to man for his use, amongst other uses that they might be fattened, trafficked in, killed, and eaten. Any operation that adapted them for the purposes for which they were placed at man's disposal was not cruelty within the statute, provided it was performed under the honest and reasonable belief of its usefulness for those purposes, and with reasonable care and skill, and not attended with such suffering as men of ordinary humanity would consider disproportionate to the object sought to be attained. In the case before Lord Coleridge and Mr Justice Hawkins, the judges seemed much impressed with the fact that dishorning had been discontinued throughout nearly the entire of England and Wales. Now, if it had been found that the practice of dishorning had been discontinued in Ireland generally, and was practised in only one part, in one county, as was the case in England, he would have had the greatest difficulty in affirming its legality; but it appeared that the practice of dishorning had been carried on to a considerable extent in Scotland, and was widely prevalent throughout Ireland. It was largely practised in Meath, Louth, Dublin, Kildare, Monaghan, Westmeath, Queen's County, Carlow, Roscommon, Galway, and in other counties. The counties he had mentioned were the principal fattening districts of Ireland. The practice also appeared to be daily extending. One of the witnesses stated it had increased all over Ireland four or five times since the last decision, and that its suppression would cost the country nearly half a million of money per annum. It appeared, also, that the practice of dishorning conferred advantages on the owner of the cattle, on the community at large, and on the cattle themselves—that dishorning of cattle increased their market value, and that its suppression would cause the country very serious loss Dishorned cattle throve and became quiet. They were more easily handled, less dangerous to man and to each other, and less liable to injury when on pasture or in transit. Anyone who has seen anything of cross-channel traffic knew that cattle suffered grievously from the injury inflicted on each other by goring. The advantages conferred by dishorning on the owners of cattle and on the community did not seem to weigh at all with Lord Coleridge and Mr. Justice Hawkins; but if this court were to dismiss those advantages altogether from consideration they would be ignoring the objects for which cattle were given to man. The advantages conferred by dishorning on the owner and on the community at large, as well as on the cattle themselves, must be taken into consideration in determining the reasonableness and adequacy of the objects of those who performed the operation, and, in his judgment, having regard to the evidence given as to the character of the operation of the no doubt very great, but very temporary, pain which attended it, and the motives and objects of those who got it performed, and the results which followed from its performance, the magistrates were justified in coming to the conclusion that the pain was not inflicted without good reason. As to the nature of the suffering inflicted, he might refer to an observation of Mr. Justice Murphy in Callaghan's case:—"In a case of this kind self-interest would prevent any farmer from resorting to a practice of this nature if the result were merely to cause useless pain and torture. Great pain and suffering would necessarily reduce the condition of the animal, and unless they were soon recovered the farmer would lose in sale. The Solicitor-General contended that what was called disbudding was a less painful and more reasonable method of dishorning, but that contention was challenged by witnesses for the defence. Disbudding was not practised to any considerable extent, and though, perhaps, less painful than dishorning, the question the court had now to

determine was whether dishorning, skilfully performed, was or was not unreasonable. Lord Young, in the Scotch case of Renkall v. Wilson, said the statute "did not intend to interfere with human life to such an extent, or with the judgment of those who were pursuing their own affairs intelligently and to the best of their judgment, as the farmers in Fifeshire had been doing, although in the opinion of others more numerous than themselves they might be mistaken." These observations applied with considerably more force to Ireland. The practice of dishorning was far more widely prevalent in Ireland than in Scotland. In his judgment the present prosecution was not within the scope and provisions of the Act of Parliament. To attempt to apply it to a case where it was sought to suppress a method of carrying on their business sanctioned by the great body of the representatives of the principal industry of this pastoral country would, in his opinion, be to do that which was never contemplated by the statute or legislature. For these reasons he was of opinion that the magistrates were correct in point of law in dismissing the case, and that the respondent should have his costs.

Mr. Justice O'Brien, concurring in the judgment of the other members of the court that the decision of the action of the magistrates was right, and that the prosecution should be dismissed, observed that with all that could be said on behalf of the practice of dishorning, its alleged necessity, and the fanciful millions that would be lost to the country if it were stopped, he could not personally deliver his mind from the uneasy consciousness that it was, after all, a brutal business, with which some persons would have no concern for the world, and that it was an invasion upon the rightful dominion which man had received over animals, carrying with it a commission not less of mercy than of power towards the humble servants of his will, in virtue of which he was appointed to be their master and not their cruel tyrant. He was of opinion, however, that the statute had not declared that dishorning *bona fide* for the purpose of increasing the value of the cattle was a practice that should be prevented.

Mr. Justice Johnson said it was their duty merely to determine whether the magistrates had correctly decided the case in point of law, and in his opinion they had.

Mr. Justice Holmes held that the operation referred to in the summons in this case was not an act of cruelty within the meaning of the Act. The pain caused by dishorning was not greater, perhaps, than that to which human beings were in the habit of voluntarily submitting themselves for the purpose of altering and improving a feature or the form of a limb.

Mr. Justice Gibson also held that the justices had evidence to justify the decision at which they had arrived. That being the case, it was not his province to go behind their findings on the facts.

Judgment was accordingly entered for the respondent, with the costs of the case stated.

Counsel for the appellant—The Solicitor-General, Mr. G. V. Hart, Q.C., and Mr. W. P. Ball (instructed by Mr. George Keogh). For the respondent—Messrs. Walker, Q.C., Ross, Q.C., and Kenny, M.P. (instructed by Messrs. Reeves & Son).

Legal Cases Reviewed.

It will be observed that the question of dehorning has been adjudicated upon by twenty eminent judges of Great Britain, in addition to a large number of lower magistrates. The subject was argued in all its bearings, and as a result we find that sixteen judges declared the practice to be legal, while four judges pronounced it to be illegal. In the United States, although several prosecutions have taken place they have in each instance ended in acquittal. In Canada in minor courts, there have been two acquittals and one conviction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

In order to obtain as much information as possible, the following circular-letter was drawn up and sent to the Directors of all the United States Experiment Stations, to prominent stockmen and others known to be more or less interested :

COMMISSION ON DEHORNING.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, April 27, 1892.

MEMBERS.

HON. CHAS. DRURY, *Chairman.*
J. J. KELSO, *Secretary.*
ANDREW SMITH, V.S. RICHARD GIBSON.
D. M. MACPHERSON. HENRY GLENDINNING.

....

....

DEAR SIR,—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of this Province in Council has been pleased to issue a Commission, with instructions to obtain all available information, and report upon the practice of Dehorning Cattle, recently introduced in Ontario.

We therefore take the liberty of applying to you—as one having large experience in cattle—for any information which may be in your possession, and which you may be willing to place at our disposal. Answers to the following questions, therefore, or such of them as are within your knowledge, will be greatly appreciated.

In reply, kindly number answers to correspond with questions :

1. Do you favor dehorning ?
2. Have you practiced it—if so, how long, and on about how many head ?
3. At what age do you prefer to perform the operation ?
4. Are there signs of suffering during or immediately following the operation ? If so, what ?
5. Does much bleeding or other discharge follow the operation ?
6. Have you known any animals to die from dehorning—if so, how many ?
7. How long does it take the animal to fully recover from the effects of the operation ?
8. After the wound is healed over, does the part remain sensitive or become callous ?
9. A year after the operation would the animal, if touched or hit lightly upon the spot where the horns had grown, shrink and show signs of pain ?
10. What instrument is used ? If a saw is used, is the sawing done towards the crown or outwardly—which is preferable ?
11. Is any dressing used after dehorning, and if so, what ?
12. If the operation is performed, how close should the horn be taken off ?
13. Have you known of horses, sheep, pigs or cattle being seriously or fatally injured by goring—and is the number, in your opinion, large ?
14. Does dehorning increase the value of the animal over animals not dehorned ?
15. Have you tried knobbing or tipping as a preventive of goring—if so, are those methods successful ?
16. Is disbudding, in your opinion, less painful than dehorning, and would it be sufficient to meet all reasonable requirements ?
17. If only animals known to be vicious were dehorned, would that be sufficient ?
18. What, briefly, are the advantages of dehorning ?
19. Do you consider that the suffering inflicted by the operation is justified by the results, outside of any financial consideration ?
20. Do you believe the operation to be a humane one, in view of the general results ?
21. (Remarks on points not covered by questions.)

J. J. KELSO, *Secretary.*

REPLIES RECEIVED.

Of the replies received the Directors of twelve State Agricultural Stations wrote that they had superintended dehorning experiments and were satisfied that it was a desirable practice, while several others favored it although they had no personal experience. The Directors of eleven State Colleges replied that they had no experience, while the Directors of three other State Colleges wrote that they had not seen any experiments, but were opposed to the practice. From prominent veterinarians, stock-breeders and farmers about twenty letters were received in favor of the practice, while three breeders wrote against it. It might be added that in only two cases is opposition expressed after having seen the operation. The more important letters, summarized as far as possible, might be given as follows:

State Agricultural Stations.

In Favor of Dehorning.

I. P. Roberts, Director, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station:—"I have practiced dehorning for about five years and on about 1,000 head. The age is immaterial. The operation is somewhat similar to pulling a tooth. Sometimes we use carbolated vaseline afterwards. A little skin should be removed with the horn. Dehorning increases the value of the animals by several dollars per head. Disbudding by means of stick caustic potash is a good thing, but it should be done before the calf is two weeks old. Briefly, the advantages of dehorning are increased production, diminished danger, reduced losses and above all the prevention of the pain all animals inflict upon those which are weaker. Most certainly it is a humane operation or I would not have it performed."

H. H. Wing, Professor of Dairy Husbandry in the Cornell Station:—"We have made several trials with stick caustic potash and the indications are that it is going to be the most successful, the most humane and the easiest method of growing hornless cattle. The operation of dehorning does not cause the animal to shrink in milk, nor does it affect the amount of fat or total solids in the milk. Any operation to the animal that does not disturb these functions, cannot very perceptibly disturb the animal as a whole for we know that the flow, of the milk and the percentage of fat in the milk are very easily affected by any material interference with the animal economy."

James Law, F. R. C. V. S., Cornell Station: "As practised with the saw through the root of the horn, and through the skin rather than the horny structure, the operation is certainly no more painful than castration, and is quite as justifiable. As practised with the sliding knife at one blow it is far less painful; as practised on the budding horns of the young calf it is also much less painful. Cows become more quiet and docile without horns, and if naturally disposed to fatten they sometimes run to fat at the expense of milking qualities. This argument is really in favor of dehorning as showing a lessening of the waste by exercise and excitement, and the alleged evil can be obviated by feeding a highly nitrogenous food in a sloppy form. In some comparative experiments with a variety of the strongest caustics I have had unsatisfactory results, except with

caustic potash and sulphuric acid, and the attendant and prolonged pain and the danger of accidents from the extension of caustic by rubbing, etc., were such as to render the process much more painful and objectionable than operation with the knife. While I would not for a moment endorse the dehorning of cattle in a brutal way, through the thick horn rather than through the skin, nor at a wrong season, and without protection such as tar, to keep the flies from depositing their larvæ in the wound; nor the dehorning of part of a herd only to be hereafter abused by the remainder, I am fully confident that properly performed this operation is a highly beneficial one, and its few acknowledged drawbacks are far more than counterbalanced by its advantages."

Walter J. Quick, Director, Colorado Agricultural College: "I have observed the operation frequently, and noted results. I consider the proper age to perform the operation is any time between calving and ten months old. I have never seen or known of any dressing being used. In sawing, the closer the horn is taken off the better. If the skin is cut a little there is no harm done, and the greater flow of blood will come from this broken skin. I have tried disbudding and prevention of the growth of the horn by means of the chemical dehorner, which is very litt'e more than caustic potash. I consider these methods the proper means of dehorning, as they are comparatively painless. In the former the button can be removed as soon as it is large enough to be found; in the latter the best time to apply is within three weeks old. I consider that the suffering inflicted by the operation is justified by the results, outside of any financial consideration. I believe there is as much suffering prevented as there is caused by the operation. Horns are considered by some to be a necessary evil: I consider them an unnecessary evil."

Frank E. Emery, Agriculturist, North Carolina Station (views endorsed by Prof. J. R. Chamberlain): "Appetite does not seem to be impaired by the operation, and often, with no other data than the milk record, one could not say positively when the operation took place. Animals with knobbed horns, while less dangerous, can and do make just as much disturbance in a herd as though no knobs were on them. Dehorning results in a more comfortable and quiet feeling among the herd, hence we expect less interference with the milk yield and fattening, and less danger to men from handling the bull."

Clinton D. Smith, Director, Minnesota Experiment Station: "I have practised the operation for years on dairy cows and on steers just prior to the winter feeding, probably one thousand head together. If the use of caustic on calves is effective I should prefer that method—otherwise about three years old or older. A fine-tooth butcher's saw is the best. The horns should be sawn off about quarter of an inch inside of the union of the hide and horn and in a plane parallel with the circle of union. We usually put some tar on a piece of muslin two inches square and place this upon the stub of the horn. Dehorning enables farmers to keep more animals with the same amount of help by putting them without tying in yards; it makes the whole herd more quiet and tractable. I have frequently seen ten steers drinking from the same trough sixteen feet long, without an attempt to crowd or push each other."

S. M. Tracy, Director, Mississippi Station: "I have performed the operation during the past four years on at least 500 animals. The best time to operate is when the horn can be felt distinctly, but I have taken them off at all ages: as close to the head as possible, cutting half an inch or so below where the skin joins the horn. Brass knobs prevent goring, but do not prevent fighting. Dehorning secures greater docility, less danger from injury to each other, and

fully twice as many animals can be kept and fed in the same amount of barn or lot space. I have never known any one who has practised dehorning on a large scale who would be willing to discontinue the work."

R. R. Dinwiddie, Veterinarian, Arkansas Station: "I have experimented on about twenty head and am in favor of dehorning. Disbudding under three months is preferable, either with the gouge or caustic. There is less pain and the results are as good. The advantages of the operation are: it partly prevents accidents, and facilitates feeding where many animals are unconfined or tied close together. I believe the operation, as a rule, is a humane one.

C. S. Plumb, Director, Indiana Station: "I usually remove the horn by the application of a little caustic potash just as it appears upon the surface of the skin. The horn of a yearling is removed with less pain than that of a six months old animal for the reason that the sensitive tissue comes up around the base of the horn in the younger animal much further and has to be cut through. There is a very trivial amount of blood escapes during dehorning. The horn should be taken off about half an inch below where the flesh comes up around the base. I thoroughly believe in disbudding. In my experience, calves do not show any indications of pain, and it would save lots of trouble in the future. Dehorning promotes docility, prevents goring and similar injury either to cattle or to men, enables proprietors of bulls to handle them with greater ease and safty, enables one to stable a much larger number of animals within the same enclosure, enables the weaker ones of a herd to secure a reasonable part of their rations, in the winter enables animals to bunch together and keep warmer and thus economise in the use of food; dehorned cattle, ship with greater safety than horned ones if in closed cars or vessels."

W. A. Henry, Director, Wisconsin Station: "The practice of dehorning cattle, both dairy cows and steers, is exceedingly common in this State. In some sections fully two-thirds of the cattle have their horns removed. The practice was entered on here and there by enterprising farmers and dairymen, who were driven to it by injuries to stock by goring, and the frequent loss of human life through fractious bulls. Neighbors usually protested at first, but after a little gladly accepted the lesson and put it into practice on their own farms. The usual plan in this State is for some one to go about the country dehorning herds, charging such prices as will bring him three or four dollars a day for the work. Last fall in looking over the cattle coming into the Chicago stock yards I estimated that fully a third of the animals which I saw that day were dehorned. Observation from the car window show that the practice is common in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska.

George W. Curtis, Director, Texas Station: "In removing the horn, saw from the top of the crown downward and outward, following the natural curve of the head, so as to leave the animal polled in appearance. The saw should get close to the base, even taking in a little skin, as in sawing too far from the head the bleeding will continue longer and may result fatally. I have tried knobbing and tipping and consider both practically worthless with vicious animals. Removing the buttons from calves I don't think any less painful than dehorning. We mind it less, however, for the reason that the animals are smaller and weak and cannot make so much show of resistance or pain. When practiced for vicious or unruly animals and for feeders, the results certainly justify much more pain than is given in the operation."

F. A. Gulley, Director, Arizona Station: "I have practiced dehorning for five years—on 100 head experimentally and 2,000 head on a ranch. If cattle are driven or heated just before the operation they are apt to bleed considerably.

If handled quietly the bleeding does not as a rule amount to much. The wound will discharge from five to sometimes as long as thirty days; rarely more than ten days pass, however, before the wound dries over and heals up, if the animal is in thrifty condition when the operation is performed, the weather not too hot nor too cold, and flies or other insects do not breed in the sores. Have never lost animals by the operation except in one case where two or three very thin weak animals were exposed to a severe cold storm a day or two after the operation. Occasionally an animal will have a pretty sore head, but it seems to work off after a time without any ill effects."

John A. Myers, Director, West Virginia Station, and Luther Foster, Director of the South Dakota Station, write in favor of the practice, for reasons covered in the above replies.

General Letters Favoring the Practice.

Joseph Hughes, M. R. C. V. S., Professor of Anatomy, Chicago Veterinary College: "Broadly speaking, I favor dehorning: there is not much bleeding if properly performed; a little suppuration generally follows. It takes from three to five weeks before the part is fully healed. The horns should be taken off as close to the head as possible so as to get below the horn matrix, which is exceedingly sensitive and vascular, and to prevent any unsightly knobs growing afterwards. I think disbudding would be less painful and would meet all requirements. Dehorning prevents the goring of animal by animal; does away with the bullies, consequently gives a chance to the weaklings which exist in every herd, and on this account assures a greater uniformity as a result of the quietude which it secures. In Great Britain, where the eye is used instead of the scale in measuring live weight, a dehorned bunch of cattle command a higher figure on account of their evenness and generally-improved appearance."

M. Stalker. State Veterinary Surgeon, Iowa: "I have had little practical experience in dehorning cattle, though I have had pretty extensive opportunities for noting its effects. I have made it a point to make careful inquiry into the results following the operation, as well as to get at the after-effects as to fattening qualities, etc. I find the instances of unfavorable results are comparatively few. The practice of dehorning is quite common in our State, and I think I have never talked with a farmer who had his cattle dehorned, but he spoke in high praise of its results. The benefits are particularly noticeable where large numbers are kept together, in the less amount of fighting and irritable conduct. We have some bulls on the College Farm that we have dehorned in order to make them less dangerous with their horns. The operation completely cures them of all inclination to be cross either to men or to other cattle."

Arthur Johnston, farmer and stock-breeder, Greenwood, Ontario: "Until very lately I have been violently opposed to dehorning, but the more I think about it, the more I have been convinced that it is, in very many ways, desirable. I had a young bull, about fifteen months old, with very badly up-turned horns, and just at the time your Commission was sitting in Toronto it occurred to me to try the experiment of dehorning on him. I got my veterinary and he sawed them off quickly with a rather dull meat-saw. The suffering, while the sawing lasted, was very great indeed—distressing to witness, but it only lasted about ten minutes. To my surprise there was very little loss of blood, almost none, of any account. When the actual sawing was finished the great pain seemed to subside at once, and the bull went into his stall and began to eat at once, as if nothing had happened. I watched him closely during the following six days,

and I saw absolutely no change on him, in any way. He fed quite as well, and he lost nothing in condition; but seemed to thrive, as formerly, to the full. At the end of one day and night, the appearance of the horns (parts left) was as if it had been done months ago. The bull's appearance is much improved on account of his having had bad horns. It took away that distinctive short horn character, however."

Tait Butler, Veterinarian, Mississippi Station: "To justify such an operation either the comfort of the animal or its value to man must be enhanced. If a number of animals are to be kept together in an inclosure of small dimensions, (a shed for instance,) these two objects are obtained by dehorning and, therefore, the operation is not cruelty if properly performed. Under other conditions it may be termed cruelty. I think the operation cannot be performed without producing considerable pain for the short period of from ten to twenty seconds for each horn. After that space of time the pain is certainly slight. Animals begin eating immediately after the operation, and the secretion of milk is rarely influenced to any appreciable extent. However, the manner in which the operation is performed has something to do with the amount of pain experienced by the animal. The pain, while it lasts, is as severe as that produced by castration, but it is not so long in duration, nor fraught with such serious consequences as evidenced by the absence of serious sequelæ. The structures are sensitive, but not especially so when the incision made by the saw is through the frontal bone. If made through the horn proper, the sensation is equally as great, and owing to the low recuperative powers of the part, the wound does not heal rapidly. If through the matrix of the horn the pain appears to be more severe. In other words, if the incision is made through the frontal bone so that considerable of the skin surrounding the horn—say a ring from half an inch to one inch wide—is taken off with the horn, the wound heals more quickly and the pain is less severe. To sum up, when the operation is properly performed, and with proper motives I deem it not only not cruelty, but also humane."

A. D. Stevenson, New Hampton, Mo.: "I have been a practical dehorner for six years, and during that time have dehorned nearly eight thousand head of cattle—all ages and sizes from four months old to twenty-five years—and never lost one by the operation. I prefer to do the work from six months old to one year. They suffer some while the operation is being performed, but it does not last long. They will bleed but very little if they are not hot, and the operation is performed right. Have known of some dying that were operated upon when very hot and not properly done. It will take from six to eight weeks for the wound to heal. The skull grows up sound and solid—will skin over and hair out if properly done. Once healed the head is as sound as any other part. I prefer the saw and I do not use any dressing. There is a proper place to take every horn off at. On cattle three years old and older, take off as little skin with the horn as possible, but be sure you cut on the skin all the way round. On younger cattle, take from a quarter of an inch to a half, according to age. They are worth from two to five dollars per head more after dehorning. Would rather dehorn at six months old than disbud, as I think there is less pain and better work. If you dehorn any, dehorn all. Afterwards, they feed better, water better, ship better look better, fatten better, everything better and nothing worse. I consider the suffering is nothing when compared with the benefit."

W. T. Gardner, farmer, St. Louis Station, Quebec: "As I have assisted in dehorning cattle and also in handling them afterwards, I respectfully submit my candid opinion on the subject as briefly as possible. I was opposed to it till I saw

it tried, and I freely admit that it is a great improvement. With the proper appliances the operation is a very speedy one. After the animal is secured about half a minute to each horn (or thereabouts) and out they go, and most of them will go to eat or drink as if nothing had happened. Some will take longer to heal than others, but very few will miss a meal from the effects of the operation, and when the cattle are all in the yard together the improvement is very plain. The wicked ones, instead of spending their time chasing round the timid ones, will eat their feed and let the others eat, about the same as sheep. And with bulls the dehorning is particularly necessary, thereby lessening the danger to life and property, and I think it should be made compulsory to dehorn all bulls over a year old."

Walter H. Brown, Manager Newberry Stock Farm, Cassville, Wis.: "On the 1st of February, 1888, we dehorned eighty head, sixty-five cows, balance yearlings and two year olds. There were thirty cows giving milk and they did not seem to mind the operation, not even falling off in their milk. Those that were coming in all did well; there was not one in the eighty lost a meal or a night's sleep. In sawing off the horn you want to go close to the head, leave a little hair on the horn. There is not a farmer for miles around here but has his cattle dehorned. There is a liquid that you can rub on the young calf just where the horn starts, which absorbs the substance of the horn. It must be applied before they are four weeks old. We applied it to one of our calves last spring, and it proved effectual. I think it is nothing more than some strong acid. I would favor experimenting a little on the calf."

C. L. McComber, Deer Park, Illinois: "I am, and have been for six years, engaged in the business and have dehorned hundreds of head. The best age is at two and three years old for cattle which are to be kept for a number of years. The reason is, the nearer the horn is developed the neater and surer the object will be attained. While the operation is being performed no doubt there is pain, but it is of short duration. There cannot be any pain after, as cattle will immediately go to grazing. Occasionally some blood follows the operation, especially if cattle are in a heated condition. Young cattle bleed more than older ones. I never knew an animal to die from it. I use a narrow saw-blade about seven teeth to the inch; stand in front, hold cattle in a stanchion and use $\frac{3}{4}$ inch rope properly adjusted round head and drawn out with set of blocks, (three pulleys). I use hot tar, especially in late spring, say March or April. Saw as close to the head as you can. Chicago dealers will pay ten to fifteen cents per hundred more for dehorned cattle to send on east. There is no use in cattle having horns in a country where they are protected from beasts of prey. No one would feel safe if an insane man was running around with a pitchfork in his hands—no telling how soon he might hurt some one—cattle are the same."

A. J. Gardner, Eddyville, Iowa: "With a few rare exceptions I have never known any bad effects to follow dehorning. If the animal is in a thriving condition and the operation is properly done, it will generally go on grazing in a few minutes after being released, as if nothing had happened. The animal does not appear to shrink but very little, if any at all. I have even had cows dehorned without checking their flow of milk in the least. Some cows, however, will shrink in their milk for about a week. The exceptions are generally where the operation is unskilfully performed or where the animal is in a weak or unthrifty condition. Aside from the injuries and suffering inflicted by horned cattle on one another, I will mention one or two advantages in dehorning. In the first place they have no fear of one another and consequently will thrive bet-

ter. At the watering trough or tank two or three of the stronger cattle will not monopolise it all while the weaker ones may have to wait for half an hour or more, but all will crowd up and drink side by side like so many sheep. Likewise in winter where cattle are not stabled, but run loose in an open shed or other shelter; one-half the amount of shelter is amply sufficient, as they crowd up so much closer together, and there is no danger of the weaker ones being driven out in the storm. In the case of bulls I consider that it is especially desirable that they should be deprived of their horns. I have known of several serious, and one or two fatal accidents to happen by bulls that were supposed to be perfectly safe, which would not have happened had they been dehorned. The same reasons that apply in the case of bulls are equally applicable to all other horned cattle, only in a less positive and urgent degree. Again, when cattle are dehorned it is perfectly safe to allow them to run in the same barnyard or pasture with horses and colts, which is a great convenience, especially on a small farm."

Messrs. Reid and Ullrich, veterinary surgeons, Decatur, Illinois: "We favor disbudding at one month if possible. In dehorning there is considerable pain during the operation; some hemorrhage, but not dangerous. Any antiseptic lotion may be used as a dressing. We have not done much operating ourselves as farmers usually do it in the various vicinities at such a price that we cannot afford to compete. This illustrates the simplicity of the operation."

John A. Moore, cattle breeder, Kansas City, Mo: "I have dehorned 5,000 during the past four years. I think disbudding is the best method to pursue. In dehorning I have tried all kinds of 'special' saws and clippers, but I find a stiff back, fine-cut tenon saw the best. Knobbing is not a success nor is the dehorning of the vicious ones only. Advantages of the practice are safety, quietness, better looks, convenience in handling, economy of space in feeding. I believe it is humane to the cattle to take the horns off."

W. A. Harris, cattle breeder, Linwood, Kansas: "If a calf is to be operated upon I would much prefer the caustic potash method, which, if properly done when the calf is three or four days old, is the true solution of the question for the breeder. I might say, however, that naturally polled cattle fight among each other and cause abortion by butting, which dehorned cattle never seem to learn, and the latter are much to be preferred."

Wallace Estill, cattle breeder, Estill, Mo; "The value of dehorning depends on whether you want cattle for feeding or grazing. If wanted to graze in more than carload lots I wouldn't care to have the horns off. If wanted to feed in close lots or sheds, they should be off by all means. If scrubby, mean or coarse, it will uniform them very materially and take away largely that mean appearance so common to the scrub. I consider that any bunch of cattle looks very much neater after the horns are off."

Opposed to the Practice.

C. L. Ingersoll, agriculturist, Nebraska Experiment Station: "Generally speaking I am not in favor of dehorning. I have observed more than 5,000 dehorned cattle. Knobbing or tipping is usually effective in preventing goring. In my opinion to dehorn vicious animals would be sufficient. I do not consider it a humane practice."

David McKay, secretary Brookside Farm Company, Indiana: "I performed the operation once—twenty years ago—on fifty head. I am not in favor of it. There are signs of pain during the operation and for about three weeks afterwards. After dehorning I used rosin and hemp to fill up the cavity and seared with a hot iron to stop the flow of blood. Dehorning makes cattle better for shipping purposes. I think the best way to dehorn is to use a good registered polled bull of any of the polled breeds. It spoils the look of any horned animals to take off the horns in full bloods."

E. W. Rowland, V.S., Monroe, Wis.: "It is not an operation of necessity, but one of fancy and it will only be a short time until the ones advocating it now will be ready to condemn it. First, because fat cattle that have been dehorned will not sell for as much as those that have not. Second, the horn is the ordinary thing by which the age of cattle is told, and when they are taken off this is removed and the cows will be a drug on the owner's hands when he tries to sell them. Third, they are much more trouble about the fences as they can get their head through a smaller place and will then push their bodies through and rub off their hair. If they had had horns on they could not have got their ends in the hole at first. Fourth, cattle fall off in milk and lose flesh; in some cases even die from the operation. Fifth, it is a very painful thing, causing the cattle to struggle violently to get away and if they are allowed to remain standing they will throw themselves down and show in every way possible that they are suffering the most excruciating pain. Sixth, it does not offer the smallest amount of benefit to the owners or the poor brute that has to stand the suffering. A farmer not far from here had his cows' horns sawed off and then tried to sell them, and had to take less than what he was originally offered, besides losing one cow from the operation. The leading veterinary surgeons of this country and Europe say that it is unnecessary and cruel. I have never seen an animal that had been dehorned, but the information that I give is from good reliable men."

John Clay, of Clay, Robinson & Co., cattle buyers, Chicago stock yards: "Personally, I am opposed to dehorning. I cannot give you the relative numbers of dehorned cattle that come to Chicago, although it is fair to say that the practice during the past two years has been a favorite one. So far as price is concerned it makes no difference. Our buyers take hold of horned cattle just as freely as those that are polled. Some of my neighbors out on the range are taking the horns from their calves when they brand them. This is working very well and seems to be a painless operation. Still, my experience on the range leads me to think that cattle are best left with the horns on them, I admit, of course, that in the case of bulls and range cows, and such like, that are fed in yards, dehorning is somewhat advantageous, but in all other cases I consider it unnecessary and at the same time exceedingly painful and brutal under the present system."

Henry E. Alvord, director Maryland Experiment Station: "I do not favor dehorning. I have not practiced it, and my objections are, therefore, theoretical. In twenty-five to thirty-five years' experience, I never had a serious case of goring. Have tried knobbing successfully as a precaution. If by 'disbudding' is meant the removal of the horn 'button' or germ from the young calf, I know from experience and observation that it is a very simple operation, and accomplishes in the best possible way, the object of dis or dehorning. As ordinarily done, I do not regard dehorning as humane. If *no horns* is the object, breed polled cattle or 'dis-bud' by all means."

William Warfield, cattle breeder, Lexington, Kentucky: "I have never seen the operation performed, therefore can give no facts in regard to it or its effects of my own knowledge. After forty-nine years' of experience on a farm with all kinds of stock, I have never had an animal injured by goring, and can see no necessity for dehorning."

C. A. Goesmann, director Massachussetts Agricultural station: "I do not consider dehorning a desirable practice. I do not see how it can increase the value of cattle. I regard knobbing or tipping as quite successful in preventing goring. Disbudding would be better than dehorning, or, at most, vicious animals might be dehorned."

AGRICULTURAL STATIONS.

The Results of Dehorning Experiments Conducted in United States Experiment Stations.

Following will be found the results of dehorning experiments conducted at the Wisconsin, Arkansas, Minnesota and Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Stations, and as the effect of the operation upon the health of the animal as well as its effect with regard to the milk flow and the weight were carefully noted, the conclusions arrived at will be found of value. An interesting article is also appended, showing the effect of a chemical compound on the budding horn.

Effect of Dehorning Milch Cows on the Production of Milk and Butter.

In the fifth annual report of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Mr. F. G. Short gives an account of some dehorning experiments on March 16, 1888, from which the following is taken:

Twelve cows, in groups of four each, were selected from the herd and confined by themselves. As it was natural to suppose that the change in the milk, if any, would be most marked with cows giving rich milk, the cows selected for the first experiment were grade Jerseys giving milk with an average fat content of between four and five per cent.

The cows were led into the stable one at a time and secured in a common stanchion, as though they were about to be milked. A halter was put on, the head drawn up as high as possible and turned to one side. With a sharp saw the outside horn was removed; the head was then shifted and the other horn taken off.

All of the animals struggled, but not violently; and in no case did a cow throw herself, or make any cry as of pain. As soon as the horns were off the animal was released and bran was immediately offered them to see if they would accept food. Sylvia was the only one who refused to eat. The loss of blood was very small, especially with the older cows. Daisy 2nd was the only animal from whose horns the blood spurted. In her case a fine stream of blood spurted from her left horn, nearly two feet, the flow lasting about fifteen minutes. The rest of the cows did not bleed enough to cause it to drop from the head.

To prevent irritation to the wound by the animal striking her head against the side of the stanchion, the cows were afterwards tied with halters, the stanchion being left open. Four days after the dehorning, March 20th, there was a slight discharge of pus from Sylvia's left horn; also from Jessie's right horn. Aside from this discharge, the wounds healed rapidly and at the present time are perfectly healed.

It is a well known fact that comparatively slight causes will have a marked effect on the milk production of the cow. We might expect therefore that dehorning would have an immediate effect on the quantity and quality of milk produced, after the operation, when compared with that produced before dehorning. In this case, with one exception, the average daily yield, the weekly yield per cow and the total amount of milk given by the twelve animals is less in the

period after dehorning than in the six days preceding the operation. This shrinkage may be due to two causes: first, the natural shrinkage of the milk yield, and second, the shrinkage caused by dehorning. From records extending over twelve years and including over 100 cows, Dr. Sturtevant, of the New York Experiment Station, calculated that the natural falling off in milk for each month from calving is about 9 per cent. of the yield of the preceding month. Applying this rule to the above figures, we see that the natural falling off in milk would be very nearly 21.20 lbs.

If, then, the cows had not been dehorned, they would under normal conditions have given 1,156.92 lbs. They actually did give 1,101.49 lbs. We have then the loss of 55.43 lbs. of milk as a result of dehorning twelve cows; or a loss per cow of 4.62 lbs. of milk in six days.

On the other hand, as a result of dehorning, we have a gain of 2.4 pounds of butter fat. This is an unlooked for result, but it serves to confirm the fact that any disturbance of a cow's condition is shown in a marked manner in the yield of milk and butter. Also, that from this experiment we cannot draw any conclusions as to the effect of dehorning on the yield of butter. Further experiments must be made before we can decide this point.

There was an average rise in temperature of only a fraction of a degree, a result as easily brought about by the preliminary handling as by the actual dehorning.

Conclusions.—We have, then, as a result of dehorning twelve cows: first, a slight falling off in the milk yield; second, an increase in the fat, and third, an increase in the temperature of the animal denoting a slight degree of fever for a few days after the operation. While these results are not conclusive, yet they indicate that dehorning a well fed, healthy cow is not by any means a serious operation, and unless further experiments show a more marked injurious effect on the animal than the one given above, the question of dehorning cows will depend entirely on the practical advantages to be derived from it. If by dehorning we can insure an economy in feed and storage as has been claimed, and if at the same time there is no perceptible falling off in quality and quantity of the milk; then the operation will be one of personal convenience. One thing should, however, be taken into account, and that is the condition of the animal. A cow that is poorly fed, or out of condition is certainly in no condition to undergo an operation of any sort, nor will there be any benefit derived from it. The question of injury to the constitution or temperament of the animal can only be settled by experiments on a large number of animals extending over several years.

A Further Experiment.

In the report of the following year for the same station (Wisconsin), the results of a further experiment are given as follows by Prof. S. M. Babcock, chief chemist:

In the fifth annual report of this station Mr. Short has considered the effect of dehorning upon milk production, the results of his experiments being that there was scarcely any change either in yield of milk or its quality. In his experiment the cows were dehorned before noon, several hours before milking, so that they had considerable time to recover from the excitement occasioned. From what is known concerning the susceptibility of a cow to very slight changes in the conditions under which the milking is performed, it is probable

that the effect of dehorning upon the milk would be most marked if the cow were milked immediately after the operation and while she was still excited by it. An opportunity for testing this was offered this last spring when it was decided to dehorn the remainder of the station herd. There were at this time ten cows to be dehorned, all of which were giving milk. The cows were dehorned April 24th, in the evening, just before milking. All of the cows were dehorned before any of them were milked. The time intervening between the dehorning of the first cow and the beginning of the milking was about one-half an hour.

There was a very marked difference in the behavior of the different cows, some of them being scarcely affected, while with others the effect was decided. With all the cows that fell off either in yield or quality, there was at the following milking an improvement, this being more marked in the per cent. of fat than in the yield of milk. In some cases this was sufficient to entirely obscure the immediate effect. The same tendency was observed in Short's experiment, in which the falling off in the milk was more than compensated for by improved quality so that, although giving less milk in the week following dehorning the total yield of fat was larger than before. It is probable that the slight fever which followed the operation, as shown by the temperature of the animal, may have caused the milk to be somewhat richer in fat. That something of this kind may occur is shown by tests made at the New York Experiment Station at Geneva of milk from cows that had been upon the cars for two or three days, the first milking afterwards being abnormally rich. In another case where cows had become feverish from improper food a similar effect was produced. In the dehorned cows, whatever the cause may have been, the effect was not permanent, both the yield and quality having reached the normal amount by the end of one week, by which time also the temperature of the animal had become normal.

It is interesting to note in this connection, the effect of excitement caused by dehorning upon other cows that were in the stable when the operation was performed. A few of these cows were where they could see the operation, while others only came in contact with the dehorned cows after the horns were removed. None of the cows bellowed when the horns were being removed, and only two of them struggled violently. The feed for all of the cows was the same, and no cause is known which would affect the yield of milk except sympathetic excitement caused by contact with the dehorned cows, and yet the milk yield of these cows was diminished almost as much on the evening that the dehorning was done as was that of the dehorned cows. On the following morning these cows gave about their usual amount of milk.

Usually when cows have been dehorned at the station, the operation has been performed in the morning, several hours before the next milking. By examining the milk yield for the milking following, we find no falling off in the yield for the cows not dehorned, showing that, in those cases, any excitement occasioned by the dehorning had either subsided or had failed to produce the result corresponding to that in the experiment mentioned above. The fact seems to be that excitement of this kind rapidly subsides, and does not affect the yield of the cow if she has become quiet before milking.

ARKANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

The fifth bulletin of the Arkansas Experiment Station, issued in August, 1888, gives the results of a dehorning experiment made under the directions of Mr. Albert Menke. It states :

The subject of dehorning having become one of great interest, we undertook a series of careful experiments with a view to clearly observing the pathological changes produced in the animals, and also to notice what effect the operation had upon the composition of the milk. From the result it is obvious that the milk

PLATE I. SECTION OF HORNS AMPUTATED AT BASE.

FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

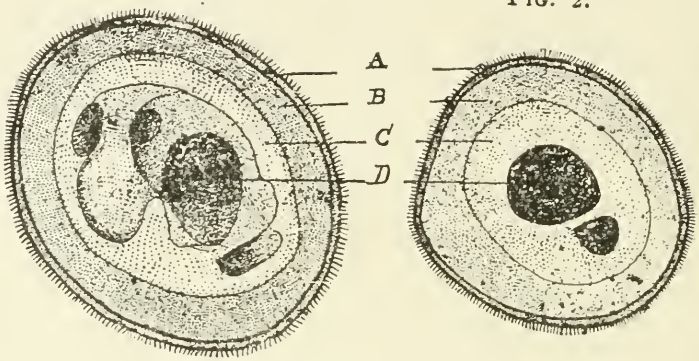
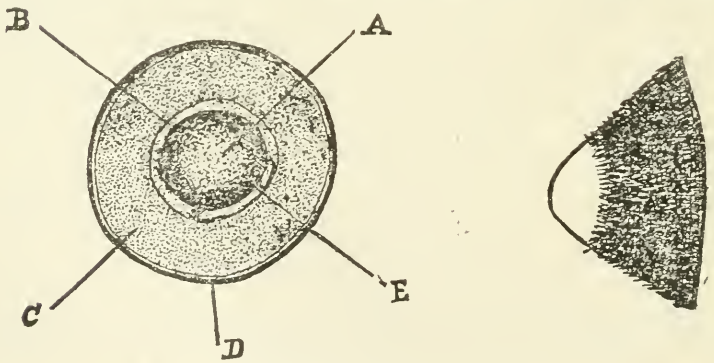


FIG 1.—Cow three years old.
FIG 2.—Cow four years old.
A.—Epidermis.
B.—Corium.
C.—Bony core of horn.
D.—Cavity of horn core.

PLATE II. SECTION AND SIDE VIEW OF HORNS OF CALF FOUR MONTHS OLD.



A.—Cartilaginous horn core partly ossified.
B.—Its periosteal covering.
C.—Corium.
D.—Epidermis.
E.—Artery.

did not materially change in the proportion of fats to solids not fat. The physiological results were observed by Dr. Dinwiddie, while the chemical analyses were made by Messrs. Twombly and Collingwood.

Amputation of the horns was performed at this station on seven subjects, in

all of which the physiological condition of the animals was noted for some time prior and subsequent to the operation, while two were under special observation with reference to the effect produced on the milk secretion.

The animals were all kept, as nearly as possible, under similar conditions before and after being dehorned, in order that whatever changes might be observed could reasonably be regarded as effects produced by that operation.

Cow No. 1, four years old, native stock, arrived on farm June 18th; was weighed and examined as to temperature, pulse and respiration every third day till July 5th.

The record shows a steady decrease in weight from the day of arrival up till the 26th of July, while the average temperature was 102.5° F. The pulse and respiration in cows vary so much under the influence of digestive and other physiological processes, as well as external conditions of temperature, etc., that they cannot in general (at least so far as their frequency is concerned) be regarded as much diagnostic value.

July 5th cow No. 1 was secured in stanchion and horns amputated by knife and saw. Slight bleeding occurred from two small vessels at the anterior part of the stump, but soon ceased spontaneously. After sponging, the wounds were covered by carbolized cotton and a bandage applied.

July 9th the bandage was removed and new dressings applied. The discharge was slight and healthy in character. The parts after this were smeared with grease to prevent adhesion of dressings, the outside of bandage being also covered with tar ointment to prevent the attacks of flies. The wounds were sponged and dressings renewed every five or six days.

Granulations began to spread and narrow the openings in the stumps in about two weeks after the operation, while the discharge gradually diminished in a month.

June 9th a calf four months old with horns projecting about one inch, base broad and movable, was thrown and feet tied together with a rope. A circular incision was made around the base, and the horn along with the spongy bone tissue beneath, to the depth of about one-quarter inch, removed by an ordinary bone gouge. Hemorrhage was repressed by tincture of iron and the parts covered by cotton and bandage. After the first dressing they were left uncovered and merely smeared with tar ointment. There was little discharge from the wounds and healing ensued in about six weeks.

June 20th, calf six weeks old, horns about one-half inch long, soft and freely movable, was thrown down and held with head on the floor, and the embryo horns taken out, along with some of the bone beneath, by means of a circular gouge—the ordinary punch formerly used for cutting gun wads. This instrument, when sharp, answers every purpose for the operation on calves.

There was but little bleeding or struggling, and the whole proceeding did not occupy more than three minutes. The holes were covered by cotton, without any bandage. So far as could be observed, the operation on these two calves produced no effect on their appetite or weight. The wounds necessarily suppurate and take several weeks to heal, but the operation is less serious and much more easily performed than on the older animal, and the ultimate result equally satisfactory.

In the case of the first two cows there was a gradual and constant loss of weight, both before and after dehorning, which was probably due to change or

deficiency of pasture or to excessive heat, causes which were in operation throughout the whole experiment. No part of this loss can, therefore, with certainty, be attributed to the operation of dehorning.

The appetite of the cows was not at any time interfered with.

The degree of fever, indicated by the thermometer, showed in one case a rise of temperature to 105° F. The normal temperature of cattle (taken in the rectum) may be placed at 102° F.

Although these experiments were conducted in the fly season, and therefore under unfavorable conditions, the results show that amputation of the horns, either in calves or grown animals, is followed by only slight constitutional disturbance

So far as has yet been observed removal of the horns has no effect in deteriorating the quality of the milk.

From our analyses it is seen that the butter producing elements of the milk are not diminished while the cows are suffering from the effects of the operation, and it is even less likely that this should occur after they have recovered.

The practice of dehorning, however, is always open to the charge of cruelty, and on this account is not likely to ever become general.

The operation on calves is less objectionable in this respect, and should always be preferred to the more serious and painful operation on older animals.

It is best performed when the calves are from three to seven or eight weeks old, soon after the horn shows itself above the skin. Removal of the small movable button of horn is not sufficient to prevent further growth, but part of the soft, spongy bone beneath should also be removed. The circular gouge before mentioned is the only instrument necessary. By a rotatory movement the skin is cut down to the bone around the base of the horn, and by depressing the hand and slight lateral motion the bone is easily removed for a sufficient depth.

The skull wall is, at this age, solid at the base of the horn and very thick, soft osseous tissue filling up the space which afterwards, by absorption, becomes part of the frontal sinus. Bleeding usually ceases spontaneously; if excessive, it may be controlled by cold water or pressure by pad held in place by a bandage.

The only after treatment is to keep the part clean by occasional washing with an antiseptic solution, such as carbolic acid, one part to fifty of water.

Dehorning, after the fourth or fifth month must be done by the saw, as the horns are then usually too large to admit the use of the gouge.

The method of restraint found to be most satisfactory in these experiments was by the use of a stanchion constructed in the usual manner, the neck being imprisoned between two vertical pieces of two by four scantling. In order to restrain the movements of the head the end of a long $\frac{5}{8}$ inch rope was converted into a halter. This is done by making a small loop on the end of the rope. After laying this over the neck just behind the ears, the rope is doubled about three feet from its end and the doubled portion passed through the loop from behind forwards and drawn tight over the nose. The head was then drawn close to the second upright of the stanchion on the right to which the rope was fastened by several turns around it, the remainder being carried over the neck and secured to the second upright on the left.

By this means, although the head was not absolutely fixed, sufficient steadiness was obtained to allow free working to the saw on both sides.

Amputation may be performed by the saw alone, but the use of the knife at the first and last points of the operation causes less pain to the animal and leaves a cleaner cut surface.

The best time to operate is in the spring, fall, or winter. When a large number of cattle are dehorned at one time they should not be kept crowded in the same stable.

Although our experience with dehorning is insufficient to warrant us in recommending the practice on any extensive scale, the results of these experiments must be considered as favorable to the operation when performed on suitable subjects.

The conclusions arrived at may be thus formulated:

(1) The operation requires some care, but is not difficult or dangerous.

(2) The wounds heal favorably as a rule, although in exceptional cases and when the operation is improperly performed, continued suppuration and chronic inflammation may ensue and seriously interfere with the health of the animal.

(3) In cases that progress normally, from three to four months may be given as the time which elapses before complete healing occurs.

(4) When amputated at the proper place the horns do not return.

(5) The constitutional disturbance is not severe, and is manifested by a slight and temporary rise of temperature, with probably, in most cases, a slight decline in weight and milk secretion, lasting over the first week or so.

(6) The quality of the milk is not injuriously affected.

(7) The operation must be considered painful, but there is no evidence that the pain is excessive after the operation is over.

On calves we conclude that—

(1) The operation is less painful than in adults.

(2) When removed as above directed the horns do not return.

(3) There is little constitutional disturbance manifested.

(4) When the animal is healthy the wounds heal favorably in about six weeks or two months.

Chemical Compounds for Preventing the Growth of Horns on Cattle.

In the eighth annual report of the Agricultural Experimental Station of the University of Wisconsin, for the year ending June 30, 1891, the following article, on the Removal of Horns by Chemical Compounds, is contributed by Leslie H. Adams, Farm Superintendent.

The chemical compounds prepared by Mr. John March of Shullsburg, Wis. and by Messrs. Lewis & Bennett of Bloomington, Wis., have been tried at the Station with satisfactory results. They were tried on a number of calves at different ages during the fall of 1889, with a view to obtaining definite knowledge as to the manner and proper age of application. It was found in a majority of instances that the best results were reached when the compound was applied as soon as it was possible to locate the little horn button on the calf's head, which usually can be done when it is but three or four days old. From our experience it would seem that the dehorning compound should be fresh, and the

contents of the bottle well mixed before using; otherwise only partial success may be reached. The hair should be clipped from about the embryo horn with scissors, and the chemical applied with the rubber cork, wet with the fluid, and rubbed hard over the button until it has penetrated the horn germ. When the germ has become soft, having an inflamed appearance, sufficient material has been applied. Care should be taken that no fluid runs down the calf's head, for the material is very caustic.

In our tests, in several instances, the fluid was applied to but one horn button, the other being left untreated. The effect usually was to entirely stop the growth of one horn, while the other grew naturally. The calves were sold to a farmer not far distant, who agreed to keep them until grown that we might see the effect of the treatment. Fig. 35 was redrawn from a photograph of a grade Jersey heifer at two years of age, showing that the right horn, to which the com-

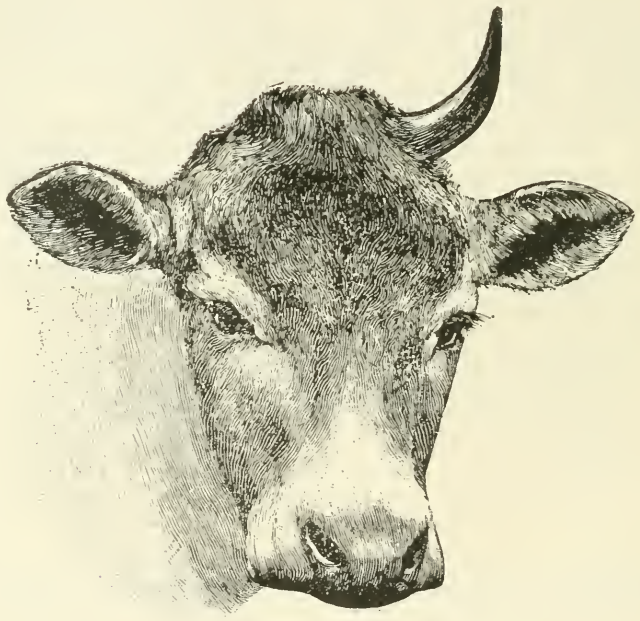


FIG. 35.—Head of 2 year old grade Jersey heifer, showing effect of using chemical dehorner in preventing the growth of the right horn.

pound was applied, never developed. Fig. 36 shows the left horn (with the shell removed) naturally developed, while the right side of the head to which the chemical was applied has not only failed to develop the horn, but even the heavy base which grows out from the skull to support it. This failure to develop not only the horn but its natural support, raises the query of whether a hornless race of cattle could not be developed by using the dehorning compound for a number of generations.

In advertisements of chemical fluids it is often claimed that the application is painless, but our observations do not coincide with any such statement. The application of a fluid powerful enough to destroy so large a surface as the button on the calf's head must produce a great deal of pain, and the calves show this by

nervous movements of the head and attempting to rub the irritated spot. From our experience in applying the liquid and also in cutting out the horns with instruments, we believe that when used the fluid should be applied to as young calves as possible, since the older the calf grows the more it seems to suffer when the horns are removed.

FIG. 36.—Skull of another grade Jersey heifer, showing how by the application of chemicals, the horn and the base of the skull which supports it, have failed to develop.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY STATION.

The agricultural experiment station in connection with Cornell University gives the following account of a dehorning experiment in its 37th Bulletin, December, 1891:

"We have received so many inquiries in regard to this practice that it has seemed worth while that we should give a brief outline of our experience in this bulletin. We have made it a practice, for the past six or seven years, to dehorn our cows as soon as they come into the dairy, and at the present time there is no animal having horns on the farm. While for the most part the horns have been removed by students and others who have never even seen the operation performed, we have as yet to meet the first case where there has been any ill effect

following the operation. The last time the operation was performed was on Nov. 5, 1891, at which time, among others, five cows in milk were dehorned. Three of these were heifers under two years old, two were mature cows that had been purchased in the neighborhood; all were comparatively fresh in milk. One had only been milked six days. The cows dehorned were very little affected by the operation, with the exception of the cow Pandora. She fell off three pounds upon the day on which she was dehorned, and six pounds more on the following day, after which she nearly regained her normal flow. The variations in the case of the other cows were extremely trivial, and some of the cows not dehorned varied quite as much, and that, too, on the same days. The average variation of the five dehorned cows was a little less than four pounds in the whole period of eleven days, while the average variation of the seven cows not dehorned in the same period was nearly six pounds. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that the average milk yield of the seven cows not dehorned was considerably greater than that of the five dehorned cows, but it shows that the operation of dehorning did not cause at least any greater daily variation.

So much for the immediate effects of dehorning, now as to the time required for recuperation. We find that there was an average daily loss of a little less than one-half a pound for the five cows dehorned, but in the same time the seven cows that were not dehorned gave seven-hundredths of a pound per day less in the last five days. It would seem, then, studying the milk yield in all its relations that the loss in milk yield when cows in milk are dehorned is insignificant.

The only requisites for successfully performing the operation are that the animal's head should be securely fastened and the operator possessed of courage and a sharp saw. We have ordinarily used what is known by carpenters as a "cut off" saw, that is a small flexible saw with rather fine teeth, others have preferred to use a stiff back saw. The horns should be removed from the head so as to take with them a few hairs all the way round. It is usually of advantage to clip off some of the hairs about the base of the horn with a pair of shears, and before beginning the operator should examine the horn and get his bearings, so that when once the operation is begun no stop need be made until the horn comes off; ordinarily but very little blood is lost in the operation, some animals, however, will bleed considerably, and very rarely it is necessary to bind a rag smeared with pine tar over the stump to stop the bleeding. Animals under three years old that are in good flesh and thrifty growing condition are more apt to bleed freely. It is not necessary that any application be made to the stump, but we have thought it of advantage to apply a little carbolated vaseline; this is chiefly of benefit in warm weather in keeping away flies. Usually the wound heals up without suppurating, but in about one case in ten some pus will form. We have found it of advantage in such cases to bind on a rag smeared with pine tar as before described.

Minnesota Experiment Station.

Bulletin No. 19, March, 1892, of the agricultural experiment station in connection with the University of Minnesota, gives the following account of a dehorning experiment conducted by the Director, Mr. Clinton D. Smith, and the Professor of Dairying, Mr. T. L. Hæcker:

Last summer it was decided by the Regents to place upon the station farm a herd of good dairy cows, selected from natives, thoroughbreds and their grades

In carrying out this purpose some twenty-five cows were purchased during the month of October, and shipped to the station. When they were let into the yard it was noticed that the larger cows drove the smaller from feed and water, and often prevented their drinking unless protected by the attendant. It was apparent that unless some means could be devised to prevent this, serious losses would occur from irregular feeding aud drinking and by premature births.

It was decided that the quickest and most effectual remedy was dehorning. This is, by many, considered a questionable practice, because of the pain inflicted during the operation. In order that the immediate effects might be studied a comparison was made of the daily yield of milk and per cent. of fat, before and after dehorning. These results were compared with the record of a number of cows not dehorned, but which saw the operation and smelled the blood.

The cows, Franc, Roxy, Sully, Gran, Clara and Crossy, were over five years old, and Patsey, Rossie and Bettie, over four years, these were dehorned on the ninth of November, 1891. They were fastened in a stanchion, the head drawn forward by means of a halter and small tackle blocks until the neck was extended to its full length, so that the horns were sufficiently far from the stanchion to permit the free use of the narrow bladed butcher's saw which we used.

The time occupied was about five seconds per horn ; as soon as the horns were removed pieces of cotton cloth smeared with pine tar were placed upon the wounds. Care was taken to saw the horns inside of the outer edge of the skin, removing with the horn a narrow strip of hair. During the operation the cows gave every indication of intense suffering but upon being released no sign of pain was visible. The wounds healed rapidly without any other application than the tar.

By comparing the yield of milk of the cows dehorned with that of the cows not dehorned it was found that the former gave 22.2 lbs. less during the three milkings after being dehorned, the latter losing 6.2 lbs. The dehorned cows shrinking seven per cent. while the others lost three per cent.

Comparing the total fat products of these two groups of cows for the same periods we find a much greater discrepancy, the horned cows showing a shrinkage of only three per cent. while the six cows not dehorned lost eleven per cent. It would appear from these observations that while the operation of dehorning may cause a slight temporary variation in the flow of milk and fat content the normal flow and per cent. of fat is quickly recovered, and that cows only seeing the operation and smelling the blood show a greater shrinkage in fat than do the ones dehorned.

Dominion Experimental Farm.

In the report of the Dominion Experimental Farm for 1891, Prof. J. W Robertson writes as follows:

On 3rd December the operation of dehorning was performed on 4 three-year old steers, and on one Jersey bull five years old. Through questions which have been asked at conventions and farmers' institutes, and by letters which have been received, an opinion has been asked repeatedly during the past two years upon the subject of dehorning cattle. Farmers who have sufficient open-shed or closed-in-shed convenience for the fattening of steers if they could be allowed to run loose with safety, have made frequent applications for information. The practice has become common in many of the States of the Union. The references which have been made to it in the columns of the agricultural press provoked further curiosity and interest on the part of Canadian

farmers, to learn from some authoritative source in Canada what effect the operation would have. The mode of procedure was to put each steer into the sling which we use for lifting the bulls when the hoofs are to be trimmed. The neck was fastened securely between two upright pieces of scantling, one of which was movable at the top, after the style of the common old-fashioned stable stanchion. The head was then tied to one side. The hair around the base of each horn was clipped off, to permit the cutting to be effected in such a way as to remove a narrow ring of skin with the horn. Leavitt's dehorning machine was used on two horns. It is constructed in such a way as to clip the horn off at one snap. In the case of three-year-old steers, the horns were too hard and tough for one man to use the machine with sufficient quickness of motion. For the other horns, a common fine-tooth carpenter's saw was used.

The operation on each horn lasted from one quarter to one half of a minute. In the case of two of the steers, the saw cut through an artery, from which a small jet of blood spurted. The wounds on the heads of two of the steers appeared to be acutely painful for nearly a week; the other two animals did not appear to suffer any inconvenience after the operation was ended. It was not expected that blood would flow so freely from the wounds as it did in the two cases mentioned, and no particular preparation had been made to staunch the flow at once. A cloth covered with coal-tar is probably one of the most accessible and suitable applications which can be made on the ordinary farm. The steers have been fed in box stalls, running loose in pairs, and they seem to be most healthy and gentle since the wounds healed.

In the case of the Jersey bull, he had become so vicious that the attendants went into his box-stall only at the jeopardy of their lives. Instructions had been given several months previously that no one was to go into his box-stall until after he had been securely tied. For the dehorning operation, the bull was tied in a similar manner to the steers. His horns were sawn off as close to the skull as possible. Not a thimbleful of blood altogether was shed; and when he was turned loose in his box-stall he acted as mildly as a sheep.

Horns and their Relation to Milk and Cream.

In an interesting paper on "Horns and their Relation to Milk and Cream," read last year before the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, Dr. James Law, of Cornell University, says:

Horn is made up essentially of gelatine or glue, which also makes up the substance of hair, of sinew, and the non-earthy part of bone. The analysis of gelatine, of hair and of horn, show only the slightest shades of difference.

In both hairs and horn there is a minute quantity of iron and a trace of fat, but too little to be of any importance. In the fibrous structure of bone, in hair and in horn, there is one material, and if the abstraction of this material from the blood for the formation of horn affects the constitution of the blood so as to favor the secretion of milk, then its abstraction for the formation of bone, sinews and hair, must be equally effective in increasing or improving the milk yield. But large bones and sinews have never been found desirable qualities, either in beef or milking breeds. Indeed, the reverse is notoriously the case, as seen in the spare forms and delicate limbs of the Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Ayrshire, Swiss, Brittany, and, indeed, all the exclusively milk and butter breeds. Even in the Shorthorn and Holstein cow, which are at once milking and beef animals, the

smallness of bone in relation to the abundance of muscle and fat constitutes a point of peculiar excellency. On the contrary, who has ever heard of large yields of milk from the breeds of heavy bone and sinew, the Texans, Hungarian or Steppe, the native White cattle of England, or the more modern Longhorned breed?

Then as to the hair. Does the full yield of milk and butter coincide with the great development or more active growth of the hair? The milking breeds which I have named are remarkable for the fineness of the hair, and the thinness, softness and pliancy of the skin, which is another structure almost entirely made up of gelatine. Again, the period of the rapid growth of hair is in autumn, and that of its greatest length in winter, but the largest and best yield of milk and butter is in spring and summer, when the cow has just come in, when the feed is best, the weather warmest, and the growth of hair least. Obviously the effect of the growth of hair on the blood, and the yield of milk, is of no account, if indeed the excess of hair is not absolutely detrimental.

As if to exclude the idea that the horns can have any favorable influence on the secretion of milk or butter, it is notorious that all, or nearly all, the long-horned breeds of cattle are poor dairy cattle. Among the domesticated cattle in America, the Texan stands out as a prominent example. While the horns are large enough to have given rise to the hyperbole of "packing the steer in his own horns," the milking, like the fatting qualities, are at the lowest ebb, and the useless brute is rapidly giving place to those breeds that prove profitable for beef and milk. His ancestor, the old Spanish ox, has precisely the same characteristics, though living on the other side of the globe. The Algerian, Hungarian and Podolian cattle all show this quality of horns of enormous length, and none of them yield milk in excess of what is needed for the calf. The ancient cattle of the British Isles, the white cattle of Chillingham, the black Scotch Highland cattle, and the longhorned Irish and English cattle, are alike remarkable for development of horn, and paucity and poverty of milk. Among the more modern breeds, the English Hereford stands out as a splendid beef animal with magnificent horns, but a small yield of poor milk. It may be objected that all these excepting the English Longhorns and Herefords, are unimproved breeds, and that a heavy milk and butter yield is not to be expected of them. The answer is ready: In spite of or by reason of this neglect, they have developed most extensive and artistic horns, and if the development of horns has any effect in increasing the yield of milk and butter, this selection and survival of the horns should have preserved at least a fair yield of milk. But the exact opposite has been the result. Among cattle with somewhat shorter horns, there are some fair milking breeds. I may name the Devons, the Pembroke, the black Welsh and the Kerry. The last is indeed an admirable milker considering its size, and the others, though not heavy, milkers, yield in the main milk rich in butter.

Coming now to the breeds furnished with short horns we meet with those that are pre-eminently the best milkers. Of these the Ayrshires, the Shorthorns and the Holsteins need only to be named. All have been long famed as milking breeds, and though to-day many of the most improved Shorthorns have apparently lost the quality of milking, it has not been because of any shortening of the horns, but because of feeding exclusively for fat, which has led to fatty degeneration of the muscle as well as of the udder. The Shorthorn was originally and may still be made a splendid dairy cow. The main prerequisites are to feed upon products that contain no excess of fat, starch or sugar, and to furnish all food in an aqueous condition. Among the cattle with short horns have still to be named the Flemish and Norman, the latter of which was once called the best milk cow in the world, the Alderney, Guernsey, Jersey and Swiss, all animals

with small horns and all famous not only for the abundance of their milk, but for the quantity and quality of the cream.

If I refer finally to the Polled or Muley breeds it is only to substantiate my position that the horns have no important influence in connection with the milk and butter yield. The Polled-Angus is to-day a poor milker, but it is so for the same reason that the Shorthorn is so. It has been selected and fed so persistently for early maturity and rapid fattening that the disposition to yield milk has been superseded, and it is to-day an exclusively beef breed. But it was not always so, and in the early part of this century the Polled-Angus was quoted as yielding from fifteen to twenty quarts of milk daily, and remarkably rich in cream. The Galloway is quoted as yielding six to fifteen quarts daily, which produced from three-fourth pounds to one and one-half pounds butter. The polled Norfolk and Suffolk on the richer pastures of England yield as high as thirty quarts of milk a day and this is unusually rich in butter.

While therefore the polled cattle can not be claimed as the heaviest milking breeds, they have proved themselves excellent milkers, when selected and fed to develop this quality, and in place of the lack of horns determining a watery milk deficient in cream, they have always been remarkable for the relative abundance and richness of the cream. I am not advocating the polled cattle as dairy stock. Some horned breeds, like the Channel Island cattle, are far in advance of them, alike in the yield of milk, in relation to the size of the animal and in the relative amount and richness of the butter. But they are not doomed as dairy breeds because of the absence of horns, as the past record of the Angus and Galloway, and the present record of the Suffolk sufficiently testify.

We have seen, moreover, that the longhorned races of cattle are pre-eminently the poor milkers, while the palm for abundance and richness of milk rests with the breeds with small and short horns. But neither long or short horned, nor polled heads are any guarantee of the milking characteristics of a breed nor of an animal. The horns are absolutely unimportant in this connection and the conditions which influence the milk and butter yield must be looked for elsewhere.

System and habits affected by removing the horns.—While we have seen that the size of horns or their entire absence has no necessary effect on the milk secretion, it can not be allowed that the removal of the horns has no effect on the animal or its secretions. The results may be divided into immediate and remote. The immediate results are first the shock occasioned by the removal of the horns from an adult animal, and the inflammation that ensues on the seat of the operation. Now these acting on a cow in the full flow of milk will necessarily produce an immediate diminution in the flow of milk. How considerable and how prolonged such decrease of flow will prove, will usually be determined by the special nervousness and irritability of the animal and by the existing state of health and purity or impurity of the surrounding air. In a very susceptible animal the effect of the shock may be greatly prolonged. In an irritable subject the wounds may heal badly, and the same may result from its exposure to extreme cold or to poisonous material in the air or elsewhere. The effect of such unhealthy inflammation in the wound may be to a certain extent permanent, as the ill health brought about in this way may permanently impair the action of the udder.

The other remote effects are mainly connected with the new habits acquired by the animal.

First. A dehorned cow left in a herd, any of which retain their horns, is abused and driven about at the will of the latter. The exclusion from desirable food and the constant apprehension and excitement in which a dehorned nervous

animal is thus kept can not fail to materially reduce the milk yield, and to use up in the process of breathing the carbonaceous matter which would otherwise have been devoted to the production of butter. It is wisdom, therefore, to "go the whole hog or none" in this matter—to dehorn all the animals kept in the same herd, or to leave all in their natural state. To leave a few dehorned cows in a horned herd and then to complain of the reduced yield of the former is utterly unreasonable. The timid and abused animal in a herd can never reach its full possible yield, and the mingling together of horned and dehorned cattle can only have the effect of impairing the milk secretion of the latter.

Second. The removal of the horns, by removing the possibility of successfully attacking other cattle, obviates the disposition to attempt such attack, and fosters a placid, equable, restful disposition. This disposition is of high value, especially in beef breeds and hardly less so in dairy cattle. It lessens at once the nervous excitability, the muscular activity and the breathing, and in so doing diminishes the expenditure in these directions of the albuminoids or cheese-producing principles and of the carbonaceous or butter and sugar producing principles. If the materials thus economized could be all devoted to the production of milk the dehorning would be an unalloyed gain for the dairy. But in this case as to the selection of docile, horned animals, the tendency is not all to the production of milk, and unless great care is taken in feeding and management, it is liable to be turned largely to the production of beef, as has happened to the Shorthorns and Polled-Angus cattle. What then? Must we avoid animals that have at once a placid disposition and a good digestion? Assuredly not. These two qualities are fundamental to all improvement in stock, and to the preservation of all good qualities in dairy or beef stock. It is the duty of the stockowner to guard against any evil that may threaten in connection with these good qualities. The domestication and improvement of stock always introduce a series of drawbacks. If we neglect to watch for and counteract these, our improved stock will perish under our eyes, or more commonly retrograde toward their original poor condition. If we want merely to keep around us the hardiest and most vigorous of animals, let us go back at once to the Texas cattle or to the buffalo of the plains. But hardy as such stock is, it would not in these northern States furnish us with a living. We must, therefore, take our improved stock with all their weakness of constitution, their inability to bear exposure and privations, their lack of natural protection instincts, their helplessness as calves, and their predisposition to diseases of the vital organs in age, their tendency to fat rather than milk, and all their other drawbacks, if we would secure a livelihood from keeping stock. The more highly cattle are improved the greater the vigilance required to keep them in that straight course of improvement which will be most profitable to us. Eternal vigilance is the price of profit, and if we fail to exercise that, we must look for discomfiture. It is a compliment to the dehorned cow to say that she has a tendency to run to fat. It shows that she has been started so far on a course of improvement, and just as in the case of the Shorthorn which was for so long the standard of all excellence in cattle alike for the dairy and abattoir, we must retain the milking qualities by an aqueous and albuminoid diet, and stimulate the functions of the gland which yields the golden product. I don't stand here to advocate dehorning. I merely aim at a review of the subject in its physiological bearings, and at furnishing the most prominent reasons for and against as viewed from this standpoint. At the same time I am an uncompromising enemy of pointed horns and of the suffering and loss which they occasion. I do therefore strongly advocate a resort to some means of removing the evil. Let the horns be cut square off as far from the points as you can without injuring the quick, and their power for evil will be practically

abolished. Or let a large knob of hard wood or metal be put on the point of each horn and fixed by a peg or screw. Or remove the horns altogether, either as calves or later before the cow comes into milk. Any one of these courses judiciously carried out will be profitable, provided it is followed by intelligent feeding and management.

Reviewing all the evidence, and considering the weight of testimony showing the increased value and improved conduct of dehorned animals, the Commissioners do not feel that they would be justified in recommending that the practice be prohibited. Taking the advantages into consideration—to the owner, the community at large, and the animals themselves—we have come to the conclusion that the pain inflicted is not out of proportion to the results attained.

CONCLUSIONS.

It seems to be established beyond reasonable doubt that dehorning, by effecting a change in the disposition of the animal, greatly increases its marketable value, besides enabling the owner to handle his stock with greater ease, economy and safety. This increased value is made up in a variety of ways : In the case of steers raised for the export trade, the owner is enabled to feed loose in large stables and adopt improved methods of saving manure, and, as the unruly disposition has been largely subdued, less food is required in bringing the animal to a prime condition. The stock can also be cared for by fewer men. It was claimed by witnesses in the British trials, as well as before the Commission, that on the English market buyers give about $5 per head more for dehorned animals, owing to the belief that they put on flesh better. Farmers and butchers also testified that they suffered serious loss from the cattle using their horns upon each other. The same advantages in the care and management of dairy stock were claimed by practical dairymen after one or two years experience, and experiments conducted by the agricultural stations amply justified their contention that, so far from being seriously interfered with, the milk supply was improved in every way as a result of the operation.

Outside of any financial consideration we have to consider the comfort of the animals themselves. The Commissioners were much impressed with the evidence that the removal of the horns prevents a good deal of suffering. It was contended by witnesses that the aggregate of suffering in the life of a dairy cow was much greater than the suffering involved in dehorning, and with this opinion the Commissioners are inclined to agree. A perusal of the evidence will show that the suffering occasioned by horns is neither rare nor trivial, and we commend to the consideration of humane people this aspect of the question.

All the evidence, in fact, goes to show that the possession of horns by cattle, in addition to causing great and prolonged suffering, means a loss in the aggregate of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers of this country. The dairying and cattle exporting industries are two of the most important in Ontario, and anything materially affecting them must affect more or less all classes and interests in the province. The total number of cattle owned in Ontario last year according to the Bureau of Industries, was 1,978,815. Of this number 773,234 were milch cows ; 359,318 were store cattle over two years, and 839,547 young and other cattle. The exports of cattle from Canada into Great Britain were 108,289, and the value was $8,623,202. As the large proportion of this trade goes from Ontario, it will readily be seen that if the statements of witnesses are correct—that dehorning increases the value $5 per head—there would be a total increased value for export cattle from Ontario of nearly $500,000 per year.

The report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture states that last year (1891) there were in operation 838 cheese factories, with 45,066 patrons. The supply of milk was 865,453,574 pounds from 296,196 cows, and the 81,929,042 pounds of cheese manufactured was sold for $7,656,484. The progress being made by this industry is shown in the fact that the total output was 13,000,000 pounds higher than the average for the previous nine years.

It is not claimed that the operation of dehorning can be performed without suffering, but the real question to be considered is: Are the advantages such as justify the infliction of whatever degree of suffering attends the operation? Those favoring the practice concede that there should be proportion between the suffering and the results attained, and that if, in the opinion of men of ordinary humanity, the pain inflicted is excessive, the practice ought to be prohibited. We have already referred to the advantages. In seeking to ascertain the probable amount of pain endured by the animal, the anatomy of the horn and head was studied; expert evidence was received; practical farmers who had performed or witnessed the operation were questioned as to the conduct of the animals during and following the operation, and the Commissioners witnessed for themselves the operation performed on six animals of various ages. They entered upon the investigation rather opposed to the practice than otherwise—certainly none favored it—and they endeavored throughout the enquiry to be impartial and judicial. On witnessing the operation they did not find the evidence of suffering so great as they had expected, and the after effects did not indicate any serious interference with the health or comfort of the animal. This, too, was the conclusion of all the witnesses who had seen the operation. To the veterinary profession one would naturally look for an authoritative statement as to the probable extent of the suffering, but here the divergence of opinion was found to be as wide as in the case of witnesses who had never seen the operation performed—those who were opposed to the practice stated that the suffering would continue for a lengthened period after the operation, but the symptoms which they said they would look for, are, according to the evidence, rarely met with after dehorning. There was a difference of opinion, also, as to whether the matter frequently discharged from the aperture after dehorning was the product of inflammation or merely the ordinary discharge provided by nature for the healing of the wound. The Commissioners, while believing that a discharge of this kind is often aggravated by exposure or neglect, are not inclined to regard it as indicative of severe suffering. The degree of sensitiveness contained in the nerves of the horn is also a controverted point on which it does not seem possible to obtain any final decision.

Admitting, however, all that has been claimed as to the extreme sensitiveness of the structure, the operation is one that is very speedily performed—the average time for removing each horn being from 5½ to 6 seconds when performed by an

experienced operator—and the weight of evidence is that once the horn is severed the acute pain ceases. It is impossible to gauge the amount of suffering involved in the healing process, but the fact that farmers who claim that they can tell at a glance when their cattle are sick are unable to see any marked difference in their condition as a result of the operation, is strong presumptive proof that there is not much severe pain. It is a well authenticated principle among dairymen that whatever interferes with the health and comfort of the animals will affect the quality and quantity of their milk, and the fact remains after many careful experiments that dehorning does not materially diminish the milk secretion nor impair its quality.

Some of the witnesses put forward the view that man is not justified in inflicting pain, even though the object sought is the increased value and usefulness of the animal as a servant of man. No amount of money, they held, could be weighed against pain, and where an animal was ungovernably vicious and ordinary remedies failed, it should, they thought, be isolated or slaughtered. Others again, while opposed to dehorning for a commercial advantage, were willing to concede that vicious animals might be dehorned. Bearing in mind the purpose for which cattle were given to man, the Commissioners consider that, provided the pain inflicted is not excessive or of unreasonable duration, and the object is adequate, the operation cannot be held to be a contravention of the Act governing the prevention of cruelty to animals, either in letter or spirit. In cases of this kind, where the question of cruelty is concerned, we believe that the motive should have due consideration, and that where temporary pain is inflicted in the honest desire to attain a desirable end, such an act should not be placed in the same category with the pain and mutilation so often inflicted in moments of base and ungovernable passion. To deny the right of man to inflict pain for wise and reasonable ends is to accord to the lower animals an exemption which the human race does not claim for itself, for we all know that operations of the most painful and crucial character are daily performed upon little children, as well as upon men and women, to remedy physical defects, and give greater enjoyment in life. Then we would call attention to the fact that operations of an admittedly more painful character than dehorning have long been permitted, so that no new principle is involved. The spaying of animals in which the acutely painful operation of removing the generative organs of the female is performed, has been declared by the courts of England as not coming within the meaning of the Act regarding cruelty to animals, and the castration of male animals, also an operation involving great suffering, is by general consent and long-established custom, allowed to be performed. Then, as is shown in evidence, the infliction of unnecessary pain upon an animal means in nearly every case a direct loss to the owner; a benefit to the animal means a benefit to the owner, and where an animal is not benefited it will deteriorate, and the consequent loss of product will cause the farmer to speedily abandon the practice.

The distinction between the infliction of *pain* and *cruelty* is one that needs to be emphasised in view of the attitude of some of those who are opposed to the practice. Cruelty is the infliction of pain wantonly and unnecessarily, and the term should not apply to those who believe the justification to be sufficient and who exercise due care to have the operation properly and skilfully performed. At the same time, the operation is one that may be badly and carelessly done, and the unnecessary pain thus inflicted is cruelty. Even though the practice should be declared legal it would still be binding upon all parties to take reasonable precautions to have the work done quickly and properly, and where it is shown that these precautions have been neglected, prosecution and conviction should follow under the statute provided in that behalf. After the operation, and while the healing process is going on, there are many ways in which needless pain may be avoided, and although the arm of the law may not always be present to assert the rights of the dumb animal, there is a no less binding duty and responsibility laid upon each one to exercise thoughtfulness and kindness towards the humble and dependent servants of his will. No operation involving pain should be performed carelessly or indifferently, and if this rule were always observed we believe that much of the present opposition to the practice would be withdrawn.

Although none of the witnesses before the Commission were able to speak with any degree of confidence as to the practice of disbudding, or preventing the growth of the horn, a number of veterinary surgeons and directors of experimental stations express the opinion that the operation can be performed in calfhood with much less pain. The Commissioners, although not prepared to recommend that the operation be limited by law to the period of calfhood, would express the hope that continued experiments will be made in this line, and that if it should be definitely demonstrated that these methods are accompanied by less pain, and that the results are equally satisfactory, farmers generally will give them preference over dehorning at a more advanced age.

Concluding the operation to be one that ought to be permitted, the difference of opinion as to the age at which the operation is best performed is so great that the Commissioners do not feel disposed to recommend any limitation in this respect. It does not appear to make much difference in point of suffering whether the horns are taken off at eighteen months, three years, or six years. After the latter age, however, the horns seem to become less sensitive to the operation.

The season at which the operation should be performed is very important, all the witnesses agreeing that it is desirable and essential to rapid recovery to avoid the heat and flies in summer, and also cold, rain, wind and frost. The month of November was given by many witnesses as the most desirable season, while October and May were also mentioned as being a suitable time for the operation.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commission would therefore recommend as follows:

1st.—That the practice of dehorning be permitted where performed with reasonable skill, with proper appliances, and with due regard to the avoidance of unnecessary suffering, and that the Ontario Government should bring to the attention of the Dominion Government the desirability of amending the law relating to cruelty to animals, so as to give effect to this recommendation,

2nd.—That the Ontario Government should direct the management of the Ontario Experimental Farm to experiment with chemicals on the horns of young calves and also cutting out the embryo horn, with a view to ascertaining whether these methods are more desirable than sawing off the horns when they have attained their full growth.

CHARLES DRURY, *Chairman.*
RICHARD GIBSON,
HENRY GLENDINNING,
D. M. MACPHERSON,
ANDREW SMITH,
J. J. KELSO, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX.

EVIDENCE.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1892.

EX.-ALD. GARRETT F. FRANKLAND, called and sworn, gave evidence as follows :

Mr. DRURY—I understand, Mr. Frankland, you have been for many years in the export cattle trade? A. Yes, since its inception in 1875, and I have gone over personally with the cattle about thirty times.

Q. You have had opportunities for observing the conduct of cattle on board ships? A. Yes.

Q. You are no doubt aware that the subject of dehorning cattle has been attracting attention in Ontario during the past few months? A. Yes.

Q. Have you seen much damage on the cars or on the water from the horns of animals? A. I don't think I could say there was one in a hundred ever damaged by horns.

Q. Would you say there was one in two hundred? A. I would not like to say there was as much as that. I have seen occasionally where an animal has introduced its horn between the railings of the car, and in trying to wrench itself loose has pulled the shell of the horn off. The agony of the poor animal has caused me to think there was great pain.

Q. Now, if the Commission were satisfied that the process of dehorning could be accomplished without serious suffering, but admitting that there was some suffering, would you be in favor of establishing the practice as a matter of convenience to the shipper? A. No, I prefer them with the horns on. They are pleasing to the eye and calculated to sell for better prices, unless they are natural muleys, and then there is a development of the head that corresponds with the contour of the animal.

Q. Now, a witness in the English case claimed that the value of polled cattle over unpolled was from ten shillings to a pound. Could you make a better sale of polled cattle than unpolled? A. I don't think I could if the quality and weight were equal.

Q. Your cattle are all tied up? A. Yes, but if there are vicious ones in the herd it is the duty of the farmer to remove them. We had to saw the horns off an animal once, and you could hear it bellow for a mile away.

Dr. SMITH.—You have not seen much dehorning done? A. No, only where there was an accident.

To Mr. DRURY.—Now, if you were buying at a point 400 miles west of Montreal—the shipping point—and could buy either polled or unpolled cattle, as a matter of convenience and safety which would you prefer? A. I might like one as well as the other, but we would always keep the two kinds separate. Those without horns can often do as much damage as those with horns.

Q. You would not consider that there was much danger from horned cattle in a 400-mile journey? A. No.

Q. And on the vessels there is not much loss? They are driven on board and remain tied up until they get across. The number of accidents have not been sufficient to cause me to agitate for the dehorning of cattle.

Q. You would not favor it even if it could be proved that there was not much suffering to the animal? A. I would not encourage it at all—I would not consider it a step in the right direction.

Q. Then, from the shippers' standpoint, you would say there is no demand for dehorning? A. Yes.

Q. Have you noticed in the old country any preference given to polled cattle because they were polled? A. No, I don't think so.

Mr. GIBSON.—Have you had experience of animals that have been dehorned? A. Yes, I have fed a few of them.

Q. Do they feed up faster than the others? A. I don't think so, and they are an eye-sore to me as I am sure they must be to you. I think its an outrage and cruelty.

Mr. GLENDINNING.—Do you ship bulls to the old country? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any difficulty with them? A. No, they get so fat that they are not inclined to be disagreeable.

Q. In shipping to Montreal do you send them the same as the others, or do you tie them up? A. We tie them up, but more as a sort of leverage—to help them keep their feet.

Q. Have you had any of your men hurt in handling bulls? A. No, not in the past nineteen years.

Mr. GIBSON.—It is claimed that more cattle could be put into cars without horns? A. I believe they could.

Q. Why? A. Because they could be packed better.

Mr. DRURY.—In gathering up cattle, if you put two or three different lots into one yard, would you expect that there might be trouble? A. Well, if there was one or two vicious animals it would create confusion, but I have never seen much serious harm from that.

Q. Would there not be a good deal of contention to see which was master? A. Just after putting them into the yard there might be a little fighting, but they soon settle down.

Mr. MACPHERSON.—Would you consider that a vicious animal would be improved by dehorning? A. I would recommend the death of the animal rather than dehorning.

Q. Have you had any experience as to the effect of dehorning upon the disposition of a vicious animal? A. No.

Q. Suppose the animal was not in fit condition to kill? A. I would tie him up until he was. I would neither have part nor parcel in dehorning.

Mr. A. J. THOMPSON was then called and sworn:

Mr. DRURY.—You are a shipper of live-stock to the old country, Mr. Thompson? A. Yes.

Q. And you have been engaged in this business for a number of years? A. Yes, since its commencement in 1875.

Q. You have had opportunities of observing the conduct of animals in transportation by land and sea? A. Yes.

Q. You have heard Mr. Frankland's evidence. Do you agree generally with the position he has taken? A. There are some points I hardly agree with. With regard to muley cattle, in the old country. I think there is a preference for them with some buyers.

Q. Is that for fat or store cattle? A. For fat stock. We had a lot of muleys that we kept entirely separate from the others, and I found that they sold for more than the others.

Q. Was that on account of the breed, or no horns? A. Because of no horns, I think.

Q. Are you speaking of the Polled Angus, or the artificially polled cattle? A. Of the naturally polled—occasional bullocks just as we came across them in the fall.

Q. Would there be any advantage in shipping if the horns were off? A. I think an extra bullock could be put into a car.

Q. But is there not an element of danger from the horns themselves? A. It makes no difference on vessels, because they are all tied up, but where cattle are fed loose, of course the polled cattle are the safest.

Q. Would you expect much damage from strange cattle meeting in a small yard? A. Well, for the first time they occasionally have a little row, but I have never seen any very big set-to. We frequently have cattle break their horns through getting them caught in the side of the car. I have a North-west bullock now, last fall it got both its horns injured, and we cut them off. It has done splendidly since and is a grand bullock to-day.

Q. Who performed the operation? A. Just the men in the stable.

Mr. MACPHERSON.—In this case did the animal show any symptoms of not eating? A. Well, he ate all right, but for some weeks he didn't pick up very well.

Mr. GIBSON.—Is he a better steer to-day than if the horns had not been taken off? A. I could not tell that.

Q. Compared with the others? A. He has made more improvement than the cattle that came in with him in the fall.

To Mr. DRURY.—In buying a number of steers would you consider that dehorning would increase the general fineness of the animal? A. I could not tell that. I have seen a few two-year-old cattle from the North-west where the horns had been cut off an inch or an inch and a half from the base of the head, they appeared to be well developed, but they were unsightly.

Q. There was a stub? A. Yes.

Q. Do you think it is a right thing if the proportion of advantage is considerable, to inflict this suffering? Take emasculation, for instance, you consider that justifiable? A. Yes.

Q. Then, on the same principle, do you believe that man is warranted in inflicting pain if the gain is sufficient to justify it? A. I would think so.

Q. In selling cattle in the old country, you say you have better results as a whole from the polled? A. Taking the quality and the weight equal, I think the polled cattle will sell for more money.

Dr. Smith.—If the practice, skilfully performed, were allowed in Ontario, do you think it would be of advantage? A. I think it would be a benefit for the reason that a farmer could turn a dozen head into a yard and feed them together with greater safety.

Q. Would you say that a half per cent—one in 200—were injured by hooking, taking the season's shipment? A. They might average one per cent. and might not.

Q. Would you be in favor of dehorning? A. I think if it could be done without much pain, it would be an advantage all round.

Q. Have dehorned cattle a greater value for shipping purposes? A. Yes; on the English market I believe they would realize from $5 to $8 per head more.

W. W. Hodgson, lessee Toronto cattle market, was sworn and examined as follows:

Mr. Drury.—Have you been long connected with the cattle market, Mr. Hodgson? A. About ten years. I was caretaker from 1882 to 1884, and since then have been lessee of the market.

Q. What is the system of handling cattle there? A. They arrive in carloads at the platform, and are unloaded and driven into yards 30x70 feet. A carload of 18 to 27 head is put into each yard.

Q. What number do you handle in a month in the shipping season? A. We have had as many as 10,000 in a month.

Q. How long do they usually remain in the market? A. From 6 to 48 hours.

Q. You handle not only cattle on sale but those going through to Montreal? A. Yes.

Q. Do you notice if the cattle fight in the yards? A. Yes, they do, very frequently.

Q. Do you think that if all the cattle in the yards were dehorned that good would result? A. Yes.

Q. Would there be a benefit to the cattle themselves? A. Yes. I believe it would be a good thing from a humane standpoint. In dehorning there is considerable pain, but that heals up. Frequently cattle coming into the yards are gored to pieces. I have seen gores 12 inches long right into the flesh, not only one gash, but another animal will come along and rip up the same gash, making it terribly painful. Some cattle are very timid and the others will set on them and gore them right and left.

Q. Have you seen cases of broken horns? A. Yes. I don't suppose there is a day that they don t come in with horns broken.

Q. Have you seen much damage from horning on railway cars? A. Yes. If there is any space room in the car one bullock will keep all the rest up in one end and do nothing but gore.

Q. Do you agree that the practice of dehorning could only be justified where the benefit is proportionate? A. Yes.

Q. And you believe dehorning to be desirable? A. Yes, from a financial as well as a humane standpoint. The animals are often depreciated in value by bruises through goring each other. Then on the slippery planks in rushing to get away from each other they often fall and spread out, and are practically done for then.

Q. Cou d you make comparisons between animals dehorned and those not dehorned, that come into the market? A. Only the natural polled cattle. Muleys never run at each other. They will stand quietly or lie down. We have had black Galloways, and we never had any trouble in that direction.

Dr. Smith.—Have you seen animals brought into Toronto that were dehorned? A. No. There might be one or two in a week, but not many.

Mr. Gibson.—It has been suggested that the removal of the horns changes the disposition of the animal. How about those born without horns? A. Muley cattle may run at each other but a stroke from the head will not hurt like a horn My experience with muley cattle is that they are not anxious to interfere with each other. Horned cattle seem to desire to gore from the moment they get into the pen. Old cows are continually hooking.

Q. How about bulls? A. They will fight, but as soon as they conquer that ends it. They don't run about goring like steers. But if you had one bull loose and another tied up the loose one would gore the other.

Mr. Drury.—Would you say from your standpoint of handling a large number of cattle that if dehorning were allowed the good would outweigh the evil? A. I think the benefits would far outweigh the suffering or inconvenience caused to cattle while under the effects of the operation.

Mr. Smith.—You have no practical knowledge of dehorning? A. No. But I see the evil effects of the horn.

Mr. Drury.—Assuming that dehorning does involve suffering, would you consider it would be a justifiable thing to inflict that suffering in view of the good that would result? A. Yes, I am satisfied there would be a financial benefit as well as a benefit to the cattle generally. If there were no hooking or chasing a bullock would increase in weight 100 to 200 pounds.

Q. What number of cattle would pass through the market in a year? A. There must be close on to 100,000 in a year. During the ten years I have been there the total number of animals that have gone through would be about 700,000.

Q. And as a result of your experience with this large number, you believe that dehorning would prevent a great deal of suffering? A. Yes. The suffering at the time would be made up for in the gain to the herd afterwards. I have seen a great deal of suffering caused by goring, especially in the case of springers. In one case an animal was ripped up into the calf-bed, and as far as the bag is concerned I have seen one hundred torn open.

Q. You are a pretty strong advocate of the practice of dehorning? A. Yes. I would support it because I believe it would be an advantage to the producer as well as to the shipper.

Mr. Macpherson.—And to the animals themselves? A. Yes, it would be in the end. There are some animals that might not need to be dehorned, but in order to prevent any from being gored you would have to adopt the system.

Q. If the vicious animals were dehorned the others might not need it so much? A. A bullock need not necessarily be vicious to be a hooker. Often the quietest milch cow would be the worst from a hooking standpoint when put in with other cattle.

Mr. Drury.—Of the animals coming into the market, what percentage would you say is injured or damaged by goring? A. There would be ten out of every hundred more or less injured —or two animals to every carload.

Q. You are sure of that? A. Yes. It is often necessary for us to remove a bullock from a yard to stop its being injured. Where we see or hear of a bullock being set upon we separate it from the rest.

Mr. Gibson.—What is the proportion of fat cattle and of stockers among those you speak of? A. There would be about half of each.

Q. Do you find less fat cattle injured and more stockers? A. The greatest amount of injury is done to fat cattle.

Q. If you get a load of well-bred cattle don't you find that they are vicious and inclined to hook? A. We find greater necessity for dividing fat cattle than stockers.

Q. You say that 10 per cent. are injured more or less. Would you have the other 90 per cent. suffer by dehorning to do away with the ill-nature of the few? A. From a financial standpoint I would say that the injury inflicted is quite a item.

Q. Could you not dehorn the ten per cent. of vicious ones? A. But you can't draw the line.

Q. If there is so much depreciation of property, do you not think it would be better to tie the animals up in the cars and in the yards? A. Yes, that would be better than at present.

Mr. Drury.—Would it be an advantage to the shippers and a humane thing for the cattle, if they were dehorned—as far as the railway journey is concerned? A. Well, that requires modifying. There are cases where the load will come in all right, where they have not interfered with each other; but again most of the animals are effected by the hooking.

Q. So that you think it would be an advantage if the horns were off? A. That is my conviction in the matter.

Q. Have you had any experience as a cattle-raiser? A. No. But I have had experience from childhood with cattle, as my father was a butcher.

Tilsonburg, Tuesday, May 10.

Thomas Rutherford, farmer, Delmer, Dereham township, sworn said: I usually keep from twenty to twenty-five cows, and make a specialty of dairying. I dehorned some of my cattle a year ago last February and some last fall. It was a new thing to me until I saw that a neighbor had dehorned his. They looked so quiet it struck me there must be something in it. This was in summer. I waited until the fall and decided that if it was not too much punishment for the cows it would be a good thing to have the horns off. I got a neighbor—young Mr. Smith—to perform the operation on thirteen head. This was a year ago last February. I was so pleased with the result that I concluded last fall to have the horns off all my herd. At first the quiet ones were allowed to keep their horns, but these became bossy and I decided to have all the horns taken off. Greater quietude resulted. My practice is to stable cattle in winter, in the stanchions chiefly. Injuries have been inflicted by horns in the stanchions. In swinging around one was liable to injure another with its horns. The eyesight of two animals was injured in this way. A good deal of damage was done with horns. I have had udders ripped and a quarter of the bag destroyed, the animals giving bloody milk. A colt has also been hooked. I

was not impressed with the idea that there was great suffering from the operation. I observed pus in some cases where the cavity was large. My experience is that there would be in the course of eight or ten days a mucous discharge until the horn closed over. After the operation the animals did not show symptoms of being sick. They did not fail in flesh or seem to do badly. The pain must have been slight or they would have shown some signs of it. There was a loss of blood, but not of any consequence; some more than others. I am more in favor of dehorning to-day than I was at first. It changes the disposition of cattle and makes them more like sheep. In a herd of horned cattle there is always a good deal of contention, and one animal will boss over another. I have observed that No. 1 will be boss of No. 2; No. 2 of No. 3; No. 3 of No. 4; and then again No. 4 will be boss of No. 1. There is a marked improvement in dehorned animals drinking. They crowd around the tank perfectly tight, and there is no delay such as formerly. I have two muley cows, and the dehorned animals are more peaceable than they are. When the horns are taken off they lose conceit of themselves and have no further desire to fight. If the operation could be performed on a calf I would favor that, provided it has the same effect as taking off the horns later on. Either way is better than having horns. I am satisfied with the operation, and believe it is a benefit to the owner and to the animal itself. It takes about two months for the horn to heal completely over, where the cavity is a large one. I would not recommend the operation to be performed in the warm weather. Care should be taken of the animal. I have not applied anything after the operation but if there is a cavity and the weather is cold I would advocate the application of tar or something of that kind. The closer to the head the horn is taken off the quicker it will heal up. It does not require much skill to dehorn a cow, but of course there are botches who would make a mess of anything. I have never timed the operation, but I think a horn could be taken off in five or eight seconds. I believe that a fine-toothed, stiff-backed saw would be the best instrument.

Oliver Dorland, farmer, Dereham township, sworn, said: I have been engaged in farming for over twenty years past, and usually kept from forty to sixty head of cattle, dairying exclusively. I have dehorned forty head this spring, they were mostly from three years old up to eight or nine; I am satisfied with the results. Before dehorning, I lost a good deal through cows giving bloody milk, and often part of the bag would become disabled through hooking; sometimes they would not give milk for a week through being chased and gored. Dehorning changes the disposition and makes the animals quiet and peaceable. Since taking the horns off there is no trouble in the yard or at the drinking trough. I have not performed the operation myself, but have witnessed it. I thought it would be a very painful thing, but do not now regard it as such. The acute pain only seems to last during the five or six seconds of actual sawing. Afterwards they did not seem to mind it much. The milk supply failed a little next day, and then came up again much the same as before. The operation should be performed by someone who has seen it done quite a bit. I would prefer preventing the growth of horns if it could be done as well as when they are older. The operation is not so severe as some people think I believe animals suffer more from the horns than they do in having them taken off. It is about a month since my cattle were dehorned; the cavity is now closed over in most of them, but not all. I did not notice that one animal suffered more than another. It does not seem to make much difference whether the animal is old or young. I could not say that to dehorn requires as much skill as to castrate, but I would not like to see anyone do it without having some previous knowledge of it. I do not think that a skilful buyer would be deceived as to age in buying an animal without horns.

James Francis Cohoe, farmer, township of Middleton, Norkfolk county, sworn, said: I am engaged principally in dairying, and keep from sixteen to twenty cows. I have not practised dehorning but am in favor of it, as it would give room in housing. I lost a valuable horse once through hooking, and have known animals to tyrannize very much over each other. I have not witnessed the operation, and have not seen any dehorned animals.

Isaiah Wallace Elliott, retired farmer, Dereham township, sworn, said: I have had nearly forty years experience with cattle, and formerly handled from twenty to twenty-five cows. I have known considerable injury to be done through hooking. The idea of dehorning was at first most repugnant to me, though I often wished the horns were off. I opposed the practice when I first heard of it, but now believe it is a good thing, and that there is not the great suffering that some people imagine. I do not believe that a buyer would be deceived in the age of an animal when her horns are off. The good effects of dehorning fully compensated for any pain in the operation. My son-in-law had about twenty head dehorned; the next day they shrank a little and there was a falling off in the milk, but after that there was not much difference. They look well and are milking well to-day. The horns were taken off last fall. There was some discharge from the head; I think it was pus and I attributed it to chaff or something of that kind getting in the horn and setting up an irritation. Nothing was put on to cover up the wound; but I think it would be a good idea to cover it a little, particularly in cold weather.

I consider that the best time to perform the operation is in the fall, after fly time and before the cold sets in. Cattle recently dehorned should be kept in the stable during cold weather. It is a justifiable practice from the point of benefit to the animals. I have tried putting knobs on the horns of twenty or thirty cows ; it prevents them tearing, but did not prevent them from butting or hooking. My son-in-law, Mr. Freeman, tried tipping as a preventive of hooking, but it was not successful, and he had another piece of the horn taken off. In the end he had to have the whole horn off. There was less bleeding when the horn was taken off close to the head than farther up. There is more pain in losing a horn accidently than in being dehorned.

Frank E. Stover, dairyman and stockbreeder, township of North Norwich, Oxford county, sworn, said : I keep about 40 head of cattle. I dehorned 11 head early in February this year, two weeks after dehorned three, and the remainder of the herd during the latter part of April. My reason for doing this was that the horns were useless to the animal as well as dangerous to man, and I judged from the experience of farmers in the neighborhood and in Illinois that the practice was a beneficial one. I have suffered considerably from hooking. There were two abortions in my herd during the past two months caused I believe from hooking. Quarters of the bag have been injured and destroyed, and I lost one sheep from hooking. Quietness in a herd is very desirable ; the introduction of strange animals or worrying by dogs is very injurious. I think animals often suffer more from the horns of each other than they would in having the horns removed. I have seen them lie down and bellow with pain from hooking, and they would not do that after the operation. The only evil effects of dehorning I have noticed was in the case of a cow that was dehorned the day after she had aborted her calf. Her system was in a deranged condition and she did not stand it well. From my experience I would say that the benefit to the animal and to the owner would compensate for the pain inflicted. I do not think the operation is any worse than pulling a tooth. In one case the animal bled a good deal, and owing to an injury the bleeding started again next day. I stopped this by searing with a hot iron I have bought cows with wooden knobs on. Of course they could not do as much harm, but I do not think the disposition was in any way changed. I do not consider there would be much fraud in selling dehorned animals, as a practical dairyman would judge by the teeth and the general appearance. An old animal generally has an old look that would be noticed by a buyer of any experience. I believe the amount of good justifies the operation. I intend to dehorn the remainder of my herd, and I would not do this unless satisfied that it was a benefit. The animals dehorned three weeks ago are not yet quite healed over. There is no discharge of pus ; after the operation they took their food as before, and except in the one case I saw no signs of pain. There was a slight falling off in the milk yield, but this did not last long. The dehorning of thoroughbred stock would be a matter of fancy with the owner. If a prize depended upon the looks of the animal it would not pay to take the horns off. If a thoroughbred Durham were dehorned it would not sell for as much as before.

William Shepherd, farmer, township of Middleton, Norfolk county, sworn, said : I keep 16 head of cattle, 7 or 8 of them being dairy cows. I only commenced the practice of dehorning a short time ago. Had a two-year old cow that pitched into a colt, and I decided to take her horns off. This was about a month ago. She showed no signs of illness, there was very little bleeding, and the wound is now healed over completely. One heifer I recently traded had a sharp horn, and this morning I cut about an inch of it off. It bled a good deal, but there did not seem to be suffering to any great extent. One of my cows got loose in the stable and nearly killed another cow In the yard and at the watering trough there is a good deal of trouble with the horns, and some of the underlings will not go over to the water at all. I agree with the previous witnesses and I intend having the horns taken off all my cattle. I knew a man who had all muleys and who got one cow with horns. They could not agree together, and he had to have the cow's horns taken off. If only the vicious animal were dehorned another would soon come forward and take its place. The age of the animal could be judged from her teeth and appearance. I would prefer dehorned animals for milking purposes.

Willoughby Rosehart, farmer, South Norwich, Oxford county, sworn, said : I am engaged in dairying and keep 23 cows. I am in favour of dehorning. I had nine cows dehorned about the end of February last. I bought one afterwards, she seemed to boss the others, and I decided to take her horns off. I saw no bad results. Next day I took some tar and plastered over the ends of the horns, and put on a piece of cotton to cover the cavity. I did this with all of them. I did not see the nine dehorned but they did well. The one I dehorned I stayed for an hour watching the effect, and I could not see the least indication of pain I had two patches of tar ready, after the cow bled a few minutes I applied one of the patches. I believe it is a good thing to use the cotton and tar to prevent the action of the air

upon the horn. There may be some preparation better than tar, but I would recommend something being used. The nine dehorned were treated in that way the following day ; two discharged matter, they did not seem to be sick at all. I think the bad effects were very small. I was very much opposed to the practice at first, but I believe that the advantages of the practice outweigh the amount of pain inflicted. The practice I consider should be legalised. I would have dehorned my herd sooner if the law had been clearer. I have suffered a good deal from horns ; I came very near being killed by a bull once. In the herd animals are constantly goring each other ; two cows have lost quarter of the bag in this way. I do not think that much deception could be practised through the horns being off. Buyers could judge by the teeth and general appearance ; the teeth do not wear down so fast on clay land as on sandy soil, but in judging you have to take the animal as a whole and form an opinion from its general appearance, the rings on the horns are not always a reliable test of the age. I have bought a good many cattle and have gone by the teeth as well as the horns ; it does not require much skill to take off the horns but everyone could not do it. It requires some nerve ; there should be some way of providing that the operation should be properly performed, if the work is done in a bungling and tedious manner the courts would be justified in convicting for it. There is a humane way and a way that is not humane. I had a cow of a very vicious disposition. could not drive her, she chased three men and came very near killing one of them. Taking off her horns changed her disposition, and she is as docile as a lamb now. I have a young red heifer that used to bleed greatly at the nose. It is not troubled this way since dehorning, and the operation seems to have been the making of the animal.

L. A. Brown, veterinary surgeon, Aylmer, graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, in practice three years, sworn, said : I performed the operation on about 60 head of cattle. I used a fine saw, and took the horns off as close to the head as possible. I believe this is better than leaving any of the stump, as suppuration rarely occurs when the horn is taken off closely. The largest sinus I have observed after dehorning was in the case of a Holstein bull, the opening being about two inches and taking nearly three months to close over. There was very little discharge. The pain only seemed to last during the actual operation ; I did not use a knife. I consider the operation a beneficial one ; it is painful but only for the moment. After being released the animals show no sign of pain. I have taken the temperature in a few cases but have not noticed much difference. In all that I have dehorned there were no unfavorable results. There were one or two that discharged a slight limpus or mucous for a few days. From my knowledge of the part and of the operation I consider it a good thing in dairying districts, both for the animals and the owner. The operation does not require much skill to perform provided the party understands the business, properly secures the animal and uses a proper saw. While dehorning may be painful it is not cruel, as it is done for a good purpose. More suffering is caused I believe by the offensive use of horns than the animal suffers in having the horns removed. The time in taking off both horns would be 6 to 10 seconds. I have not tried disbudding with the knife, but have used potash caustic on about 30 calves three weeks and under. In some cases it was a success. All that was necessary was to clip the hair from the budding horn and thoroughly apply the caustic : an over application would of course be liable to spread. I consider the best results are secured by removing the horns from the grown animal at about three years of age. I am quite satisfied that the suffering is not considerable. I believe that the best time to perform the operation is in the cold weather as there is less vitality in the horn then than in the warm weather. If the animal were kept in a comfortable stable I do not consider that a covering to the wound is necessary. I have tried an antiseptic application to the cut, and that of course does no harm.

Wednesday, May 11.

The members of the Commission assembled at the Mattheson House, Tilsonburg, at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, May 11, and, accompanied by Hon. Mr. Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, started out to visit a number of farms where dehorned cattle were kept. The first stop was made at the farm of A. L. Scott, Middleton township, where a herd of about 30 dehorned cattle were driven in from pasture. They came up the lane in a bunch, as quiet and orderly as a flock of sheep, something which, Mr. Scott said, did not often occur before the horns were taken off. The Commissioners had abundant opportunity for closely inspecting the cattle, and had no fault to find with their general appearance. Mr. Scott, who was present, expressed himself as in every way satisfied with the results of the operation. Other farms visited were those of D. T. Smith and Thos. Rutherford, Dereham township, and at both these places herds of twenty to thirty dehorned cattle were seen, moving about among each other in confined spaces with the utmost harmony. All appeared to be doing well.

At noon the Commissioners were invited to take dinner at Mr. Edward York's farm

and afterwards to witness a number of operations. Mr. York, who is an enthusiastic advocate of the practice of dehorning, conducted the Commissioners through his stables and showed them some fifty head of cattle that had been dehorned at various periods during the past two years. He claimed that in addition to being much more easily handled the animals were in better condition than they would have been if the horns had not been removed. To convince the Commissioners of the ease and rapidity with which the herd could be fed Mr. York turned the animals loose into a large open shed furnished with troughs along either side. When food was brought in the cattle were soon standing in a solid row before the trough, each one getting his due share and manifesting a willingness to let others do the same.

At 2.30 the Commissioners and a large number of farmers from the surrounding country gathered in the stable where the operation was to be performed. The first animal to be operated on was a two-year-old bull. Mr. W. A. Elliott was the operator, assisted by Mr. York and a herdsman. The animal was placed in the stanchions near the door, and its head drawn into position by means of a rope halter and tackle held by Mr. York. By means of the tackle the head was depressed a little, and the herdsman held it in a convenient position for the operator, turning it quickly for the removal of the second horn. Mr. Elliott used a fine toothed saw, well sharpened and oiled, and with quick and steady hand speedily severed the horns from the head. The actual time for sawing off both horns was 13 seconds. In size the horns were much larger than usual, measuring at the base $2\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 inches. The animal uttered no sound, and beyond flinching during the operation gave no evidence of being in great suffering. Blood spurted from the severed arteries, and the bleeding continued for some time after the animal was released. The horn was taken off close to the head, a little of the hair being also removed.

Other animals dehorned in succession were as follows: Cow, 6 years old, time $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 seconds for removing each horn, size of horn at base $2\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; two-year-old heifer, time for removing each horn $4\frac{1}{2}$ seconds; aged cow, time 6 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ seconds: eleven-year-old cow, time $6\frac{1}{2}$ seconds for each horn; aged cow, time $6\frac{1}{2}$ seconds each. The temperature was taken in each case by Veterinary Surgeons Brady and Brown. It was 101, 102 and 103 degrees in the different animals before the operation, and these gentlemen reported that the increase in temperature after the operation was very slight. Each animal on being deprived of its horns was turned into the yard where the six were subsequently seen by nearly 100 persons, including the Commissioners. In none of these cases was there bleeding of any consequence, and from one or two no blood whatever escaped. All parties agreed that the ordinary signs of suffering were wanting, and that if great pain were still being endured it was not noticeable by any outward indications.

The Commissioners next visited the farm of Mr. Roger Hawkins, where a large herd of dehorned cattle was inspected. Mr. Hawkins had the cattle driven in from pasture to show the Commissioners how peaceably they behaved at the water tank The animals, about 35 in number, came into the yard in a body, and 18 of them drank at once from a tank 7 feet in diameter. This desirable result, Mr. Hawkins affirmed, could only be attained by the removal of the horns.

The Commissioners then met in the office of Mr. Edward York's farm, at 4 o'clock, and received the following evidence:

Spencer A. Freeman, farmer, village of Culloden, Oxford county, sworn, said: I am engaged in dairying and keep about twenty-five cows; I have practiced and am in favor of dehorning; I commenced at first with cutting off the tips of the horns; this was not altogether successful, as there was the same tendency to knock each other about; I tried again by taking a little more off the horn, but found they could hook as much as ever in the course of a year or so; I then decided to have the horn taken off. I had a colt that was ripped up, and I attributed this to the cattle even after they were tipped; I have known considerable damage to be done by horns; my brother was hooked in the eye and had his face torn; and I was attacked myself by a vicious cow, the horn going through my vest; I dehorned the herd—twenty-three or twenty-four—the last week in December last; there was a little discharge after the operation—some from one horn and some from another; this did not seem to effect the health of the animal. It took about a month for them to heal up, and during that time they did not appear to be the least bit sick—except one cow that held her nose up against the manger that night and breathed as though she might be in some pain; it is an important matter to have quiet in a herd, as it affects the flow of the milk; chasing by a dog or each other would cause them to fall off in the milk supply; I noticed a great difference in the conduct of the animals after dehorning; but I could not say there was much difference in the flow of milk; I turn cows and calves and all into the yard and they feed together like sheep; they would not do that before dehorning; I had one muley cow; she was afraid of the others and would not run with them; the second day after they were dehorned I

believe she knew it ; she was no longer afraid of them ; and when one cow attacked her she gave it a bunt that knocked the scab off the horn ; one of the principal benefits of dehorning is noticed at the watering trough, formerly one or two would keep the others away, now they all crowd around and drink together like a lot of sheep ; I do not consider the operation to be a severe one ; I am satisfied there is more pain in taking off the tips of the horns of a two-year-old to reach the quick ; I do not think the discharge from the head would affect the milk ; it was not like corrupt matter, and there was no odor such as would come from an old sore ; I am building a new stable and intend in future to keep no animals with horns ; I would not like to see the operation badly performed ; it should be done with proper tools by someone who understands the business ; I believe that more pain is inflicted by animals with their horns, than is inflicted in dehorning.

Francis Leeson, farmer, township of Malahide, Elgin county, sworn, said : I am engaged in dairying and keep fifteen cows ; I dehorned my cattle ; previous to last winter I was very much prejudiced against the practice, but I have become a thorough convert to it ; I am satisfied from talks with shippers and with farmers around Brownsville, that it is the right thing to do ; I dehorned some two weeks ago, and they are commencing to heal now ; one of the animals - a bull—bled a good deal at the time, and there was a discharge from the cavity, but it is healing nicely now ; I am impressed with the desirability of having quiet in the herd ; I have known animals to become loose in the stanchions and gore each other ; in the yard one of the cows was knocked down by the others ; she commenced to bellow, and all the others got at her and I am satisfied she would have been gored to death if my son had not come along and looked after her ; my experience coincides with Mr. Freeman's as to the conduct of the animals at the water trough. If the application of caustic to the budding horns in calves were successful, I would prefer that way. I do not think there is much suffering in dehorning ; I believe it is a justifiable operation both from the standpoint of the owner and of the animal itself.

John Fulton, farmer, township of Dereham, Oxford county, sworn, said : I am engaged in dairying and have had large experience with cattle ; I keep fifteen cows at present ; I only dehorned one—three years ago—because of its vicious disposition ; I do not want to dehorn my cattle unless compelled to ; I have raised all the cattle I have on the farm, and have a regard for them, and would not take their horns off if I could help it ; I used dehorning fluid on some of the calves ; some were a good job ; on one or two there were stubs, and on one of the animals one horn was left ; I would recommend that the operation be performed on calves by means of caustic ; the best time to apply it is in the first week ; there does not seem to be any suffering, more than an itching of the part ; I tried caustic on eleven calves ; some of them are now two-year-olds ; I do not want horns, but some of my cows have been with me for ten or fourteen years, and I will let them keep their horns for the rest of their time ; the damage done by animals to each other justifies, I think, the removal of the horns ; cows are no respecters of persons. I have known a cow to viciously attack its own mother ; they seem to be most vicious when turned out to grass in the spring.

John Harris Reed, farmer, township of Dereham, Oxford county, sworn, said : I have been engaged in farming for forty years past, and keep forty-five to fifty head of cattle ; I have seen a good deal of injury done by horns ; I found one of my cows dead once, and I believe she was hurt by the others ; another animal—a thoroughbred Ayrshire—was ruined for milking through being gored ; I tried the liquid preparation on calves at three days old, but this was only a few days ago, and I could not speak as to the success of the experiment ; I do not like to dehorn my cows because I am attached to them ; I would rather try to raise muleys ; I recognize the danger from horns in the stable and yard and from the herdsman's carelessness in leaving animals loose ; if there was not much pain I would consider dehorning justifiable.

Andrew L. Scott, farmer, township of Middleton, manager of the Bayham cheese factory, sworn, said : I am in favor of dehorning, and have had the horns taken off twenty-eight head. This is a dairying district ; the Bayham factory has 100 patrons and receives the milk of probably 600 cows ; it turned out 127 tons of cheese last year ; farmers in the neighborhood largely depend upon dairying, and this question is one of great importance to them ; my cows were dehorned on December 30th last ; I agree with previous witnesses as to losses and injuries from hooking ; disturbances and excitement in the herd prevent animals from giving their full yield of milk ; I have noticed that when the cows are brought in by a dog and a boy they do not give as much milk as when I go after them myself ; taking off the horns produces a change in the disposition of the animals, making them more peaceable in every way ; the constant hooking and chasing each other is done away with, and they flock together like sheep.

I have witnessed the operation of dehorning; there was pain while it was going on, but afterwards they did not seem to be suffering much; they all healed nicely in six weeks; there was no falling off in flesh and no marked difference in the flow of milk; I watched to see if there was any taint in the milk after dehorning, but did not notice anything; I believe that dehorning is a good thing for the owners and a humane thing for the animals themselves; a man who performs the operation in a bungling manner should be liable to punishment, but any one with a good nerve can do it as well as a scientific man; the practice was introduced into this neighborhood about two years ago, and is spreading rapidly; probably fifty per cent of the cows supplying milk to the Bayham factory are dehorned; and I believe that in another year all will be; I do not know of anyone who has tried dehorning and is now dissatisfied with the results; I see no objection to the milk of a cow that is discharging from the head after dehorning; the discharge I think is simply serum and is not dangerous; I had a muley cow that became quite a boss after the others were dehorned; I would not favor performing the operation on animals under two years old—any age after that; I think the operation should be limited to the fall and I prefer the month of November; at that time trouble from flies is over and the animals are in good health and strength; I do not see any particular benefit from the plaster of tar; I prefer dehorning after the horn is developed, because the animals if allowed to have horns learn to use them, and after taking them away they become helpless in this respect.

Chauncey Smith, farmer's son, township of Dereham, sworn, said: I have had a good deal of experience in dehorning and have taken the horns off about 250 head of cattle; I started two years ago. I was visiting in the State of Illinois and saw a good deal of the practice. It was a rare thing to find a herd of dairy cattle there that was not dehorned; on coming home I dehorned my father's herd, and since then I have performed the operation for neighbors; I could not say that I ever saw a case where the animal suffered much from dehorning; it is not usual to have much loss of blood; a bull will bleed more than others as it is more full-blooded and the horn is thicker: my father's herd was the first in the neighborhood to be dehorned; this was two years ago last February; people watched them a good deal and saw that they were doing well, were quieter and were giving just as much milk as before; the fall is the best time for the operation and November is a good month; in spring cows are not in such good condition; I would not advocate dehorning being practiced in summer; I think bulls should be dehorned for greater safety; I never knew a case where parties had their cows dehorned and afterwards were dissatified; out west the payment for dehorning is ten cents per head for large numbers; I have refused to operate on a number of cows this spring because they were heavy in calf.

Tilsonburg, May 12th.

The Commission resumed its sitting in the Tilsonburg town hall on Thursday, May 12th, at 10 o'clock, when the following evidence was received:

Benjamin Hopkins, farmer, Dereham township sworn, said: I am salesman for the four factories of the Brownsville Cheese Manufacturing Company, and am managing director of the Brownsville factory. I keep 20 dairy cows, and had all my cattle dehorned in November 1890; no bad results followed, and there was no appreciable falling off in the milk. Quiet in a herd is very desirable. I have often been greatly annoyed at the cattle hooking each other coming up the lane and at the gate. Since dehorning there is great improvement in handling them, and a great change in their disposition towards each other. At the water tank they will now come right up as close as they can and drink together—14 or 15 of them at once. Before, a man had to stand around to drive the boss away and it would take an hour to water them all. I prefer chains to stanchions in securing in the stable, and I have double stalls for the cattle. I believe the operation is a humane one to the cattle as well as beneficial to the owner. I studied up the question and got all the information I could. I made a comparative statement of the milk given by my cows in 1890 and 1891. The total quantity from 18 cows in 1891 was 103,241 pounds, and in 1890 it was 88,521 pounds from 14 cows and 4 heifers; calling the 4 heifers two cows, that would be 16 cows, allowing 1,000 pounds off for each of the 4 heifers would be 4,000 pounds, giving a gain in the year 1891, when the animals were dehorned, of 10,720 pounds, or an average per cow of about 600 pounds. I would not say that this difference was due to dehorning as the pasture might have something to do with it, but I think it was partly due to taking the horns off. I would expect to get more milk from a herd of dehorned animals than from the same number of horned ones. The total quantity of cheese made in the Brownsville factory last year was 145 tons. The milk of probably 800 cows goes to that factory—a large number of these animals are dehorned—I do not think as many as half. The men who dehorned their cattle in this neighborhood are good business men, prominent in church and public matters; they are all thinking men who would not resort to cruel practices and would not favor dehorning unless

they believed it to be desirable in every way. I believe it is justifiable to inflict pain if there is a wise object in view. From the results afterwards and from the quietness of the herd, I am satisfied I have not done anything to the animals that was not for their own good. I prefer the month of November for the operation. I would not think there was any danger from fraud owing to the removal of the horns. In judging an animal I would look at its mouth ; it might not be possible to tell the age exactly, but the condition of the teeth is a good indication. I do not think that dehorning affects the quality of the milk. Where cows are dehorned in winter they should be kept in a comfortable place and not exposed to bad weather. Muleys should not be put in with cows recently dehorned as they are liable to injure them by bunting. I am afraid that where the horns are removed in calfhood the animal will learn to bunt.

Edwin D. Tillson, Tilsonburg, sworn, said : I have had long experience with cattle and own at present about 120 head, both for dairying and feeding purposes. I have not dehorned my cattle and am rather opposed to it, as I can not see any particular benefit from it. I have had no trouble with my cattle ; I only had one cow injured in the past 15 years. My method of feeding is in the stables in the old-fashioned stanchions ; the steers are fastened with chains ; they are fed about six months in the stable and are allowed out for water. I have had no injuries from horns in the stables, and I do not think that if one got lose there would be much harm done. I have a half-dozen water troughs 16 feet long so that four or five head can drink at each. I have not seen the operation of dehorning but look upon it as a cruel practice. Castration is necessary but I do not regard dehorning as necessary. I am doubtful if it is not an injury that will last all their life. I once saw a horn knocked off a steer and I was impressed then that it was a very painful thing. I have great confidence in neighbors who have dehorned their cattle : they are men of good judgment, and the fact that they favor it would take away a good deal of the objection I have to it in my own mind.

Charles Bodwell, herdsman, Tilsonburg, sworn, said : I have worked amongst cattle all my life and I have charge at present of Mr. Tillson's herd. I have never seen much injury done by horns, and do not see much disadvantage from them. I never saw the operation of dehorning or the animals after they were dehorned. I do not think it is right or that it is necessary. I believe that to take off the horns spoils the look of the herd. I have known animals to suffer greatly from having their horns broken or knocked off.

Albert Derough, farm laborer, employed on Mr. Tillson's farm, sworn, said : I saw a good deal of injury done by horns when I worked near St. Thomas, but have not seen much of it at Tillson's. I have seen enough injury to make me wish the horns were off. I saw 40 head that had been dehorned near Harrietsville, and they were quieter than most cattle with horns.

John Sheahan, farmer, township of North Norwich, Oxford county, sworn, said : I am engaged principally in dairying and keep from 25 to 30 cows. I have not practised dehorning. I have known a good deal of injury to be inflicted by horns, but have not made up my mind whether it would be better to let the suffering from this go on or to take off the horns. If purchasing new stock I would prefer to get dehorned cattle. Quiet is very desirable in the care of dairy stock. It appears to me that it would be more humane to kill the germ of the horn in the calf. I believe I could tell a young from an old animal without reference to the horns, and I do not think there could be much fraud as to the age.

Matthew Dillon, auctioneer, Tilsonburg, sworn, said : I own one cow ; I have not dehorned her and I don't intend to. I think that dehorning spoils the looks of the animals. Of course there must be something to commend it or these men would not resort to it. As an auctioneer I have sold about 1,000 head of cattle. I used to be able to judge the age of the cows, but now that they have their horns off it is not so easy, and as an auctioneer I am opposed to lying.

Thomas Prouse, dairyman, township of Dereham, sworn, said : I am deputy reeve of the township. I am engaged in dairying and have about 65 cows. I have over twenty-five years' experience in this line. I have not practised dehorning, but have been enquiring into it. I have seen a great deal of injury done by horns ; I lost a colt from hooking and have had several animals ruptured ; my daughter very nearly lost her life through being hooked by a cow, and my little boy also had a narrow escape. At the drinking trough there is much delay and inconvenience through the unruly conduct of some of the animals as they drive each other away ; in every herd there is contention to see which of them will be boss. I brought in eleven new cows last fall and the whole herd seemed to make for the strangers ; two were gored badly. Quiet in

the herd is very desirable. I do not believe very much in dogs as drivers. Rings on the horns are not always a reliable indication of the age of an animal. I saw a dehorned cow sold once and it was judged by its general appearance. I would go by the mouth a good deal. Six wrinkles on the horn generally indicate that the animal is eight or nine years of age. Feeding on sandy soil has a tendency to wear down the teeth My wife is very much opposed to the practice, and I thought that from the pain of a broken horn the pain of dehorning would be correspondingly great. I was inclined at first to regard it as cruel, but the class of men who have gone into it at Brownsville led me to think it is not. I have not seen the operation performed, but I believe the pain cannot be very great if the animals do not show the usual signs of suffering. If I were purchasing and had a choice between horned and dehorned cattle, I would choose those without horns.

Enoch B. Brown, farmer, Dereham township, President of the Brownsville Cheese Manufacturing Co., sworn, testified as follows:

Mr. Drury.—How many cows do your factories represent, Mr. Brown? A. We have four factories and receive the milk of about 3,000 cows. Dairying is the leading industry in this neighborhood.

Q. About how many of these cows are dehorned? A. About 25 per cent.

Q. How many cows do you keep? A. About 20 or 25 head.

Q. Do you agree with the opinions of the previous witnesses as to the benefits of dehorning? A. Yes; most heartily.

Q. You believe it is an improvement to the cattle themselves? A. Yes, better in every way.

Q. Have you had experience in shipping cattle? A. Yes; when you bring together a lot of strange cattle you have to watch them to keep them from injuring one another. From the shipper's standpoint it would be a great advantage to have the horns off. I have seen train loads of dehorned steers coming into Buffalo with no marks on them, and all as nice and quiet as sheep. Shippers have told me that at Chicago dehorned cattle are worth from 25 to 50 cents per hundred weight more than the others, but I have never seen any special quotations in the market reports. The difference is in the ease and comfort of handling and the absence of bruises.

Q. What class of men have dehorned their cattle in your neighborhood? A. They are all men of some reputation who would not do it unless they believed it was a good thing. I have never met one of them who did not say he was more than delighted with the results of the operation.

Q. You are aware of the objections raised that when the horns are off there is danger of fraud as to the age? A. There is no danger, a good judge can easily tell; the teeth are marked like a horse's, and you can judge from the general appearance. It is true that the teeth are sometimes affected by the nature of the soil on which the animal pastures, but if the teeth are gone she would not be much use anyway.

Q. You do not regard the operation as a severe one? A. No. I have had about 50 head dehorned and I never had but one that I thought was affected in the least by the operation. I had some steers that were dehorned last fall; they were out in the field in a cold rain storm, and there was a yearling that acted as if he was off feed. I think the operation is like pulling a tooth, when its out it's over; I have never had my animals show signs of pain; they seem to suffer ten times as much where the horn is broken; I am very strongly in favor of the operation. I think that the man who is humane to his cattle would have them dehorned. It certainly ought to be done in a proper manner and with proper tools, and the man who undertakes it ought to know something about it; I should think anyone doing the job in a bungling way ought to be punished.

Q. Have you noticed whether a young or old animal suffers most? A. I have not noticed much difference in the suffering. The younger ones bleed more.

Q. Do the dehorned animals show any propensity to bunt? A. No, those done a year ago last November don't seem to have any propensity that way.

Q. Is there much advantage in watering dehorned stock? A. Yes, they gather round the trough, as many as can get their noses in; there is more advantage at the trough than in any other respect.

Q. Should there be any application after dehorning? A. I think a tarred rag would be a good thing and the animals ought to be kept out of the cold for some time after.

Q. Have you tried the effects of caustic on calves? A. Yes, I tried it on a calf three days old; another two weeks, and on another about a month or six weeks old. The first was good but the other two were not so good. I think this would be a good thing if they don't learn the bunting habit. I intend to experiment further in that line and will of course drop it if I find that they take to bunting.

Mr. Gibson.—Mr. Hopkins' evidence goes to show that dehorned cows in 1891 gave an increase of about 2,655 pounds of milk more than those in 1890, is that your experience? A. Well, in 1890 we had 19 cows that produced 84,970 lbs., an average of 4,472. The cows were

dehorned on December 1st, 1890. For the season of 1891 the same nineteen cows, with three others added, in all 22 cows, gave the following result : Milk delivered at the factory, 99,849 lbs, an average per cow of 4,538 lbs. To the statement of 1891 must be added the milk that seven cows would produce in one month, which milk was consumed by 14 calves before being turned out to grass.

Mr. DRURY.—Making allowance for that then, the average would be 4,770, and the difference per cow between the two years would be about 232 pounds—to what do you attribute the increase ? A. I attribute it to the fact that the cattle are quieter at feed and at the water trough. Cows kept quiet in the yard and lanes will give more milk than when they are being knocked around with the horns.

Q. Then dehorning represents a money gain to that extent ? A. Yes, besides the increased comfort in handling them.

LOUIS BATE, cattle dealer, township of Houghton, Norfolk county, sworn, testified :

Mr. DRURY.—You are engaged in buying and selling cattle, Mr. Bate ? A. Yes, I buy cattle from the farmers and ship them to the Toronto and Montreal markets.

Q. Have you much difficulty from hooking when you bring strange lots together ? A. Yes, when we turn 20 or 25 cattle into a yard, they go to killing one another, and we have to watch them all the time. I have lost money by buying muleys, because they can't defend themselves and all the others will go for them.

Q. How many cattle is a carload ? A. About 20 is a good load and without horns we could put in 22. There would be less risk in shipping if the horns were off.

Q. Have you seen much damage from horns at the market ? A. Yes, the cattle hurt each other a good deal, and if you sell a damaged steer to a butcher he will make a difference in the price afterwards.

Q. Can you get a better price for hornless animals ? A. Yes, I bought 19 two-year-old steers and one cow, all dehorned, from Mr. Edward York They weighed when sold 1,126 pounds, and one year before they weighed 555 pounds. This was a gain of 600 pounds per head in twelve months, and Mr. York told me that no grain or roots had been fed to them. I bought them in August and kept them until October. One day I found the whole twenty under the shade of one apple tree, and they seemed to enjoy life better without horns. I got $3.75 per hundred for them, which was 50 cents per hundred better than any steers of their class sold for on that day in Toronto. They sold better on account of the fact that there wasn't a scratch on them.

HIRAM B. KINNEY, farmer, South Norwich, Oxford county, sworn :

Mr. DRURY.—Have you dehorned your cattle, Mr. Kinney ? A. Yes, I dehorned the first ones three years ago last October. I assisted to dehorn a cow four years ago through reading of it being done in the States. I had a good many colts and I thought they would run together a good deal safer.

Q. Were you satisfied with the results ? A. Thoroughly so. On May 21st last (1891) I dehorned 27 head. Experience has confirmed me in the desirability of the practice. Before I saw it done I didn't like the idea at all, but after seeing it, I came to the conclusion that they didn't suffer near as much as I thought they would, they continued to eat as usual and didn't fall off in milk. I used an ordinary fine-toothed butcher's saw, and fastened the animal in the stanchion.

(Witness produced a section of the skull of a dehorned animal that had died 18 months after the operation. The cavity at the base of the horn was found to have completely boned over.)

DANIEL T. SMITH, farmer, township of Dereham, Oxford county, sworn, said : I keep 19 cows ; dehorned first in February 1890, and am perfectly satisfied with the results. The first season after dehorning I had an increase of about 200 pounds of milk per cow ; I was the first man in the neighborhood who had his cattle dehorned. In September before, I visited friends in Kane county, Illinois, 50 miles west of Chicago, and found that the majority of the cows there were dehorned. My son was out there too, and when he came back he proposed to take the horns off our stock. I favored it, but would not let him as I thought it would raise a row in the neighborhood. When I was away my son took off the horns, and the thing was soon talked of all over. We were abused a good deal, but lived through it, and the neighbors after seeing how our cattle thrived followed our example. Anyone accustomed to cattle would not be deceived as to the age of an animal that had no horns. I agree in general with what the previous witnesses have said. I do not think that dehorning should be done in summer. It should be done with proper tools and by some one who understood the business.

Henry Helmka, farmer, Brownsville, sworn, said: I have 30 head of cattle now, and am in favor of dehorning. Had fourteen dehorned last fall, by Mr. Elliott, and they healed well. Have seen a good deal of injury done by horns; had a mare gored badly last summer, have had to go in with a club to keep my cattle quiet. Left the cattle out all night with an open shed into which they could go for warmth. In the morning found two or three were inside and all the others compelled to keep outside. Since dehorning they are all easily taken care of, and will lie down peaceably together. I would not take $2 per head and have the horns on again.

Alexander Lapier, farmer, Bayham township; sworn, said: I keep 16 or 17 head, mostly dairy cows. My experience of dehorning is that it is a success. I first dehorned two cows two years ago last April; then fifteen a year ago this spring, and two more this spring. I am positive they are quieter in disposition than they were before dehorning. The first cow I had dehorned was not doing very well before that, and afterwards I noticed quite a difference in her. I knew a case where a cow bled freely from a broken horn, and on sawing off the horn the bleeding stopped.

Roger W. Hawkins, farmer, Dereham township, sworn, said: I am engaged in dairying and keep about 50 head. I am in favor of dehorning; first had the horns taken off on November 20th last; have had a good deal of loss from horns. I had a cow disemboweled while coming up the lane and she had to be killed; another cow had its hip broken and I think it suffered more pain than any other animal I ever saw: also had a number of less serious accidents; going to the water trough was a great source of annoyance. I have seen more hooking there than at any other place: since dehorning there is no trouble in that way, and I find it very much easier to handle cattle: I can open the stable door and let the animals come in as they please, tying them up whenever I have leisure. I have not tried caustic but I have taken off the budding horns of three calves with a knife, and I notice that they are starting to grow again. As Mr. Bate said, I have seen 20 cows gather under the shade of one tree or barn and I think from that the operation is a good thing for dairy cows. The patrons of the cheese factories claim that their supply of milk to the factories is larger than before and that it is better milk. I don't approve of turning freshly-dehorned cows in with muleys, as the latter will often start bunting and cause a second hemorrhage. The fall is the best time for the operation.

Ira Harris, farmer, Dereham township, sworn, said: I am engaged in the dairy business and keep 14 head. Had my cows dehorned at the beginning of the year and my experience is that it is a complete success. Have heard the evidence of previous witnesses and agree with them.

William Brady, V. S. Tilsonburg, sworn, said: I have been in practice here since 1873 and have had a large experience with cattle; have attended to a large number of animals both cattle and horses that have been injured by horns; I believe that dehorning is practicable. My opinion before I saw the operation was that it was not desirable: since I have seen it a good deal I have become quite convinced the other way. There is a certain amount of pain in the operation. I do not see that it makes any material difference whether animals operated on are old or young. From two to three months is the average time for fully healing up. The healing as a rule is perfect. From what I have seen I consider that the operation is a beneficial one; it seems to make the cattle quieter and safer in every way. The operation should be well performed and with proper tools. I think the horns should be taken off close to the head, as they will heal more quickly then: I think that practically the pain is over when the horn is taken off. Castration I consider to be a much more painful operation than dehorning. An animal would suffer more from a broken horn than from having the entire horn removed quickly; I have not dehorned cattle myself, but would do it if necessary; I certainly think it very necessary to have the operation well done where it is done at all; there should be a good saw, well oiled each time, and the animal should be properly fastened, so as to lose as little time as possible: I examined cattle at different times after the operation and did not find any constitutional disturbance. Have had the care of 70 head after dehorning; I have examined the membrane linings of the head. There is a mucous membrane, and we hold that a mucous membrane is not very sensitive; the most sensitive part is close to the skin and does not extend far in, if it did there would be a formation of pus and suppuration The wound seems to heal by first intention. I have seen a mucous discharge, but that is a discharge that nature provides for the healing of the wound; there was no pus discharge in any I have seen, but in one or two cases after the scab had formed over the parts I found, upon raising the scab, a very small quantity of pus lodged underneath. A mucous discharge is no sign of pain, even if it were running down the face; it is simply the exudation of matter that is closing up the part.

HARRIETSVILLE, MAY 13.

The Commissioners arrived at Harrietsville shortly after 8 o'clock, Friday, May 13. Before meeting to receive evidence, the farm of Mr. William York was visited, and as this is the gentleman who was prosecuted at London for allowing his cattle to be dehorned, special interest was taken in the inspection of his herd. The cattle were out on the pasture, but were driven into the stable in order that they might be closely examined. There were about 40 head altogether, and all were without horns. They appeared to be in good condition, and the Commissioners, in their brief visit, saw nothing but what was of a highly satisfactory character. The hearing of evidence was commenced at 9 o'clock in the Harrietsville hall, a large gathering of farmers from the surrounding country being present.

EDWARD YORK, farmer, Dereham township, Oxford county, sworn, gave the following evidence:

Mr. DRURY.—I understand you are engaged principally in dairying, Mr. York? A. Yes, I keep from 25 to 30 cows for dairy purposes.

Q. You have had considerable experience with cattle? A. Yes, for the past 45 years.

Q. You have heard the evidence of witnesses, do you agree with them as to the loss and inconvenience owing to horns on dairy cows? A. Yes, with regard to the loss, I have sustained greater loss than most of the witnesses speak of. I have lost $300 in horses and other stock since I began farming, and I have seen one animal kill another with the horns; they frequently break their horns, and it has become a general and continual annoyance; then there has been great difficulty at the watering trough. I consider the horns a nuisance to the beast, and not safe for the men; I had to have a bull shot once, it came so near killing the attendant.

Q. You have dehorned your cattle? A. Yes, I started a year ago last November.

Q. Have you observed a change for the better since the operation? A. A very great change.

Q. What are the advantages you have experienced from the practice? A. They are quiet to one another, and are safe to horses, men, hogs and sheep.

Q. From the standpoint of humanity to the animals themselves, do you think that the operation involves suffering much in access of the injury they would inflict upon each other? A. I consider it a humane act to the animal, and saves a great deal of cruelty, besides being more profitable; I believe they will give more milk, through being kept more quiet, and that the milk will be better than that given by horned cattle.

Q. Would you say it would be equally effective to prevent the growth of horns in the calf? A. I would not say that altogether, because I am afraid that in growing up they would learn to bunt. I prefer to have them grow up with the horns and then take them off properly when they are about two years old; they lose their weapons then and are quieted.

Q. Do you think there is a possibility of fraud as to age? A. No; I think there is something in the appearance of an animal that suggests its age; we get accustomed to looking at the horn, but they can be fixed up by obliterating the rings; without the horns I would judge largely by the mouth; if an animal had a good mouth I would say it was a good animal; and if it was wanted for beef, I should think the general appearance would be the main thing.

Q. Do you think that man is justified in inflicting pain upon domesticated animals under any circumstances? A. Yes; if the benefits derived are proportionate. I consider that castration is justifiable, and that dehorning is not so severe an operation.

Q. How do animals act during the operation? A. Some of them don't flinch at all; others will make as much fuss before as during the operation; the horns can be removed in from three to ten seconds; after the animals are let loose it is a rare case where they show pain; they eat as usual, and next day they appear as well as ever they did. There is about as much difference in the milk yield as there is after a coldish rain storm in warm weather, a little falling off, but not much. I have held about 300 or 400 while they were being dehorned. When the saw starts there is a little flinching, but after the saw is well through, you hardly notice anything. On the second horn the animal is more apt to twist its head, but almost always the pain is only momentary.

Q. In looking over a herd of cattle could you readily detect a sick animal? A. Yes, in walking up the alley among the animals I could tell at a glance whether they are all in health or not.

Q. Did you see any signs of ill-health among those cattle that were dehorned? A. I have only noticed one that didn't do as well as the rest, and we have dehorned sixty. She seemed to lose her appetite for a little while, but afterwards went on all right. Another got hurt and discharged more than they generally do; I knew of three horns that had a discharge from which there was an odor, but the others were simply a mucous discharge.

Q. Having dehorned your own cattle and assisted in the dehorning of others, do you say that the good results are sufficient to warrant the operation? A. I do—there is no doubt about it

Q. What class of men have engaged in the practice? A. The best class of men—magistrates, church-going people, and leading farmers generally.

Q. And are they all satisfied with the results? A. Yes, they are all satisfied that the horns must go.

Dr. SMITH.—Have you noticed if old or young cows suffer most pain in the operation? A. The young cattle suffer most, I think, for this reason: The horns of young cattle will grow a little, and in order to make a good job of it we remove a little of the tissue and hair.

Mr. GIBSON.—Have you known any of your neighbors who have lost animals, or who have had animals that suffered much through dehorning? A. No, I never knew of a neighbor or farmer who performed the operation and was sorry for it afterwards. If there should be legislation on this question, I want to say that I consider it is a simple operation. Any man who owns a herd of cows and takes care of them is competent to say how it should be done, and will not have them injured unnecessarily. I think the matter quite safe in our hands.

Mr. DRURY.—Supposing there should be legislation, would there be any objection to saying that the operation should be performed by a skilful operator, with proper tools and under proper conditions? A. I would be satisfied with that, only for one thing—suppose I were to buy a cow to-day or to-morrow, it would be a very inconvenient thing for me to run around looking for a man to perform the operation; we, as men who have been prosecuted, are sensitive about this. If there are regulations, any man might bring an action against me.

Q. Take a man for instance, who might get a good saw by going half a mile, but who rather than go that far would use an old bucksaw to perform the operation? A. We would not do that. There is danger of making this thing so tight that some fellow may bring an action any time, and let you in for all sorts of costs.

Q. You are not willing that it should be set forth that the operation must be skilfully performed and with proper appliances? A. I would be willing to go in for that, if it were not for those men—snides, I call them—who are always giving trouble.

Mr. GIBSON.—You admit that the operation requires proper appliances and proper tying? A. The operation is so simple that anyone may undertake it. There may be a mucous or pus discharge, but take the operation of castration in horses, that doesn't always go right, but you could not blame the man who performed the operation; things will go wrong sometimes.

Mr. GLENDINNING.—Do you take the horns off bulls? A. Yes, I never keep a bull now with horns, and I find it has a quieting effect on them.

HENRY JACKSON, farmer, Gladstone, North Dorchester, sworn:

Mr. DRURY.—You are engaged principally in dairying, Mr. Jackson? A. Yes, I have thirty-five cows, and have all along been engaged in dairying. Have also bought and shipped considerable cattle.

Q. You have heard Mr. York's evidence—do you agree with him? A. Yes.

Q. Are your opinions as pronounced? A. Yes.

Q. You agree that the operation is attended with comparatively little suffering to the animal? A. Yes, it is not so bad as I thought it would have been. Immediately after it is hard to see any signs of pain. I have not dehorned my own cattle, I hesitated because of the trial and thought it would be better to wait. Had arranged to dehorn my herd when Mr. York was summoned. I believe that the operation is a humane one, in that it prevents pain to the animals as a whole.

Q. What is your experience as a shipper? A. Well, I handle about 200 head in a year; when gathered at the station yard they hook and gore themselves; several times we had to drive them apart. I have seen them gore terribly bad at Buffalo, and the loss in this way is serious. A buyer would make a reduction—perhaps five dollars a head—if he notices that the animals are bruised.

Q. If all the horns were off and you were going round buying, would there be much danger of being deceived as to age? A. I think not. I would go by the look of the animal and the teeth.

Q. Then you see no reason why the practice should not be allowed? A. No; of course I agree that it should be properly done. It would be brutish to take the horns off with a dull saw. I think all the men in this neighborhood would do it well and properly, and I would not favor having the matter limited too much.

Mr. GIBSON.—We are not speaking now of a veterinary surgeon, but of a practical man who knows something about it? A. Well, it would be a good thing, but it depends on what you mean by a practical man.

Mr. DRURY.—Do you consider that dehorned animals are worth more than those with

horns? A. I think dehorned animals will bring more on the market, from being likely to be free from bruises.

Q. Will animals without horns take up less space in a car? A. I don't think it makes much difference that way, but I have seen lots of cases where an animal gets down in the car, and in trying to rise will run its horns into the others. Then they often break their horns in the rails of the car. I would like to say that shortly after Mr. York was summoned I went and looked at his cattle and they seemed to me to be all right.

Richard Tooley, M. P. P., North Dorchester, Middlesex county, sworn:

Mr. Drury.—In addition to being a representative in the Local Legislature, you are engaged in farming, Mr. Tooley? A. Yes, I farm on a small scale. I used to be extensively engaged in the cattle trade. I have shipped 1,000 to 2,000 head per year, running through some twenty-five years, and all the way from Chicago to New York.

Q. You personally supervised the shipment of cattle? A. Yes, my chief business was in local buying.

Q. What is the usual conduct of strange cattle when they are brought together? A. They are liable to be cross and ugly with each other. There is a disposition among them to fight for supremacy, and as a result of that there is considerable damage. Then on the cars there is the damage from hooking, tramping and broken horns.

Q. Would there be a loss in selling at Toronto market through hooking? A. Yes, if there was one badly damaged there would be a reduction in the price paid for the animal. Even after the sale of a load of cattle to a butcher, you are still responsible for any that may have been bruised. I have had to throw off five or six dollars in many cases, through bruises being discovered after the load was sold. I would say that about one in forty would be damaged. You very seldom see a load where one is not hurt. We had a case near here where two out of a carload were killed, and one a loss to the extent of fifteen dollars. I can't say that this was altogether from horns, as there should have been a man there to take care of them.

Q. Would you be in favor of taking the horns off if satisfied that it did not involve a considerable degree of suffering? A. I think if it could be shown to the public at large that a greater amount of good can be accomplished by the practice, and that the suffering is not great, it would be a good thing.

Q. Are you personally satisfied that the good is in proportion to the pain inflicted? A. I am quite satisfied that the pain is very little. I have seen four dehorned, and if I had a herd of dairy cows I would be most decidedly in favor of dehorning them.

Q. Would you say that the practice ought to be limited to men having a practical knowledge of the operation? A. Well, I think that a man who is a good all-round hand, and is a sensible man, will do it well. I think, of course, it should be done in a proper way. If it could be clearly shown that a man was guilty of wilful negligence, and if damage or loss, or extreme cruelty were shown, then the man ought to be held responsible for it.

Q. Do you think there is a possibility of fraud as to age without the horns? A. I do not think that a man with any experience would be deceived. Of course some might be, but such men would not be able to tell whether they were buying a cow or a steer.

Q. You believe that if there was much suffering in dehorning, there would be some indications of it? A. Yes, I never had an animal that was in pain that would not show it. I went to see the operation, as much prejudiced against it as any man in Ontario could be. I considered that it was wrong beyond dispute, but when I knew it was favored by Mr. York, whom I have known for thirty-six years, and who is one of the kindest men I have ever known, I became convinced that it could not be a wrong or a cruel thing.

Q. Is this practice followed by men of good standing in the community? A. Yes, I can speak of their character in the most positive terms. There is only one thing wrong with them, and that is that they are mostly on the wrong side of politics. They are men of probity and honor, both here and at Brownsville.

Mr. Gibson.—Have you ever known a man who performed the operation and was afterwards dissatisfied with it? A. No, they are everyone highly pleased, and say that if they hadn't it done, they would have it done at the earliest possible moment.

James Charles Dance, farmer, South Dorchester, Elgin county, sworn:

Mr. Drury.—You were at one time the representative of East Elgin in the Local Legislature? Yes.

Q. Are you engaged in dairying, at present? A. I have been dealing in stock to some extent. Have been dairying of late years, and had over thirty cows last year.

Q. Do you agree with Mr. York and other gentlemen, as to the inconvenience experienced in handling cattle with horns, and as to the profitable advantages of dehorning? A. Yes.

Q. Do you substantially agree with Mr. Tooley in his evidence as to the buying and shipping of cattle? A. Yes.

Q. And you say that if the horns were removed it would be of great advantage in shipping? A. Yes. I was bitterly opposed to the practice until I heard the opinions of men who had some experience with it. I am now quite the other way. I think the evidence of men of Mr. York's standing would break down any opposition I would have to the practice.

Q. Taking all the advantages into consideration, as a shipper and dairyman—and looking at the question from the standpoint of the animals themselves, would you say that the practice should be allowed? A. Yes.

William V. Nigh, farmer, Avon, Middlesex county, sworn:

Mr. Drury.—I understand you were prosecuted, Mr. Nigh, for dehorning your cattle? A. Yes, I dehorned my cattle on December 27 and 29, 1890, and in February, 1891, an action was entered against me.

Q. How did the case end? A. It was dismissed.

Q. What led you to perform the operation? A. I had a vicious cow that I considered had killed a cow that I found dead in the field. With the help of a neighbor I took its horns off, and when I saw how little it suffered, and the way in which the others went for her, I decided to take the horns off the whole lot. They all did well except one cow; she got fighting and hurt the stump, and it was a considerable time in healing. I cut them within about half an inch of the head, but I find now it is better to take them off close to the head, as they look better, and I think they don't suffer as much. I was the first in Middlesex to dehorn. I thought it was a brutal thing until I performed the operation myself, and then I saw that it was not so bad as I expected.

Q. Now, you have an experience of 18 or 19 months, have you ever regretted it? A. No, I certainly would do the same thing again unless the law says I must not. I did not see any signs of illness after the operation; the milk did not fall off much, and I never had cattle so easily handled in the winter, or that came out so well in the spring. The case cost me about $50, but the improvement in the animals was equal to the expense.

To Mr. Gibson.—I think that the younger animals suffer more than the older ones. If it could be done successfully, I would be in favor of preventing the growth of horns on calves. I would not recommend any preparation being put on the horn after the operation. I put on tar cotton and a woollen cloth over that, making it air tight. Next day on examining it I found it popped like an air gun. I think that the gas had accumulated in the cavity. It took about six weeks for the sinuses to heal over.

James Rouse, farmer, Dorchester, Middlesex county, sworn, testified as follows: I keep 38 dairy cows. Have not dehorned my cattle, but have seen the operation performed on two animals. I was summoned as a witness for the Crown in the York case. I told the constable I would rather be left out, because I had no experience, and I did not want to say anything against Mr. York, as I had known him so long. I believed they would not have done it unless they thought it was a proper thing. I thought it was a cruel thing, but after I saw the operation I found it was not as bad as I thought. I went to Mr. York's to see the operation, and carefully watched the animal throughout. From the time the cow went into the stanchion until it was out in the yard without horns was only a minute. I think a man with any experience among cattle could tell whether an animal was suffering or not. It was far different from what I expected; the bleeding was less, and the pain seemed to be only momentary. Then I visited a number of herds that had been dehorned, and the animals all seemed to be doing well. I saw no injury as a result of the operation. In fact, my mind now is that if there is no law against it I would have my cattle dehorned within 24 hours. I think that the law should allow it. It certainly is cruelty to animals in a large herd the way they gore each other. Then if the horns are off a man can go to bed at night feeling that his cattle are in no danger if one or two should get loose. I visited Mr. Hawkins' place and saw his herd drinking. I counted 11 drinking out of the tank at once, and in 8 minutes they were all satisfied and went away. I have a trough 8 feet long, and when I turned my cattle out to drink they were an hour and ten minutes before they were all through—28 of them. I am what the London *Advertiser* calls a "converted dehorner." If it involved great suffering I would not advocate it. Every man I ever heard of is satisfied that it is a benefit to the stock and to the cattle themselves.

Robert Facey, cheese-maker, Harrietsville, sworn, gave evidence as follows: I manage the Harrietsville cheese factory. We made 258 tons of cheese last year, and received the milk of about 1,200 cows. I am now in favor of dehorning cattle, but thought at one time that it was a cruel practice. I changed my opinion by seeing the operation and noting the results as seen in the cheese factory. Mr. Wm. York's cows were dehorned on the 6th of November, and after

dehorning they gave just as much milk in proportion as the cows that were not dehorned. I do not claim that there was an increase, but I do claim that there was no decrease. Here is the record in the factory books for two weeks of Mr. York's cows, and of my own herd, which was not dehorned:

Dehorned cows.—Tuesday, 510 lbs.; Wednesday, 500; Thursday, 504; Friday (day of dehorning), 475; Saturday, 374; Tuesday, 485; Wednesday, 431; Thursday, 382; Friday, 418; Saturday, 393. The average was $472\frac{3}{4}$ the week before, and $421\frac{4}{5}$ the week following dehorning.

Cows not dehorned—Tuesday, 405 lbs; Wednesday, 360; Thursday, 368; Friday, 362; Saturday, 356. Second week—Tuesday, 408 lbs; Wednesday, 352; Thursday, 321; Friday, 353, and Saturday, 296. The average for the first week was 370 1-5, and for the second, 346.

Mr. FACEY.—This record shows that while there was a falling off in Mr. York's case, there was about an equal falling off in the other herd where the horns had not been removed. Mr. York also claimed that his herd had practically nothing to eat the day of dehorning until 4 or 5 o'clock and this should be allowed for. It is my duty to see that we get good milk, free from any taint, at the factory. To detect and reject tainted milk is one of the most important points in cheese-making. I think we would notice it, not only in the odor, but in the working of the curds. I examined carefully the milk coming from dehorned cattle, but could not see anything the matter with it. I looked specially at the milk the day after the operation, and if I had found the least difference, I would have rejected it or set it aside. We have had bloody milk delivered at the factory, owing to the goring of the udder, and we have had to reject it. I think the operation should be performed in cool weather and not in fly time.

JOSEPH FRANKS, farmer, Dorchester, Middlesex county, sworn: I keep twenty-five cows. I have not dehorned my cattle, but would have done so last fall if I hadn't intended to dispose of my farm. I saw Mr. Hopkins' cattle and asked him where he got so many muleys and he told me they had been dehorned. I have not lost any animals by hooking, but I have had them badly injured. I do not think that knobbing cures the tendency to hook. I purchased some animals with knobs on and it didn't seem to do much good. I consider that all loss would be practically done away with by taking off the horns, and that it would be a perfect pleasure to go up and down among your cattle. In judging the age I do not depend upon the horns. I think if a cow has good teeth she's all right. Cows generally decrease in value after ten years, but some of them are good up to fifteen or seventeen years. I agree with what has been said by other witnesses in favor of dehorning. I think there should be some provision that any one making a bungling job of it should be punished, because it is every man's duty to get the best instruments and have the work well done. The fall I consider, is the best time for the operation. I have a muley cow and when she rushes in to drink, the others seem to know that she is defenceless and won't interfere with her. When I bought two dehorned cows and these two are attacked more than any others in the herd.

BENJAMIN COOK, farmer, Avon, Middlesex county, sworn:

Mr. DRURY.—Are you the owner of cattle, Mr. Cook? A. Yes, I have only about three just now, but have had as many as twenty. Have had to do with cattle all my life

Q. Have you had inconvenience from the horns of cattle? No, I have not seen enough damage to cattle to justify the present operations.

Q. Do you let other stock run with your cattle? A. Yes, but I have a colt that I could not let into the pasture with the cows; it would run them over the fence.

Q. You have not dehorned your cattle? A. No, I see no necessity for it.

Q. Have you seen the operation performed? A. Yes, I saw it the other day with the Commission at York's.

Q. Now, suppose a man believed there was considerable benefit, and assuming that the operation was attended by pain, do you think he would be justified in resorting to it? No, the operation must be a painful one—it certainly is, and it looks to me to be fraudulent. The horns are a splendid guide to the age.

Q. You think that the buyer would be at the mercy of the seller as to the age of dehorned cattle? A. Yes, I think he would.

Q. Have you ever seen cattle horn one another at the watering place? A. Sometimes they push each other out of the way but I can't say that I ever saw much injury in that respect. I can see no occasion for this dehorning, unless in the case of a vicious bull or cow. In such a case it might be justifiable, but that is no reason for taking the horns off the whole herd.

Q. Do you consider castration as justifiable? A. Yes, it is a custom and it is a necessary cruelty.

Q. Which would you say was most painful to the animal—castration or dehorning? A. I hardly think that dehorning is as painful as castration.

Q. If in evidence it were shown that shippers and drovers unanimously complain of loss and injury from horns, would you then say that the operation was a justifiable one? A. No, I can't see that dehorning is justifiable in this age. In shipping cattle I think they ought to be tied up and have room to lie down in the cars.

Q. But that would involve considerable cost to the shipper? A. Can't help that. I think that the dumb animals should be properly treated. In the yards at the stations and markets they ought to be tied up and properly watered and fed.

Q. You believe that the circumstances do not justify the pain inflicted. A. Yes, the animal does not deserve such treatment.

Q. Do you not think that the pain is during the actual time in taking off the horns? A. I can't say that there was particular evidence of suffering. The cattle started to eat afterwards, but they appeared hungry, and I guess they didn't have much before that.

Q. You think that an animal may suffer pain and yet go on eating? A. Yes.

Q. Do you agree that a man who is among cattle constantly will readily pick out one that is sick? A. Yes, I think he could notice it.

Q. Have you seen cases of broken horn? A. Yes.

Q. Did that impress you that they suffered a great deal? A. Yes, they appeared very sensitive and almost refused to eat; would hold their head to one side and sometimes get away in a corner by themselves.

Q. Now, did you see any suffering of that kind among the cattle at Mr. York's? A. No, not so much suffering as from broken horns, but an animal might be suffering considerable pain and yet not show signs of it.

Q. Is your opinion based upon a study of the animal's head? A. No, but from the cavity it appears to me that there is a close contact with the brain from those openings. I believe there is a thin lining there, and that the nerves that run through the horn must be connected with the brain. The animal may not show it, but the operation must cause stinging pains at times. No man can tell what the suffering may be.

Mr. KELSO.—You believe that financial benefit would not be a justification for the operation? A. Yes, no consideration of that kind ought to come into the settlement of this question. On moral grounds I can see nothing that justifies dehorning. It seems to me that in this age of civilization we ought not to inaugurate a new cruelty.

Mr. DRURY.—Would you be influenced by the judgment of men who are of good standing and are respected in the community, who say that they were at first opposed to the practice, but having seen it and its results are now in favor of it? A. No, because these men have made money out of these cattle. They have built fine houses out of their profits and I think they ought to be content to have the horns on.

Q. Suppose it can be shown that there is no decrease in the flow of milk of a herd that has been dehorned? A. My impression would still be that there was no justification for the operation. Two weeks or six weeks after when I find them suppurating under ordinary circumstances—where they are turned out to rough it—how can you come to the conclusion that there is no suffering? Some time ago I visited Mr. Gracey's farm near Springfield, and some of his cattle had a running sore for six weeks. He told the men to quit dehorning when they got four done. Two of them looked fairly well—the horns were dried up—but the other two were discharging severely, and I thought they would die. This was in March, a year ago, and they had then been done six weeks.

JOHN C. LAWR farmer, South Dorchester, Elgin county, sworn, gave evidence as follows: "I have about twenty head and have not practised dehorning. I am opposed to it. There are lots of men who would not do it, but they say let others do as they like. I have raised cattle for about forty years and I see no necessity for it. I never knew of one animal being killed or seriously hurt by the horns. I think, perhaps, there was one sheep killed, but that was all. It is true that some animals will drive the others. I admit that quiet in a herd is a good thing. If I had vicious animals I would get rid of them. I don't want to see the horns taken off. I saw the operation performed the other day at Mr. York's. The animals did not seem to suffer much. These men are looking to make an extra dollar or two. Most of those who have dehorned their cattle here are friends and neighbors of mine. They are progressive men, and I have always looked upon them as men of kindly hearts until they started this practice. We have always been trying to go ahead, but I look upon this dehorning business as a step backward. I have made up my mind against dehorning and nothing that I have seen would make me change round. I believe a quiet disposition can be encouraged in animals if you breed for it.

WILLSON MCCREDIE, farmer, South Dorchester, (Reeve of the township), sworn, said: "I have been engaged in dairying, and milked about thirty-three head last year. I dehorned my cattle in November or December last year. Got L. A. Brown, V.S., of Aylmer, to do the work.

Some time ago I got interested in the question, and wrote to parties in the western states about it. These people recommended it, and knowing them to be humane, christian men, I felt that it would be to our interest to do it. I got all the informa ion I could, and to make sure I engaged a veterinary surgeon to perform the operation. I felt that it would be a very painful thing, and if I had been called upon to do it myself, I could not have done it. I was quite satisfied with the results. My cattle did not show any signs of suffering, particularly after the saw left the horn. There was more blood from the younger than from the older animals. I have in my herd four cows that should have been turned off last fall on account of age. However, I dehorned them with the the others, and now they appear five years younger than they did. I consider this partly the result of dehorning as they hadn't as much grain as in the previous year. I am satisfied that the cattle themselves have been gainers from dehorning. They have thrived better ; have had no punishment from each other and have been in a constant state of quiet and peace. Another thing I noticed was this, if one of my cattle with horns gets its head in the straw stack and then hears a step, it will back out to see who or what is coming. Since the horns are off they don t care a rap who comes. The sense of security obtained in this way must be a great benefit. The good effects far outweigh the momentary pain of the operation. I don't see that any legislation is necessary on this question, because as the law now stands a person guilty of cruelty can be punished. I think that the man who properly performs the operation should not be interfered with."

Jacob Keesler, farmer, South Dorchester, Middlesex county, sworn, said : "I own thirteen head just now dairy stock. Have not dehorned, because I do not see the necessity for it. I think the horn is a guide to the breed and the age. I prefer cattle with horns—don't care much for muleys Have not had very much loss from hooking. I think we ought to stop dehorning, clipping the tails of lambs and docking horses. I would like to see my neighbors give up these things and treat the dumb animals kindly.

Rudolphus C. McKenney, sworn, gave evidence as follows : "Am engaged in farming to some extent, and am residing at present in Aylmer. Have lived about nine years in Dakota and handled sixty or seventy head of cattle. There is a good deal of dehorning done there. The percentage would be fully half I think. They are adopting the plan of dehorning and allowing the cattle to run loose in the stable."

John M. O'Neil, farmer, South Dorchester, sworn, said : "I have not had my cattle dehorned, because I thought at first it was a very cruel thing. I went and looked at Stephen York's herd that had been dehorned. They seemed to me to be nice and quiet and to feed nicely together. I saw the operation at Edward York's place. I watched it closely It seemed a very simple thing, without much punishment and scarcely any bleeding. I am in favor of dehorning now and intend to have my cattle dehorned, as I think it will prevent the punishment they inflict on each other. A year ago I had an animal killed by goring, and besides that it cost me $4 for a veterinary surgeon. Then I had another animal killed three or four weeks ago.

James Meikle, farmer, South Dorchester, Elgin county, sworn, said : "I keep thirty head of cattle for dairy purposes. Had three dehorned last winter. Am in favor of the operation and intend to dehorn my herd if it becomes law, because I think they do better."

William Shackelton, herdsman, Harrietsville, sworn, said : "Am employed to look after the cattle on Stephen York's farm. I have held about fifty animals while they were being dehorned. I was a little opposed to it at first, but if I had a herd of my own now I would have the horns taken off They get over it quickly and they are much easier to keep. The neighbors all say that our cattle are in better condition now than they ever were before."

The Commission then adjourned to meet at London on Wednesday, June 1st, at 2.30.

London, June 1st.

The Commission resumed the hearing of evidence in the County Court House, London, on Wednesday, June 1st, at 2.30. In the temporary absence of the Chairman, Mr. Henry Glendinning presided.

Mr. John Geary, farmer, London Township, being called and sworn, gave evidence as follows : I am President of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, and President of the

Weekly Market Association of London. I keep 64 cows and have kept from 125 to 150. My cattle are not dehorned, but I am in favor of the practice. I dehorned from 15 to 25 head about four years ago this spring, and I don't think there is so much pain as in castration.

Q. Do you consider that the benefits from dehorning are commensurate with the pain inflicted? A. Yes; I am quite convinced they are. I believe it is a humane thing to do. When cattle have their horns on some of them are very bossy; when they go to drink two or three will stand there and prevent the others getting near. Then they are constantly hooking.

Q. Do you think that dehorning gets over all these difficulties? A Yes; we always found that polled cattle were quiet and disposed to be quiet, while horned cattle were unruly and inclined to hook each other.

Q. Have you had losses owing to the horns? A. Yes; I have had them hook each other pretty badly. I lost a colt by hooking two or three years ago. I had two horses gored but they got over it.

Q. You say you have performed the operation and have 64 now that are not dehorned; how is that? A. Well, when this trial came up it didn't look like a safe thing to do. I would have dehorned my herd in the spring if this prosecution hadn't been commenced.

Q. Do you regard dehorning as a humane act and believe that the suffering is more than balanced by the good results? A. Yes, most decidedly.

Q. If you were purchasing and had a choice between horned and dehorned cattle, which would you prefer? A. I would certainly give preference to the dehorned cattle. If I were buying 100 head, everything else being equal, I would give $200 more for those without the horns, or about $2 per head.

Mr. Gibson.—You say you performed the operation; what is the proper age in your opinion? A. I have performed it on calves and yearlings. I tried caustic and could not succeed with it. Perhaps I didn't do it right. I should think the use of the gouge on calves would be more painful than the other method.

Q. Don't you think it would be better to breed horns off than to cut them off? A. They can be bred off, but I don't see the necessity of waiting for that.

Mr. Kelso.—Would you approve of the dehorning of all the cattle in this province used for dairying? A. Yes, I think it would be a great benefit to the business.

Mr. Gibson—What about fraud as to age if the horns were off? A. I don't think there is much in that.

Q. What time would you consider the best for the operation? A. April or November, or any cold time would do, provided the animals were kept in a comfortable place.

Q. As president of the Dairymen's Association, suppose a herd of cows were dehorned in May and had a disharge of pus, would you regard the milk as fit and proper to send to the dairy? A. I don't think it would damage the milk at all.

Mr. Kelso.—Are there any cattle dehorned in this neighborhood at present? A. No, but since the prosecution there has been a good deal of talk in favor of it.

Charles S. Tamlin, V. S., London, sworn, gave evidence as follows: I have been a veterinary surgeon from three to four years, and completed my studies in Toronto. I have not performed the operation of dehorning, nor have I ever seen it done.

Q. Have you seen any animals that have been dehorned? A. Yes, I paid two visits to William York's farm for the purposes of the prosecution.

Q. How long after the operation? A. The first time was two weeks after, at the request of the president of the Humane Society; the second time was about six weeks after the operation. There were about thirty cows that had been dehorned. On my first visit I only examined the cattle casually; seven or eight of them were shaking their heads, and were discharging pus from the cavities. They would not stand to let me touch them. On my second visit three or four of the cows were discharging pus, but I would not consider they were suffering as much as on my first visit. A discharge of pus shows that an inflammatory process has taken place in the cavity exposed by cutting off the horn. This would affect the health of the cow, causing a certain amount of fever, and would also affect the nervous system owing to the more direct contact with the air through the cavities to the brain. By sawing off the horn only the inner wall is left to protect the brain. This inner wall is only $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thicknes, while the outside wall is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick. I think the removal of this outer wall would have a serious effect on the nervous system.

Mr. Gibson.—Having been sent to examine these cattle did you take the temperature? A. No.

Q. If there was a discharge of pus would there not be a rise of temperature? A. Yes, but there could be a discharge of pus without an increase of temperature.

Q. Now, as to this pus, how did you know it was pus? A. From its appearance; I saw there was a soreness. On pressing my finger on the spot the discharge would ooze out, and I concluded it was pus.

Q. Might it not have been simply a mucous discharge? A. No, it was not like mucous; I have no doubt it was pus. This was six weeks after the operation.

Mr. KELSO.—How much suffering do you consider is connected with the operation? A. I believe the pain lasts for about eight days after the operation. It would be acute during the actual sawing, slowly going away as healing takes place.

Mr. GLENDINNING.—Do you consider that where there is a discharge of pus the milk would be affected. A. Yes, I would think so. If there is a discharge from the nose the cow will lick it, and in that way it would go into the stomach and must affect the milk.

Q. You say that Mr. York told you there was a falling off in the milk? A. Yes, he said that they fell off, but that they came up to the usual quantity in about three days.

Q. Now, if there was fever, would they come up in that way? A. It is generally an indication that the fever is not very great if the milk comes up so quickly.

Q. In the case of a vicious bull would you favor dehorning? A. Yes, if it is very vicious I would say dehorn it; but I don't believe in dehorning simply for the sake of making money out of them.

Mr. KELSO.—Do you think that animals might be in great pain without giving any indication of it? A. Yes, there are usually signs, but an animal may be suffering without showing it greatly.

Mr. GLENDINNING.—When the horn cavity is completely healed over would it be with a bony tissue? A. Yes, The cavity in the horn is at no time during life after development fitted with any substance in it, except the lining membrane and core. The opening is more sensitive at the base of the horn than it is farther up. My opinion is that the horn, if removed, would cause less pain if cut farther up, as there is no sensitiveness in the consolidated portion of the horn.

WASHINGTON A. ELLIOTT, being sworn, said: I am engaged in farming and reside in Dereham township, county of Oxford. We have at present from 50 to 75 head of cattle. I have given a good deal of study to the question of dehorning and have taken the horns off about 400 head. I first commenced about two years ago this last winter. A friend of mine from Kansas spoke to me about the benefits of dehorning. I was greatly prejudiced, and ridiculed the idea. I admitted, of course, that it would be a great benefit to have no horns, but I thought to cut the horns off would be great cruelty. After witnessing the operation performed by Chauncey Smith, a neighbor, I was so favorably impressed that I went home and performed it myself on our own herd. I have since done a great deal of it for neighbors, and in consequence of the recent prosecution I have looked into the subject pretty thoroughly.

The first consideration in dehorning cattle is to properly secure the animal. For this purpose a strong stanchion is required. This is constructed of two upright scantling, or small round poles five or six feet in length, one of which is stationary; the other is made fast at the lower end, while the upper end can drop back to allow the animal's head to pass in and out. These should not be more than six or seven inches apart when closed.

A stout rope, in one end of which a ring is fastened, is thrown over the neck so that the ring comes under the throat; the rope is doubled and the double passed through the ring; the noose thus formed placed over the nose. This forms a halter, the other end of which is held taut with a windlass or lever. A small set of pulley blocks with a small rope to run them answer very well and are quickly operated.

The animal is then drawn forward until the shoulders rest firmly against the stanchions. Thus secured there is no chance for moving backwards or forwards or throwing the head from side to side. A block or a carpenter's saw-bench about twenty inches high for the nose to rest upon materially assists the operator.

The assistant then places himself with his right side against the neck of the animal, his right knee thrown forward under the jaw, the right hand grasping the horn next to him, while his left hand firmly holds the rope under the nose.

The operator stands facing the animal with his right leg resting firmly against the side of the nose. Then grasping the horn next to him with one hand, he places his saw in position and with a few quick strokes severs it from the head. The assistant then loosens his hold on the horn and throwing his arm over the neck grasps the ear, while the operator removes the second horn in the same manner as the first.

The animal is then liberated and seldom requires any futher attention, nature quickly repairing the injury, and if properly done there is seldom any scar left to show that there had ever been any horn.

Should excessive bleeding follow it may be soon stopped by holding a handful of flour on the wound.

No dressing or covering of any kind is necessary unless the animal should happen to injure itself.

The saw I used was a carpenter's cut off, number eleven, filed very sharp, with plenty of bevel without set, and is well oiled before operating on each animal.

In cutting the operator should always remove a quarter of an inch or more of the hair and skin with the horn. If any of the outer shell of the horn is left it will grow and form an unsightly stub. This is more likely to happen with young cattle than old ones.

The most desirable season to dehorn is October and November.

The time required for securing the animal and removing the horns, with the appliances above mentioned, should not occupy more than one or two minutes, while the actual cutting should not require more than ten to twenty seconds to remove both horns, by a skilful operator.

There can be no excuse for the work being done in a bungling or unskilful manner, the appliances being inexpensive and easily obtained.

Mr. GLENDINNING.—Now, have you seen any bad results from the operation? A. No, there have been no bad results, with the exception of two cases where there was a discharge of pus.

Q. What is your view with regard to the discharge of matter from the wound after the operation? A. In about 10 per cent. there is a discharge, but it is perfectly odorless and is not pus. It is what I would call a mucous discharge. It is like a colorless jelly. In the two cases I mentioned there was a discharge of pus, and it did not require much ability to tell that it was pus; the discharge had an offensive odor. Both Dr. Brady and Dr. O'Neil made a close investigation. They had more experience in dehorning than most vets. and they both gave the opinion that it was not pus but a mucous discharge.

Mr. KELSO.—After the operation have you known many cattle to bellow or make a noise? A. Only about half a dozen.

Mr. GIBSON.—Are the cattle that were dehorned before the Commission doing well? A. Yes, they are healing nicely. I saw the bull this morning and he was all right.

Mr. KELSO.—Is there not a danger after the operation of the animal striking its head against the sides of the stanchion thus causing pain and perhaps a second hemorrhage? A. They generally know their heads are tender and go carefully. There is not so much danger. Of course where the chains are used this danger would be done away with.

Q. Would you recommend that regulations should be adopted only allowing the operation to be performed at a certain season? A. Well, I would not like to see the operation performed in summer.

Q. Have you had any experience in disbudding? A. I would rather dehorn two old cows than operate upon a calf with the gouge. I have not tried the caustic fluid.

Q. What would you say as to licensing or appointing certain men to perform the operation? A. Well, I would hardly recommend that. It is just like castration—the owners themselves will take care that it is properly done. I think, of course, that a man should be compelled to have the proper appliances.

Q. Would you say that the practice ought simply to be allowed and no restrictions placed upon it? A. Well, that is hard to say. I would not like to see it done unskilfully.

Mr. GLENDINNING.—You think the matter will regulate itself the same as castration? A. Yes, I think that if the government decided that the operation must be performed skilfully by proper parties and with proper instruments, that would be sufficient. I think that any man of kindly feeling and good nerve could do this work without difficulty.

LEVI FLETCHER, farmer, Lambeth, Middlesex county, sworn, said: I keep six or seven head of cattle. I have not practised dehorning, but I have seen it done. I think for men like Mr. York, who are making their money out of cows, dehorning is an advantage in the feeding and caring for them.

Q. You have heard Mr. Elliott's evidence, do you agree with him? A. Yes.

Q. Do you regard it as a humane operation? A. Yes, it prevents cattle doing harm to each other. Have seen a good deal of injury done by hooking. I was opposed to the practice at first, as I thought it a cruel thing, but when I saw the operation I could not see that there were signs of severe suffering.

JOHN A. DICEY, farmer, White Oak, Middlesex county, sworn, said: I keep 15 head of cattle. I have not performed the operation but I have seen it performed. My impression is that it improves the herd.

Q. Do you agree generally with the evidence of Mr. Elliott and the last witness? A. Yes, I think dehorning is better for the herds, and that the operation is a humane one. You cannot let horses out among cattle that have their horns on. The practice has been carried on in our neighborhood. At first they were afraid of the law but the cattle were so much better without horns they decided to risk the consequences of taking them off. I don't think the suffering is so great in dehorning as when the animals knock their horns off, or hurt themselves in fighting.

Samuel Charles Millson, farmer, Glenworth, Middlesex county, sworn, said: I keep 32 cows at present. I had the whole herd dehorned except three muleys. The operation was performed three weeks ago last Saturday, and they are all doing well. I did not see any great pain in the operation and since then the only time I noticed pain was when one of the animals attempted to hook another. I think the operation is a humane one—that the benefits are commensurate with the pain inflicted. I agree with the last three witnesses.

Mr. Glendinning.—Was there any discharge from your cattle? A. Well, five or six have discharged more or less. One or two might be discharging yet, but there is nothing offensive about it.

Q. Did you notice much pain? A. When we had dehorned about ten of the herd, I went into the yard to see how they were getting along. They were walking about looking amused at each other, as if they could not understand how it was that the horns were off. They didn't seem to be suffering any pain as far as I could see.

Q. Who performed the operation for you? A. I did it myself. I had never done it before and had not seen it done. I saw Mr. York and got some instructions from him.

Q. What season do you think is the best? A. Early in the spring would do—any time but fly season. I think most farmers have sympathy enough for their cattle to have the operation done well. Of course there are careless men in every business, but the great thing is to have proper appliances.

William S. York, farmer, Dorchester, sworn, said: I keep from fifteen to twenty-five head of cattle. I have not had the operation performed, but I am in favor of it. I have noticed my father's (William York) cattle very closely and my belief is that they have done better and look better than they ever did before the horns were off. I don't think they get any better treatment, but the improvement is owing to increased quietness. I have heard the evidence of Messrs. Elliott, Fletcher and Dicy and agree with them.

Hiram Dicy, White Oak, Middlesex county, being sworn, said: I am engaged in farming and keep twenty-four head of cattle. I have not seen the operation of dehorning nor have I seen animals that were dehorned, but I think it a desirable thing in view of the injury done through hooking.

The Commission then adjourned at 5.30 to resume at 10 o'clock the following morning.

London, June 2nd.

The Commission resumed the hearing of evidence in the Court House, London, on Thursday, June 2nd, at 10 o'clock. Hon. Charles Drury presided.

Benjamin Cook, farmer, Avon P.O., Middlesex county, was recalled. He exhibited two pair of horns, illustrating methods for preventing vicious animals from doing harm. One pair was fitted with brass knobs, while the other pair had a wooden bar arrangement, commonly used among farmers. These, he claimed, were sufficient to meet all ordinary requirements. He also exhibited a wooden appliance made in the shape of a "U" for placing upon the head of a vicious bull, being fastened by an iron bolt passing through the tip of each horn.

In evidence, Mr. Cook said: I think there is great difficulty in telling the breed, as well as the age, when the horns are off. I would have no objection to dehorning if the animal could not be controlled in any other way, but before I would feel justified in encouraging this custom I would have the animal slaughtered. What I object to is taking the horns off an entire herd of thirty or forty animals, whether they are vicious or not, making the innocent suffer with the guilty. Mr. Cook then read a statement, of which the substance has been already given.

At the request of Mr. Edward York the following affidavit from Mr. Gracey was read and filed (alluded to in Mr. Cook's former evidence, on page 93) :

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

Dominion of Canada, County of Elgin, To wit : } In the matter of Dehorning Cattle.

I, Daniel Gracey, of the township of Malahide, county of Elgin, farmer, do solemnly declare that I had five head of cattle dehorned and witnessed the operation. I do not think it can be considered cruel to dehorn. I saw no bad results from said dehorning. My cattle thrived and did better afterwards. There was no matter or pus formed at the roots of the horns. The horns dried up in two or three days. Will have more dehorned if the law allows me to do so. I had at that time no other cattle that could be dehorned. I believe it to be an advantage to the owners of cattle to have them dehorned.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act respecting extra-judicial oaths.

Declared before me at Springfield, in the county of Elgin, this 28th day of May, A.D. 1892. J. B. LUCAS, A Commissioner, etc. } DANIEL GRACEY.

THEOPHILUS V. HUTCHINSON, M. D., being sworn, gave evidence as follows: I am the Medical Health Officer for the city of London, and gave evidence in the case of the Queen v. York, for cruelty to animals. I have the general supervision of all sanitary matters and as the sale of milk comes under my notice I visit and inspect about ninety dairies twice a year.

Q. Have you formed an opinion as to the necessity or desirability of dehorning? A. I think in some cases it is necessary, but in general I think it is not. I would consider it a cruel operation. While some good might result the proportion is not such as to justify the practice. I would look at the question from the public good, and not from the individual benefit standpoint. Judging from the anatomy of the part I would say that the horn could not be taken off without causing considerable pain. All bones are covered with an inside and outside periosteum. This is not sensitive, but the membrane is. The hard flinty part has very few nerves of feeling, but the moment you strike the opening you sever the membrane and the supply of nerves that run up the horn, and that is highly sensitive. Wherever there is a blood vessel there is a sensory nerve accompanying it. I think there would be more pain and a greater rise in the temperature where the horn is accidentally knocked off, than where it is properly taken off.

Q. There are certain indications of pain that would be noticeable at once? A. Yes, such as shaking the head, blowing the nose, sometimes holding the head high ; at other times running around or standing in a corner; a rise in temperature and so on. You could tell there was pain, but not the degree.

Q. Suppose that in five and a half seconds the horn was severed completely ; that the temperature was taken before and two hours after the operation without much difference being indicated, and that there were none of the usual signs of pain, what would you conclude? A. Well, it would take longer than two hours for the temperature to rise—probably until inflammation set in.

Q. Is the rise in temperature due to inflammatory action? A. Yes, but there are cases, such as fevers, where there would be a rise without inflammatory action.

Q. So far as you have observed you would not expect a cow that had its horns knocked off to act in the way described? A. No.

Q. Is it a fact, that where there is vitality left nature immediately begins to repair the damage? A. Always.

Q. Suppose you visited a herd of cows a week after dehorning and found there was a discharge, would you immediately conclude that that was pus? A. No. Pus is the product of inflammatory action.

Q. Might there be a discharge without inflammatory action? A. The first process is a discharge of limpus or thin mucous. This closes over the wound and subsequently becomes a tissue of the body—that is, providing the animal is in good health. If the animal is in bad health then the process of repair would degenerate into pus, and the discharge would be inflammatory. An experienced man can readily distinguish between mucous and pus.

Q. Now, witnesses say they have observed a discharge of matter and many have come to the conclusion that it was a discharge of pus, indicating inflammatory action? A. A healthy discharge for the covering up of the wound would not ordinarily be noticed. The discharge that would attract attention would probably be pus.

Q. Suppose there was no odor? A. Well, from some pus there is no odor.

Q. Would you expect a lessened flow of milk after the operation? A. Not much for a day or two.

Q. Suppose the operation were performed at noon, would there be a less flow of milk that evening? A. In the case of accidents I have not noticed much difference until the inflammatory process set in.

Q. Would you expect a falling off in the milk at night if there had been suffering for several hours before? A. Yes. I would think there would be some falling off.

Q. You would not look for much inflammation for say twenty-four hours after the operation, but suppose there was no falling off in the milk yield after that time? A. I think there m ght be pain without a lessening in the flow of milk, but if there was a rise in the temperature I think there would be a falling off.

Q. Suppose in your capacity as health officer, you found that an animal was discharging pus, would you find fault with the milk? A. Yes. Some of the pus would get into the stomach through being licked off the nose and I would decidedly stop the supply of milk while that was going on.

Q. Have you ever had anything to do with cattle? A. Yes. I was brought up on a farm.

Q. You have not seen any animals dehorned? A. No.

Q. Have you seen much inconvenience from horns? A. Horns are an inconvenience of course, but taking it altogether I think that the inconvenience does not counterbalance the cruelty of taking the horns off.

Q. Would you agree that if the good is in proportion to the pain inflicted, the practice would be justifiable? A. Well, if it saved life I think it might be justifiable, but not for financial advantage. I have been practising for twenty years and have not been called upon to attend any suffering from hooking

Mr. Gibson: Do we understand you to say that the cavity would be larger at the base than higher up? A. Yes, then there is the danger that in cutting close to the head pus may get into the arteries and in that way into the system.

Q. If there is much bleeding would you regard that as a sign of pain? A. Not always; a man might have his nose bleed and yet not suffer. I think there are facilities for fraud when the horns are taken off. Even a butcher might be deceived.

Q. But what about the teeth? A. Without the horns I think it would be difficult if not impossible to tell the age within two or three years.

Mr. Drury: You say then that this matter should be decided upon the gain to the public? A. Yes. I think that a money consideration should not be brought into the case.

Q. What about castration and cutting off the tails? A. There is no comparison between cutting off sheep's tails and cutting off horns. Then I think there is room for great improvement in the method of castrating. Animals ought to be rendered insensible before the operation. About 25c. worth of chloroform used on a horse would deaden all pain.

Lorenzo Stevens, farmer and bailiff, London township, sworn, gave evidence as follows: I have had to do with cattle nearly all my life, and I have sixteen head at present. I have not dehorned any cattle and I am not in favor of the practice. I have used brass knobs and found them to work all right. If I found an animal still continued vicious I might be in favor of taking the horns off. I like the look of the horns and I would not like to see them all taken off. I think it must be a very painful operation.

James Day, farmer, township of North Oxford, sworn, said: I have about 30 years' experience with cattle, and have 22 head at present. I have not dehorned my cattle and don't intend to.

Q. You gave evidence in the recent prosecution? A. Yes.

Q. Has anything occurred to make you change your opinion since then? A. Only to make me a little more sure that dehorning is wrong. There has been a great deal of talk about dehorned cattle going up to the drinking trough so quietly. Now I have seen four or five horned cattle drink together out of a cauldron kettle. I have seen a little trouble through one or two keeping the others away, but I believe that if animals are used kindly there won't be so much trouble. I don't go as far as some who say that dehorning is a terrible piece of cruelty. It is done quick, of course. I dehorned one cow myself since the trial to see the effect of it. Here's my idea of this thing, it leaves room for defrauding the public as to the age. I honestly can't see any necessity for it. Even with the vicious ones we don't need to go so far. Cutting the tips is a sure thing. I have been a horse doctor for about 21 years, though I have not graduated from any college. I have been looking at some of these dehorned cattle and I saw no bad results any more than this, they seemed to be too docile, always moping and seem to have no life; I would call them idiots. In my experience I have only been called upon to attend one case where a horse was injured from goring and in that case it was the stableman that should have been dehorned for he had been chasing the cow with a pitchfork. I put a ring and chain on a

vicious bull once, and he was as docile as could be desired after that. I believe that the hired man causes more vicious animals than anything else. Lots of people don't handle their cattle right.

Q. How did the cow that you dehorned do? A. It healed up nicely. She was vicious before but is not now; in fact she is the other way.

Q. Have you ever heard of cows that were dehorned and that suffered excessively? A. No, I can't say that I have.

Q. Do you know of any farmer who has dehorned his cattle and is now dissatisfied? A. No, they are all satisfied as far as I know.

Henry Golding, farmer, Thamesford, sworn, said: I am engaged in general farming, and keep from 30 to 40 head for beefing chiefly. I am opposed to dehorning as I think the cattle are all right without it, except in special cases.

Q. Have you had cattle or other animals injured by the horns? A. No; well I had some sheep injured once. Of course cattle dehorned cannot hurt each other.

Q. What are your objections to cutting off the horns? A. I think it is cruelty, and then the age is judged by the horns.

Q. But if there were no horns might buyers not find other means of judging as to the age? A. I suppose they might.

Q. Now, you think it is painful; have you seen the operation? A. No, I have only seen two cows that had been dehorned. I think that to tip the horns of vicious animals would be sufficient.

James H. Wilson, veterinary surgeon, London, sworn, testified as follows: I am a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, and have been practising in London for the past 24 years. My practice is among the farmers as well as in town. So far as I can see dehorning is not a necessity. I have not been called upon much professionally for injuries done by horns, only one cow and two or three cases of horses. It may be, as dairymen say, that the animals are quieter after dehorning, but I think this is because of the tenderness of the head after the operation. I lived on a farm until I was 26 and we always found tipping to be sufficient. I should say the reason why dehorned animals are so quiet is that they are afraid to come in contact with each other. I would not say there was constant suffering unless when the dehorned part comes in contact with a hard substance.

Q. Now, if there was a measure of good flowing from this practice would you consider it justifiable? A. It all depends on the measure of good. I think the practice could only be justified if there was a great amount of good.

Q. Have you ever been called upon in your practice to take horns off? A. No, but I have attended several that had their horns broken.

Q. There were signs of pain? A. Yes, such as shaking the head, sneezing, switching the tail and stamping the feet.

Q. Suppose a cow gets her horn broken at six in the morning say, would there be a rise of temperature at 12 o'clock. A. Yes, about three hours after, and there would be a quickening of the pulse.

Q. If you could get a quickened pulse and a higher temperature what effect would that have on the milk? A. The milk would not be as good and there might not be as much.

Q. You have never seen this operation performed? A. No, I don't want to see it.

Q. Why? A. Because I think it is an outrage upon the animal creation. The membrane lining of the horn is highly sensitive, and the horn is supplied with blood vessels and nerves; these accompany each other.

Q. You agree that nature immediately begins to repair the wound, and that there is a discharge of mucous? A. Or of pus, sometimes we have healing by first intention, but I fancy that in many of these cases it would not heal in that way. Pus would be discharged and it would run down over the wound.

Q. Would you say that where it is stated there was a discharge of something that that discharge was pus? A. No, I could not tell that.

Q. How would you recognise the difference? A. Pus is a little thicker, and there is generally a little odor. The wound can only heal through a certain inflammatory process.

Q. Then suppose the curative process is brought about in this way is there necessarily pain? A. Yes, there would be some.

Q. What amount of suffering is involved in the healing over of the aperture? A. We could not measure it well, but there would be considerable. I don't think there is a necessity for the dehorning of cattle, or that the benefits are adequate. If the animal were dangerous to man and tipping were not sufficient then it might be justified. I can't see any reason why a quiet animal should have its horns taken off.

Caleb H. Millson, farmer, White Oak, sworn said: I keep at present nine head of cattle and have kept from thirty to forty with my brother. I cut the tips off the horns of one of my

cattle and it didn't do as much good as I thought it would. I am in favor of dehorning. My brother had his herd dehorned and I was favorably impressed by the results.

William H. York, farmer, Dorchester, sworn said: I am engaged in mixed farming, and keep about thirty head or so of cattle.

Q. You were prosecuted for dehorning? A. Yes, it was me that made all the trouble.

Q. What led you to take the horns off? A. I had a boy hooked by a bull, and we decided to take its horns off. It was in cold weather. He did well, but there was considerable discharge—more than there would be if I had taken more care of him. I have dehorned bulls for the past five years or so. Then I noticed that Kinney's cattle did well without the horns, and my brother Edward went into it, and said that I would not be sorry if I went into it. When Mr. Nigh was hauled up I asked the lawyer to come down and see the cattle, but he wouldn't do it. The Crown Attorney also refused. Tamlin came down and said he was sent by the Humane Society. I told him I thought it was a humane act to take off the horns. The second time he came he brought Allan, the constable, with him. The cattle had been drinking and perhaps after the cold water they were shaking themselves a little. There was one animal that had knocked the scab off and was discharging. He tried to make out that the critter was tender and flinched. Then they asked me about the one I lost, and I told them she bled quite a bit. About three weeks after dehorning I noticed that this cow was bleeding at the horn. I was in a hurry, and after bandaging it up I left her. When I came back she was past doing anything for. It was about thirty-six hours before she died that I left her. I supposed that she had hurt her horn, and I think she may have had something else the matter with her as my man told me that the carcass smelled considerable after the hide was taken off.

Q. Are you pleased with the result as far as you are concerned? A. Yes. I am quite satisfied my cattle won't suffer in any comparison with horned cattle. It makes them quieter, but my cattle are not fools as some of the witnesses try to make out. They take a rap at each other occasionally, but find they can't hurt, and let it alone. We admit there is some suffering, but nothing in comparison with the injury and suffering the horns will do in a year. I would rather pay an annual tax of $50 than have the horns on. I'd be willing to have some regulations adopted, but I don't want to have to get a vet. to do this job. My boy saw it done and then went and did it for a neighbor, and I think he did it all right.

Q. If the operation were done in a loose and careless way with a poor saw, would you agree that the party ought to be punished? A. Yes. It should be done carefully, and with as little pain as possible. I cut off the tips of the horn once and that didn't answer. Then I cut off a little more, to the quick, and I thought that was splendid, but it was only good for a short time, until it healed up, and then the critter was able to punch and bruise. I'd rather have the cattle learn to use their horns before they are taken off. I tried the experiment of cutting out the horn in the calf and I made a bad mess of it—one horn was turned up and the other turned down. Then I tried another time searing with a hot iron, but the pain of that is worse, I think, than dehorning.

Stephen York, farmer, South Dorchester, sworn said: I have been engaged in farming for many years and keep forty-four head of cattle, for dairying chiefly. I had all my cattle dehorned on November 6th last, and am satisfied with the results. The stock has done better than ever before. I never had them come through the winter so nicely. There is not a scratch on them, and they act like a lot of sheep. I had two or three that were vicious before and they are all right now. It is wrong, I think, to dehorn a part of the herd. If it is going to be done at all the horns ought to be taken off the whole herd so as to make them equal. If only a few are dehorned they will become underlings and the others will take advantage of them I think it was about a week after the operation that Tamlin came down to see the cows. Out of the lot there were only three that were discharging what might be called pus. It smelled a little as if it was from an old sore. In four weeks they were all right.

Q. Your brother says he would rather pay a charge of $50 a year than be prevented from taking the horns off. What would you say about that? A I would do the same thing I am quite satisfied that the benefit is worth that. I have made an estimate or calculation in my own mind that I have lost about $10 per year in bloody milk, for the last twenty years. I could not say, of course, that in every instance this was caused by horns, but the majority of it was. Then some of the vets. say they are not called in to attend cases of injuries from horns. We don't call in anybody. We fix them up ourselves or pass them over. We couldn't be sending for a vet. every time. I was opposed to dehorning until I saw how nicely my brother Edward's herd was getting along. When I saw the operation I was surprised that the cattle didn't make more fuss than they did. I would prefer the fall, just past fly time, for the operation. I don't think it requires a professional man to do this work. Self-interest will prevent a farmer from injuring his stock.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 3rd.

The Commission resumed its investigation in the Court House at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, June 3rd.

Mr. EDWARD YORK submitted a statement setting forth that for the defence in the case of The Queen v. York, the sum of $237 had been expended, in addition to the loss of time and travelling expenses of thirty-three witnesses and others interested.

Mr. CHARLES HUTCHINSON, Crown Attorney for the County of Middlesex, being sworn, submitted a statement of the disbursement of $114 received from the Ontario Government for witnesses' and magistrates' fees. He also put in the following statement of facts :

RE DISHORNING COMMISSION.

THE STATEMENT OF CHARLES S. HUTCHINSON, COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY.

"I undertook the prosecution of W. V. Nigh at the request of certain respectable and reliable persons interested in the welfare of horned domestic animals, whose names I prefer not to mention. Unfortunately before the case came to trial, I met with an accident which prevented my attending to the matter myself, and although it was placed in competent hands and I am sure that everything was done that could be reasonably expected, the case for some reason or other miscarried and was dismissed.

"Some time afterwards, the prosecution against William York and others was brought on under similar influences—as an infringement of the Dominion Act relating to cruelty to animals—in dehorning somewhere about thirty milch cows, thus cruelly and unnecessarily mutilating the unfortunate animals. In order to make sure of the facts before commencing proceedings, I induced C. S. Tamlin, V.S., and Detective Allen to visit the defendant, Wm. York's farm and inspect the dehorned cows, which they did accordingly with the results stated in their evidence before the magistrates. Feeling, therefore, sure of my ground, I caused the three defendants, Wm. York, Edward York, and W.A. Elliott to be summoned to answer to said charge of unnecessary cruelty to these thirty cows by cutting off their horns, and the case therefore came for trial before Justices Smyth and Lacey in this shape, with the result that all three defendants were convicted and fined $50 and costs. They appealed in the ordinary way to the next sessions, which will open on Monday next, when the case would have come before the proper legal tribunal in the manner provided by the Dominion criminal law, if proceedings had not been stayed by the order of the Attorney-General of Ontario, previous to the appointing of the Commission for inquiring into the propriety, or otherwise, of the practice of dishorning.

"I wish here to call the attention of the Commission to the fact that the prosecution in question was limited to the acts of cruelty alleged to have been committed upon these particular thirty cows, and did not, therefore, involve the question whether or not dishorning might not in certain cases be permissible, and it was to make this fact clear that at the second sittings of the magisterial court, I defined in precise paragraphs, the questions intended for the consideration of the Bench in relation to the acts of cruelty charged.

"I made an appeal to the public for aid which was kindly responded to by many of our leading citizens and by outside humane societies, notably of Toronto, Simcoe and Niagara Falls, but unhappily not by our local society, although I attended a meeting of the society and urged as forcibly as I knew how the claims of the domestic cow, to whom we all are so much indebted, to be protected from cruel treatment by cruel, greedy men, and offered my services gratuitously to conduct whatever proceedings might be found necessary. My appeal to the London Humane Society having so completely failed, I had no alternative but to proceed and do my best under somewhat discouraging circumstances.

"In my appeal I stated the grounds on which I relied for supporting the prosecution, as fully as I could then or can now. I therefore beg to refer the Commission to that appeal of which I ask permission to present a copy.

"I will merely add that the text of my appeal is to be found in the second paragraph, wherein I state, 'that a farmer when accused lately of cruelty to his cows by dishorning a large number, replied that he had the right to do what he liked with his own property, irrespective of the consequences.'

"These words I and others heard uttered by Mr. Wm. York. "And itis against this principle I contend in behalf of our fellow creatures, the milch cows, who have personal interests as sacred as our own and towards whom no cruelty should be permitted for the sake of mere personal gain.

CHARLES HUTCHINSON,

London, June 3, 1892. County Crown-Attorney.

Mr. DRURY.— I see Mr. Hutchinson, that in the indictment of the recent case you speak of the advantage to the animals themselves and to the public generally ; Lord Coleridge, I believe, lays it down that there must be proportion of gain to the suffering. We would like to have your views on this point. You say for cruelly and unnecessarily torturing thirty cows—now one authority says it may be a question as to the manner in which the operation is performed ? A. I limit everything to these particular cows—nothing was done for these animals after the operation.

Q. In one case it might be well done and in another it might not ? A. Assuming that in any one particular case it was proved that the cow was a particularly vicious one and there was no other way in which it could be subdued—still the obligation would rest upon the owner to

have the operation properly performed. I don't admit the right of dehorning, but even admitting that it is necessary in some cases—and I don't presume to say that it might not be—it should be done in a proper manner. It is like everything else—you might drive a horse along the road in such a way as to be guilty of cruelty to the animal.

Q. That is—what is lawful to be done, if properly done is right, but if improperly done is wrong? A. Yes.

Q. So that if you were sitting on the bench trying two cases—if in one case the operation was improperly done you would convict, and if in the other it was properly done you would not be likely to convict? A. Yes.

Q. There is the question of necessity and then the way in which it is done? A. There was no evidence to show that there was necessity to cut off the horns of this herd. There is no evidence to show that there was a single vicious cow in the herd.

Q. Now, following the judgment in the English case, and coming to the question of justification—it was shown that the animals were increased in value from £1 to £2; stress is laid on that as a justification—do you say that we must confine the advantage to the public generally and exclude the advantage and profit to the owner? A. My view is this—supposing that by cutting off the horns there was a little less care and attention needed—for instance, in driving cattle from one place to another—this could easily be provided for if proper means were taken—I would say that was not an advantage to the public generally.

Q William and Stephen York in their evidence have stated that they would be willing to pay a yearly tax of $50 rather than be deprived of the privilege of dehorning their cattle—now, here is a statement from a financial aspect? A. I am strongly of the opinion that that is not a justifiable cause for the operation. Take the castration of horses, there is a public necessity for that.

Q. Can you separate private interests from the public interest in dealing with a question of this kind? A. Yes, I think so—special private interests—there is the making of a little extra profit by keeping cows having their horns off, and against that there are certain disadvantages to the public that make it undesirable to authorize anything of the kind.

Q. Now, we exported last year 100,000 head of beef cattle from this Dominion. Suppose I were to go to all the breeders in this country and say—gentlemen, I can tell you something you can do that will enhance the value of your cattle $5 per head (an increase altogether of perhaps $500,000) would it not be a necessary result that if the owners gained that amount, there would be a great advantage to the public generally? A. I don't take that view of the case at all, and I would not like to express an opinion upon that point.

Q Now suppose all the farmers in this county dehorned their cattle and came forward and said the results were worth $50 per year to them, we would say that was a private gain in the first instance; then we would also say that cattle generally are made more valuable, and that by increasing the wealth of the country to that ex ent, the public good would be advanced? A. I see no fault with that reasoning if it is a justifiable operation.

Q. Has not that view been taken, that the practice was justifiable, because it meant an increase in the value of the animal? A. I don't view this question from a money standpoint—I exclude that altogether. What I say is this—if it is shown that milch cows could not be used for the purposes for which they are intended—that is, to give milk, as they have been doing in this county for the last seventy-five years, then I would say that there would be a justification, on the same principle as the castration of horses. It is a question of proportion, but not allowing private or individual gain to come into account. It seems to me that the question of private advantage is not, properly, to be considered. There is not a necessity for the operation. It ought to be shown that you could not use the cows safely, and then there might be some argument. If you can't curb and subdue cattle by a little trouble there might be justification. Then I say that even a cow has certain rights that should be respected.

Q. You say it is more reasonable that the owner should be put to expense and extra trouble rather than that the horns should be taken off? A. Yes.

Mr. Macpherson.—Would that not apply also to castration? A. No, because we know we can use these cows without dehorning, and it is claimed that we can't use horses in their natural state

Q. I think you admitted that in some cases vicious animals might be dehorned? A. What I said was *if* they can't be controlled in any other way.

Mr. Glendinning.—Have you seen the operation performed? A. No, I have not, and I would be very sorry to look at it. I would rather take the opinion of experienced men. I think I can use my own judgment to understand that it is impossible to cut off the horns without causing great pain. I strongly object to the sentiment that William York expressed in this very room at the time of the trial, that a man can do as he likes with his own.

Mr. Drury.—Now, in the Norfolk case, twelve or thirteen veterinarians practically said they had not seen the operation, but they judged from a study of anatomy that there must be pain. Others, practical men, say, well no matter about anatomy, we have seen the operation

and don't see the evidences of pain. Don't you agree that pain will give indications of its presence? A. Well, under certain circumstances, I can understand an animal being so completely intimidated that she remains in a sort of dazed condition.

Q. For the purpose of showing the interest involved could you give us an idea of the costs in the recent trial? A. I gave my services gratuitously, then there was $114 paid in witness fees, and another $100 was expended, chiefly contributed by private parties.

Q. Would you say that this practice might be a matter of permission under proper regulations? A. I would say that if the practice were being permitted, it would be most desirable that there should be certain regulations as to how it should be done, and under what circumstances; but of course I say this without committing myself that it is something that ought to be permitted.

Humane Society Deputation.

The following gentlemen were then introduced by Mr. Kelso as a deputation from the London Humane Society: The president, Mr. Perrin, Rev. Dean Innes, Rev. Canon Davis and Mr. Talbot MacBeth.

Rev. Dean Innes said: We are not here, gentlemen, to give evidence or to seek to unduly influence any decision that may be arrived at. We feel quite certain that your decision will be influenced by the evidence submitted to you and not available to us, and we are sure that you will give a decision based upon the best interests of humanity. We desire, of course, that if this practice is permitted it should be surrounded with such conditions that it will only be practised under proper regulations, by persons properly qualified and with instruments suited for the purpose. If it must be done there should be such safeguards as will render it as little painful to the animals as possible.

Mr. Drury.—Do you suggest that the operation ought to be performed by a professional man? A. The idea of our society is, I think, that if performed, it ought to be by parties properly qualified.

Mr. Drury.—We have enquired of the largely-interested parties in this case as to whether they themselves would object to certain restrictions, and with one exception all have said that they would have no objection. They say, however, we would object to be bound to secure the services of a professional man, but if a statute were passed it might be made plain that the operation should be performed by a person capable of doing it properly and surrounded by safeguards calculated to prevent needless pain.

Rev. Dean Innes.—I think that would embody the views of the Humane Society. In many instances it might be impossible to obtain the services of a regular practitioner or veterinary surgeon, but if dehorning is decided to be desirable and necessary in the interests of the farmer, as well as for the safety of the cattle, it ought to be performed in such a way as will not inflict unnecessary pain.

Rev. Canon Davis.—Gentlemen, we are thankful for the opportunity of expressing our views, though we may differ of course on this question. I am afraid that if it is left in that way everyone and anyone will think himself capable of performing the operation. We know that in regard to man, it is a medical practitioner, authorized by law, who amputates a limb. We believe there must be pain in taking off a horn, as there would be in taking off a finger, and it does seem to me that the veterinary surgeon, who understands the entire anatomy would be the most capable man. I have seen cattle a good deal in the country, and I have observed great pain when a horn is accidently knocked off. I am decidedly opposed to the idea of dehorning, but if it should be necessary to have it done, we desire to point out, that although God has committed the dumb animals to man for his use, it is not his right to inflict unnecessary pain. Therefore, we consider that if the practice is permitted, it should be done as carefully and with as little suffering as possible. I desire to add also, that the reason why our Humane Society did not back up Mr. Hutchinson, in prosecuting the recent case, was because we were in our infancy, we had no experience in such matters and we had no money in the treasury. It was not, I assure you, through any lack of sympathy with him in the stand he took.

Mr. Perrin.—I have nothing further to add, gentlemen. I thank you on behalf of our Society for the kind hearing you have given us.

Mr. MacBeth.—There is one point I would like to speak of, as to the possibility of this operation being performed with less pain during the infancy of the animal. As a member of the Humane Society, I think I might ask that the Commission give due consideration to this feature of the question.

On behalf of the Commission, the chairman promised a careful consideration of the points raised, and the deputation withdrew.

It was then decided to adjourn until Tuesday, June 14th, at 2.30 p. m., when the meeting will be resumed in the Rossin House, Toronto.

The following witnesses were requested to appear before the Commission at London, to give evidence, but they failed to attend :

Jonathon Dagroat, Avon.
David Longfield, Crompton.
Joseph Morris, Crompton.
Charles Choate, Putman.
John Johnson, Avon.
William Joliffe, Avon.
Alex. Crawford, Avon.
William Stirton, Brownsville.
Murray Smith, Avon.

TORONTO, JUNE 14th.

The Commission held a four-days session at Toronto, from June 14-17, and received the following evidence :

Dr. BERTRAM SPENCER, sworn, said : I am a graduate of the University of Toronto, and a member of the College of Surgeons, England. I have been practising in Toronto for the past twelve years ; am a member of the active staff of the Toronto General Hospital, and a lecturer at Trinity Medical College. I am aware of the objects for which this Commission was appointed. I have studied the anatomy of the horn, and I have had considerable experience also in operations upon human subjects.

Mr. DRURY.—What are your general impressions as to dehorning ? A. Without having seen the operation, and without being a sentimentalist at all, my opinion is that it would be an exceedingly painful operation to the animal. I believe that animals have not as highly developed nervous organizations as we have, but I know from what I have seen of cattle that if you strike them on the horn they flinch and draw back ; from that I infer that the horn is very sensitive, and I know that the nerve supply of the horn is very plentiful. I have never seen the operation, but I have seen the horn knocked off, and there are unmistakable signs of pain then.

Q. Would you expect an increase in the temperature if there is a great amount of pain ? A. Not necessarily ; only where there is inflammation.

Q. Would pain be indicated by the pulse ? A. Yes, that would get weak and rapid.

Q. Now, if you had witnessed the operation, each horn being taken off in about five and a half seconds, and none of the usual indications of suffering, what would you say as to the duration of pain ? A. It would be like pulling a tooth—a sharp pain during the operation, and afterwards no great pain. I think the pain afterwards would be if inflammation set in.

Q. Might there be a discharge from the opening that would not be pus ? A. Yes, there might be a mucous discharge, the membrane secretes mucous, and this might be increased, but that could be seen at once under the microscope. If there were no pus there would be no inflammation.

Q. Then you say that if the operation is done in about five and a half seconds, the pain would be confined to that time ? A. Yes, while the nerves were being severed, and if there were no signs of inflammation afterwards. Where pus forms I would expect pain.

Q. What would be the effect of the atmosphere upon the open cavity ? A. In cold or very hot weather, inflammation would be more likely than if it were done in the middle seasons. If the opening were covered over to exclude the air that might be better also.

Q. What is your opinion as to the rights of man over these domestic animals ? A. I think that when the Almighty gave us these animals, He meant us to inflict a certain amount of pain, but I believe that any pain inflicted should be necessary pain, and done with as tender a hand as possible.

Q. What would you say was necessary pain ? A. If you were going to benefit mankind, such as by the castration of animals, then I think no one can say it is not a justifiable operation.

Q. Do you agree that there must be a proportion between the amount of good and the amount of pain inflicted ? A. Yes, I think that is perfectly sound.

Q. Now, if it were shown that the value of these animals would be increased, say $3. per head, would that be a justification ? A. I don't think so. If I had a herd of cattle I certainly would not cut off the horns for the sake of making $300.

Q. We have the evidence of the lessee of the cattle market. I think he said he had been there ten years, and that from 75,000 to 100,000 cattle pass through there every year. He gave as his opinion that not less than ten per cent. of these cattle were injured to a greater or less extent by the horns, and also that in his opinion there was a larger amount of suffering involved by reason of goring, than there would be pain if the animals were all dehorned. Suppose a large amount of pain could be saved to the animal themselves, would that be a justification ? A. I have not seen much damage done—one animal to the other. I can hardly credit the statement that ten per cent. would be injured. Of course, if one animal killed another, I think it might be dehorned.

Q. Mr. York said that he would be willing to pay fifty dollars per year for the right to dehorn, you don't think that should be considered in settling this question? A. No, his views are naturally one-sided, as he was brought up for doing this. If I could see that the amount of pain inflicted by animals upon each other, would equal the amount of pain of the operation, then I might modify my views. It seems hard to punish the innocent with the guilty and remove the horns of thirty or forty because one or two are vicious.

Q. Do you consider that castration and spaying are justifiable? A. Yes.

Q. Why is spaying justifiable? A. Well, if you are feeding these animals you lose a certain amount of profit.

Q. But you say that an increased money value should not be considered? A. Well, spaying is rarely done.

Q. Now, in the case of spaying, if it improved the meat would you consider that justifiable? A. No.

Q. How about docking lambs' tails? A. That is different from dehorning. The tail is cartilage; you can cut off a pup's tail without his hardly feeling it. I think the castration of lambs and cutting tails is justifiable, and the pain isn't to be compared to dehorning.

Q. Is it not true that nature begins to heal at once where there is an injury? A. Yes, lymph is thrown out and the part becomes sealed over gradually.

Toronto Humane Society.

A deputation was then received from the Toronto Humane Society, consisting of Messrs. S. G. Wood, W. A. Sims, Mervyn MacKenzie and George Taunt.

Mr. Sims said: Gentlemen, you have been hearing a good deal from the financial, commercial and surgical point of view, and we want to present the humane or aesthetic side, for we are afraid that in the clash of other interests the humane aspect will be left out or forgotten. We are interested in securing the humane treatment of cattle in transportation and in the stock yards, and the kind treatment of animals generally. We think that in doing this, we are advancing the best interests of the country. We are glad that the Commission has been appointed, and that it is composed of practical men like yourselves, but we want you not to lose sight of the pain inflicted on the animals. We hope you will allow pain to balance against the amount of gain by the practice. Then if the practice must be allowed, we think the operation should be performed by a skilled veterinary, with proper precautions against blow-flies and other dangers. This is neither commercial nor financial, but humane, and I am speaking now more to the heart than to the head.

Mr. Drury.—Assuming that we find it a practice that ought to be permitted, would it not be sufficient to say that if there is unnecessary cruelty that person should be liable to prosecution, and that if it is done properly there should not be the same liability? A. Yes, I suppose so.

Mr. Wood.—I have only to point out to the Commission that the case in England seems to show that the pain inflicted was very great. The decision against the practice was given by two gentlemen who could not be termed sentimentalists and they expressed very strong opinions as to the character of the practice.

Mr. Taunt not being prepared, asked for an opportunity of addressing the Commission on Thursday, which was granted. The deputation then withdrew.

Joshua Ingham being called and sworn, said: I reside in York township and have been engaged in the cattle business for the past thirty years. I have handled as many as 1,000 head per week. My impression from the very first has been that this dehorning business is diametrically opposed to all the interests concerned. I think it is all wrong. If we want cattle without horns we could breed them, and it would be only a matter of a year or so until we could get meat, milk and docility. Of course if they must come off right away, the most expeditious way would be to cut them off. It is a revelation to me that dehorned cattle should be more valuable. An animal that slouches along without horns is nothing like an animal with a fine noble pair of horns.

Q. Have you ever suffered loss from the horns of the cattle you have handled? A. I don't think I have suffered over $100 loss in my experience. Sometimes they get their horns knocked off, and you can hear them bellow and show signs of great pain.

Q. Some of the witnesses claim it would not be right even if the animals were greatly increased in value. What would you say to that? A. Well, no, I don't belong to the humane society, although I believe that it pays to treat all animals kindly. I don't think from a business view there would be any gain if the horns were off. I think there would be a loss from a dealer's standpoint.

Q. If dairymen are agreed that from their standpoint there is a great advantage in having hornless cattle, do you think it would be unreasonable that they should have the right to dehorn

their stock? A. They would be justified if the pain were so slight as to make it a secondary consideration. I would favor tipping, and then cattle can be prevented doing injury by putting on brass knobbs or a board across from horn to horn.

Q. Do you think there is a possibility of fraud as to age if the horns are off? A. Not much; if the teeth are good the cow is all right. I would judge by the teeth and the general appearance. What we want is to get better blood into our cattle; it is these old bushwhackers that make the trouble, and I would recommend that they have their horns taken off low down in the neck.

HENRY WICKSON, Toronto, sworn, said: I am a retail butcher and have handled cattle in a small way for a good many years.

Q. Have you ever seen danger from the horns in handling cattle? A. We see a good many scratches, but there are bruises from other causes than the horns. The injury to the flesh from horns is not very great. I don't think it would be any special advantage to have cattle dehorned.

Q. You don't think there is an element of danger from the horns when strange cattle are brought together? A. Not largely; doubtless they do chase each other a good deal. I have seen mixed loads, where there would be two or three without horns and these would be subjected to persecution from the others. Then a broken horn is a very painful thing. Of course I have seen cattle hook each other, but they are generally surface scratches. I have not seen enough injury done to make me consider that dehorning is desirable, Cattle often injure themselves by knocking up against gates or posts and this could not be blamed on the horns.

The Commission adjourned at 5 o'clock to meet on the following morning at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15th.

The Commission resumed the hearing of evidence on Wednesday morning, all the members being present.

JOHN MALLON, Toronto, sworn, said: I have been extensively engaged in the cattle trade, but at present merely buy for local consumption. At one time I bought up cattle in various parts of the province.

Q. Have you seen any damage to cattle from horns in bringing them together at the starting point? A. Yes, from the beginning to the end. I have seen the whole sides of cattle destroyed—not only the beef, but the hide. At the Western cattle market I have always seen two or three out of every carload that would bear marks of horns. There would be 10 per cent. injured, more or less, and two or three per cent. seriously damaged. This will always happen as long as there are horns."

Q. Would there be a good deal of suffering from all this? A. There must be tremendous suffering.

Q. What is your idea as to the pain of the operation? A. I think it is no more pain to take the horns off a bullock than it is to cut the ears of a dog. We had a cow once that the doctor said was suffering from the hollow horn; we cut the horns off and, although she was too far gone to recover, the operation did not seem to be a very painful one.

Q. As a buyer would you be much influenced by the horns in buying? A. I would look at the body. I would be influenced to some extent by the horns, as a bullock with good horns would look better and heavier than a similar animal without horns. We don't calculate the weight quite so heavy where the horns are off. As to the age, a butcher who understands his business can tell without looking at the horns whether its an old or young animal. The teeth are the main thing. Up to seven years old the teeth would be in good condition.

Q. Do you consider that the amount of advantage would counterbalance the infliction of pain? A. Yes, by one hundred per cent. I believe that the cattle would all be better off without horns. They would be better for ordinary use, better for shipping and less dangerous. About ten years ago there was a Mr. Reeves killed here by a two-year-old steer.

Q. If you were buying would you give a preference to dehorned cattle? A. Yes, because then there would be no injury to the beef or to the hides.

Mr. GIBSON.—Would it not be better to tie up the cattle if you are suffering to the extent of ten per cent. A. Yes, it would, perhaps, if you were only handling a small lot, but as a business there is a great deal of work and trouble about it, and people would not take the time to do it.

Mr. MACPHERSON.—You believe the suffering is greater from hooking than from the operation? A. Yes, over 100 per cent. I look upon dehorning as something like pulling a couple of teeth.

Mr. Glendinning.—Suppose there was a rake along the brisket, what would be the loss from that? A. If the animal were slaughtered and sold, it would knock half a cent a pound off.

William Booth, Toronto, sworn, said: I am a wholesale butcher and handle from thirty-five to forty-five head of cattle per week. I have been in the business about twenty-five years and have had to do with thousands of cattle. I agree with what Mr. Mallon says. I have seen cattle hooked so badly that they were not worth anything.

Q. What is your estimate of the number injured from hooking? A. I hardly think there would be ten per cent. injured. There might be some marked that would not be from hooks. Sometimes cattle are injured in the car or in the yards not from horns at all.

Q. Are you in favor of the practice of dehorning? A. Yes, I think it would be a good thing. I have not seen the operation, but I have seen cattle that were dehorned. To dehorn would do away with a good deal of loss and would save considerable suffering.

Sylvester Halligan, Toronto, sworn, said: I have been engaged in the cattle trade for the past ten or twelve years, and last year myself and partner bought 19,000 head. I have sometimes sold cattle for local consumption where the butchers would come back and want a reduction on account of damage done by the horns. In a load, two or three will often be sold at reduced rates, perhaps $6 or $8 less.

Q. Would you say that ten per cent. were more or less injured? A. Yes, occasionally, not always.

Q. All things considered would you be in favor of dehorning for the beefing trade? A. Yes, from my experience I would be strongly in favor of dehorning.

Q. Is there much suffering caused in the market through hooking? A. Yes, a good deal; it seems to be a rule that if there are two or three in a load that are cowardly, the others will all take a rap at them. You can often see one trying to get into a corner with the others after it.

Q. Would it be practicable to tie up the cattle? A. That is only done in the London, England, market I think. When I was over there with some cattle, I saw some dehorned stock that came from Norfolk. They were lying down like sheep. Whether it was from losing their horns young or not I don't know, but they seemed very quiet. We were trying to separate ours to keep them from goring, and it was pretty hard to see good money going fast while the others were lying quiet and contented.

Q. Did the dehorned cattle sell for more money? A. I did not have any experience of that, but I was told the others would be worth more as they would be free from bruises.

Q. Even assuming that there is a good deal of suffering in the operation, looking at the commercial view of it and the pain inflicted upon one animal by another would you think dehorning would be a desirable thing! A. Yes, I think it would be a humane thing. The animals suffer more from each other than they would from the operation.

John Hallam, Toronto, sworn, said: I have been an alderman in this city for twenty years. I was interested in the cattle trade once to the extent that I advanced money to buyers. I have also gone over the Atlantic with loads of cattle.

Q. You heard the last witness speak of the damage from horns—do you agree with him? A. I think I would in the main, but all drovers will talk that way, because horns are a direct detriment to them in some way or other. Anything they could make more money out of they would favor, even if it were cutting the legs off the cattle.

Q. Would you agree as to the inconveniences and loss suffered by the trade through horns? A. I think there is a certain amount of loss, but I believe that the suffering to the beast would be greater through cutting off the horns. I think horns were given for a purpose or they would not be on the cattle.

Q. If you have not seen the operation performed, why do you think it would be an exceedingly painful thing. A. Well, if I were to cut off my finger it would be painful, and I know there is great suffering when a horn is knocked off.

Q. Now, if you saw the operation and did not notice much outward indication of suffering, would that shake your opinion as to the amount of pain? A. Well, I am not sure. Of course if it proceeded to eat and drink and enjoy itself I would conclude that it was not suffering a great deal.

Q. You are known all over the country as one of the leading dealers in hides? A. Yes. I have been thirty-two years engaged in that line.

Q. Have you had occasion to notice the damage to hides from horns? A. Yes.

Q. Would that represent a loss from a commercial standpoint? A. Yes.

Q. To what extent? A. If a hide were sixty pounds and there were two or three bad scores it would mean a loss of perhaps fifty cents, or one cent a pound. A hide of sixty pounds

would be worth from $2.60 to $3, so that the loss would be one-fifth of one per cent. But there are 150 ways of damaging the hides. The drovers often use prods that pierce the hide, then there are the barbed wire fences, warbles, and so on.

DANIEL WALKER, Toronto, sworn, said: I am the caretaker of the western cattle market, and have been in that position about seven years. I have the oversight of the market and receive, yard and weigh the cattle.

Q. What number of cattle do you handle in a year? A. As near as I can remember the number last year was 100,892.

Q. Would there be an average of 80,000 per year during your seven years? A. No, not quite that many. Last market day we had sixty carloads including everything.

Q. Tell us what you think of the damage done by horns? A. Well, I have often remarked the pain of the cattle from breaking their horns. You will see a bullock droop his head, get into a corner and refuse to eat, and the horn will bleed a great deal. The drovers usually tie up the stump with tar and a rag. I have not yet seen any cattle that were dehorned.

Q. From your experience would you say that if the operation of dehorning could be performed without inflicting great pain it would be a desirable thing? A. Yes, I think so. I have seen cattle kept on the go all the time by the horns. The timid ones are chased by the others, and they seem to pick on the white bull ocks. Some of these cattle are so abused by the others that they will try to jump the fences to get away.

Q. What is the size of your yards? A. The main yards are 30 x 50 feet. They are intended to hold one load. We have no yards large enough for two loads.

Q. Have you ever seen cattle killed by the horns? A. We found a bullock of Crawford's dead in one of the yards the other day with a hole punched in its side and the Inspector said it died from being hooked, though I thought it was a natural death There has been a good deal of damage done by the cattle to each other. We often have to take an animal out of a yard and put it by itself on account of it being set on by the others.

WILLIAM KELLY, Toronto, sworn, said: I have been in the cattle business for about forty years. I am a wholesale butcher, and buy at the western market. I am in favor of dehorning cattle, because I think they would thrive better. Most of the trouble from hooking occurs in the country where drovers bring together a lot of strange animals, cows, steers and bulls. They suffer a great deal from the bruises they get, and the flesh swells up and is spoiled for beef. I have seen dehorning done in Ireland, where they would simply cut the skin around the base of the young horn and twist it off. I regard the horns as a serious inconvenience and loss, and I think that the gain in having them off would be much greater than the pain of the operation. Butchers would give $2 more for a dehorned animal. I don't think there is any danger of farmers or butchers being deceived in the age if the horns were off. They can judge by the teeth and the general condition. I think it is justifiable to take the horns off when the animal is young, but not after it has grown four or five years old.

WILLIAM MOLE, V. S., Hamilton, sworn, said: I am a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, England; I have been in the veterinary business since I was fifteen or sixteen, and graduated in 1876. I have now been two years living in this country. I am strongly opposed to the practice of dehorning cattle; no useful end can be served by it and it is cruelty in the extreme to dehorn after six months old. If necessary at all, I think disbudding would be the best way. The only good reason that has been advanced is that without the horns they travel better

Q. Have you read the proceedings in the Norfolk case? A. Yes. I watched that case in the interests of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Q. Now in that case witnesses claimed that the practice increased the value of the animals from 30s. to £2. Do you think that was established? A. That was just the opinion of those men; they were trying to prove the benefits of the operation. I don't think there is much financial advantage in the operation.

Q. Well, suppose there was an increase in value of 30s. would that be sufficient justification? A. Hardly.

Q. Is it a question of degree with you—would 60s. be sufficient? A. I don't think that any financial benefit would justify the practice, though if absolutely necessary it might be done when they are young. I look at this question from the humane aspect, and think it should only be allowed if it is necessary for the protection of man or of the animals themselves.

Q. In all these matters would you say that the commercial aspect should be dropped out? A. Yes. I would not clip dogs' ears or horses' tails

Q. Now, I understand you wrote an article in this month's Farmer's Advocate, advising farmers to take up the practice of spaying sows? A. Yes The animal is deprived of a natural function. I don't think it suffers to a great extent and there is a benefit to it.

Q. In that article you go on to say that the practice is desirable because it brings the product into more favor with the consumer? A. Yes.

Q. That it adds to the value? A. Yes.

Q. I don't see how you can reconcile this with your position on dehorning? A. I think it is to the advantage of the animal itself, as it does not lose so much flesh afterwards.

Q. Isn't the object of that article to show that it is to the advantage of farmers to spay? A. Yes. I think that the increased value of the animal afterwards justifies the operation.

Q. Now, is it a commercial advantage—if you exclude that then it is a question of humanity to the animal? A. Well, the humanity side is not very prominent there.

Q. Would you say that to cut off the horns in six seconds would be a more painful operation than the intricate operation performed on a sow in spaying? A. Yes.

Q. Would you say that money value is not to be considered? A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever seen the operation of dehorning? A. No, but I have seen fractured horns.

Q. As a professional man, if called upon to attend an animal suffering from injury, you would have no difficulty in telling if it was in pain? A. I think not.

Q. Your opinion is that dehorning must be a tremendous shock to the animal? A. Yes, it must be. The bony tissue itself is not of a very painful nature, but the corium is very sensitive and is largely endowed with nervous force. There are also nerves and blood vessels along the outer surface.

Q. Would the suffering be continued afterwards? A. Yes. While the wound is healing there would be pain more or less.

Q. Now if you saw the operation and could not trace any indications of suffering afterwards what would be your opinion? A. I would be inclined to think there could not be very great pain. I would expect to see certain indications of suffering.

Q. You speak of the pain afterwards—do you think there will be inflammatory action after the horn is removed? A. There must be some inflammatory action or there would be no healing. Inflammation is the process that nature has for healing or restoring the part that has become injured.

Q. Running on for a week or two weeks would you expect to have a discharge of pus? A. Yes.

Q. Would that be of a strong odor? A. If it came from pain it might be of a strong odor.

Q. The evidence of those who performed the operation was that there was a discharge, but that it was not, as far as they knew, pus—that it healed over in a few days and that bone subsequently formed. Now, would you say that there must have been suffering during that process? A. Yes, there must be suffering under the most favorable circumstances.

Q. Would you say that if this operation is to be performed there should be an after treatment? A. Yes. I think there should be an antiseptic applied.

Mr. Macpherson.—If there was any considerable amount of suffering would you not expect a decrease in the flow of milk? A. Yes. I would expect a falling off if there was a disturbance of the nervous system.

Q. Do you know of any man who has performed this operation and is now opposed to it? A. No.

Q. You were retained professionally by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the Norfolk case? A. Yes.

John Willis, Toronto, sworn, said: I am a member of the Toronto police force, and for the past four years I have been special officer for the prevention of cruelty to animals. I have visited the cattle market twice a week, to see that no cruelty was carried on there.

Q. Have you seen much injury done by the horns? A. Yes. Sometimes quite a bit, especially when strange cattle get together. Sometimes you will hear them bellow, and there must be some pain in that case.

Q. Have you ever noticed cases of broken horn? A. Yes; it is a rare thing to see a market day without broken horns and they suffer a great deal in that way. Muleys are quieter as a rule, but I have seen some vicious ones. If this operation is allowed at all it should not be done in the warm weather and I think it should be done when the animals are young. There is a loss from hooking, but I don't think it is sufficient to warrant cutting off the horns close to the head. I have never seen the operation, but I should think it would be very painful.

Edward A. Thompson, Toronto, sworn, said: I am inspector of hides for Toronto, appointed by the Dominion Government. Most of the hides sold in Toronto go through my

office. I inspected last year nearly 50,000 pieces—hides and calf skins. They are classified as No. 1, 2 or 3. No. 1 is a perfect hide ; No. 2 is damaged slightly ; No. 3 is badly damaged or cut.

Q. What per cent. of damage would it be safe for you to say could be traced to horns ? A. Well, I should say that out of 50,000 the number damaged by horns would be 2,500 and at 50 cents a hide the total loss would be about $1,250.

The Commission adjourned at 5.15 to meet in the same place at 10 o'clock the following morning.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

CORNELIUS FLANAGAN, Toronto, sworn, said : I am engaged in buying cattle for export and have been in the business for about 20 years. One year I handled about 30,000 head altogether. Nearly 300,000 head of cattle must have passed through my hands. I have known a good many cattle to be damaged through being horned by each other, but whether it would be a general benefit to dehorn a portion and leave the horns on the remainder I could not say. If you dehorn a portion you take their weapons away, and if you mix them with horned cattle you place them at the mercy of the others.

Q. If all were dehorned would it be an advantage to exporters ? A. Likely it would.

Q. What would you say is the loss caused by horns in bringing cattle to market on the cars ? A. I should say about $5 a carload, but then a good deal of that might be prevented if proper precautions were taken.

Q. Considering the advantages financially and from the humane standpoint, if the practice could be carried on without the infliction of any considerable amount of pain, do you think it would be a good thing to do ? A. Yes, if you make it a universal thing. I don't think it would be a benefit unless you make everybody do it. Then cattle look larger with the horns on, and as our cattle are sold in the lump, dehorned ones might be estimated at less than they really are If I were buying by the weight and selling by the head as at present I would prefer horned cattle, but from the butchers' standpoint I would prefer dehorned cattle because of the freedom from bruises.

Q. Do you think a buyer would be deceived as to the age if the horns were off ? A. I don't think a man who knew his business could be taken in. If you were to take any beast and put its head in a bag I could tell you about its age from its general appearance.

THOMAS A. MILNE, V.S., Toronto, sworn, said : I graduated at the Ontario Veterinary College in 1885. I have no experience in cutting off the horns of cattle, but I have seen part of the horn taken off. I would not condescend to cut the horns off even if required to do so professionally. The horn is porous and full of nerves and I consider that it is as sensitive as the pupil of the eye. The closer you cut it off, the nearer you get to the brain and the worse it would be.

Mr. GIBSON—Can you tell when an animal is suffering ? A. Yes, I think so, though there are exceptions.

Q. If you were to see a cow operated upon what symptoms would you expect ? A. I would expect to see hemorrhage—possibly a teacup of blood—shaking of the head, sometimes moaning, getting into a corner and standing there in quietness, pain and disgust.

Q. Now, suppose you saw none of these symptoms after the operation and noticed that the animal started to eat and went round in the usual way, would you say it was suffering great pain ? A. If an animal acted as you say, with no falling off in appetite or milk yield, I would say there was either disease of the brain or that the temperament was very peculiar.

Q. Would there be a cessation of pain after the horns were off ? A. Most certainly there would be a cessation of acute pain after the severance of the nerves.

Q. What degree of pain would there be in the healing process ? A. I could not tell, but there must be some pain. We can only judge by the analogy of a human being. I think it is absurd to talk of cutting off the horns—man can't improve upon nature. I have heard of a few lives being lost by hooking but I do not regard that as sufficient reason for taking off the horns.

Q. Would you expect suffering from one animal chasing and hooking another ? A. Yes, if you place the weaker ones with the others.

Q. Now, which would sustain the greatest amount of pain, one that is constantly chased by the others or one that is dehorned quickly with the best appliances ? A. There would be pain on both sides and it would be a question of proportion. Some animals are worse than the others and I think the owner ought to remove the vicious animal.

Q. But suppose the animal can't very well be removed and it is impossible to overcome its viciousness except by dehorning? A Then I would say that the abusive animal might be abused by dehorning.

Q. Admitting the practice to be allowable, what age do you consider would be attended with least pain? A. If I were going to do anything in that line I would try to prevent the growth of the horn medically.

William Crealock, Toronto, sworn, said: I am a wholesale butcher, and at one time did a good deal of buying through the country. I have been in the business about twenty years. I am in favor of dehorning from a business standpoint because the weaker animals get bruised sometimes to the extent of $10 a bullock. There is always one or more injured in every carload with an average loss of $10 to $15. The shoulders and flanks get injured by the horns and most of the hides are so badly damaged they are put down as third class.

Q. If you were buying a carload and had a choice between horned and dehorned cattle, would you give a preference to those without horns? A. Yes, I think I would as there would not be the same bruises and scores. In buying up through the country a lot of strange cattle are brought together. You have often to wait several hours in the station yard and all the time the cattle are hooking each other. I have seen dehorned cattle at the Buffalo market and they acted pretty quiet. Muleys are not run on in the same way that a timid animal is. Of course if only part of the cattle were dehorned the others would be in danger.

Thomas McCausland, M.D., Toronto, sworn, said: I have been a medical practitioner since 1856. I have not given special attention to the anatomy of the horn, but I should think severing it close to the head would cause great pain. Where the horn is knocked off we know that the pain is very great. This is shown by the shaking of the head, standing still or moving restlessly about and sometimes a serious falling off in the milk.

Q. Would you say that any serious disturbance in the condition of the animal would be accompanied by a falling off in the milk? A. Well, the nervous system might not interfere with the organic. I should think there might be great pain without any disturbance of the secretion of milk.

Q. Now, we are given to understand by specialists that milk is practically a product of the nervous energy, and that in selecting a cow for milking purposes it is desirable to select one of a nervous temperament, because it would be a better milker—that if a cow is chased or disturbed it interferes with the flow of milk? A. Yes, that might be, and it may change the nature of the milk, as in the case of a mother who hears some startling news—her milk afterwards has been known to give a child convulsions.

Q. Do you think that the severe pain would be confined to the operation itself? A. Yes; but there would be pain for some time. I should think there would be a danger of ulceration—that is what I would expect, though of course it might heal by first intention.

Q. What would you say justifies the infliction of pain upon an animal? A. I think we ought to treat an animal the same as we would a man. It has as much right to live as we have. A money consideration would not weigh in my mind against the infliction of pain.

Q. Now, we have the evidence of drovers, dairymen and farmers who all say that there is a great deal of suffering inflicted by animals on each other from the horns—that they would be likely to suffer more in this way than in the momentary operation of removing the horns; what would you say to that? A. I lived on a farm for seven or eight years, with twenty cattle, and I never saw a great deal of suffering. I have seen them remove the hair, but not seriously hurt each other.

Q. Putting aside the commercial aspect and comparing the pain from hooking and the pain from dehorning, which would you say was worst? A. I think the hooking could be prevented by putting knobs on.

Q. On the whole the Commission are to understand that you consider dehorning unjustifiable? A. Yes.

Q. If, however, it was found to be a practice that should be tolerated, do you think it should be surrounded with regulations that would provide for its being properly done? A. Well, I don't know that it requires any great skill if the horns have got to come off.

Samuel R. Wickett, Toronto, sworn, said: My business is that of a tanner, and I have had opportunities of observing the injuries inflicted on the hides by cattle, extending over thirty years. We handle fifty hides a day, and I think there is fully 25 per cent. that show more or less damage from horns. My experience of hides from Chicago is even worse. We bought three carloads there, and we got a tremendous dose of horn hooks. I noticed, too, that the smaller hides were the worst, showing that the smaller animals must have been greatly abused.

Q. What would you give as your actual loss from damage caused by horns? A. I would say that the actual depreciation in the value of 300 hides would be about $45, and there is a weekly loss to that extent.

Q. Now, if dehorning is an operation not involving an undue amount of pain, do you think it might be justified, looking at the loss and suffering caused by the horns? A. Yes; I think if it could be done when the cattle are young it would be desirable. I have seen dehorned cattle at the Chicago market, and there the practice seems to be growing very popular.

Alfred O. Beardmore, Toronto, sworn, said: I am a member of the firm of Beardmore & Co., and we have a tannery at Acton. I can confirm all that Mr. Wickett says in regard to the injury done to the hides. Just the other day our manager sorted out 150 hides, and of these he had to throw out 30. I think the loss is from 20 to 25 per cent., and that Mr. Wickett's estimate of $45 loss per week is about right. It is a serious loss to us, and it must mean a great deal of pain to the animal. We have noticed, also, that the marks are generally fresh, thus showing that the injuries are chiefly sustained in the cattle markets and trains.

William Levack, Toronto, sworn, said: I am a wholesale butcher and cattle dealer, and have been in the business about 20 years. I slaughter and prepare the meat for retail butchers. I handle about 100 a week, or somewhere about 5,000 in the year. We have a great deal of loss from bruises and damaged hides Very often I have to cut away the flanks and briskets altogether. The injured part swells up and the blood gathers there, making it into a jelly. I have pointed out to Inspector Awde and the humane officer cases where blood was running down the legs of cattle from injuries they gave each other, but they don't want to act in that matter at all, although they are very particular about putting an extra calf into a wagon.

Q. If you bought a dozen bullocks direct off a farm you would not expect so much damage? A. No: it is where a lot of strange cattle get together they start using their horns.

Q. Do you favor dehorning? A. Yes.

Q. Would you think there must be a good deal of suffering inflicted on the animals by each other? A. Yes; I have noticed one animal knock another into the feed box, and there are cases where they have died from this. If you go into a yard two or three that are afraid of the others will follow you around for protection—that shows that there must be a good deal of suffering My loss from bruised meat and damaged hides is from $1,000 to $1,500 a year. I am satisfied myself that it is more than that, but I would not like to appear to exaggerate.

Mr. George Taunt then appeared before the Commission on behalf of the Toronto Humane Society, and urged that the practice should not be allowed for a merely financial consideration. He quoted the English case in which Lord Chief Justice Coleridge strongly denounced the practice as cruel and unjustifiable, and asked the Commissioners to bring in a finding in accord with the decision in that case.

The Commission then adjourned at 5 o'clock, to meet again at 8.30 the following morning, Friday, June 17th, for the purpose of visiting the western cattle market.

Friday, June 17.

The Commissioners visited the western cattle market on Friday morning, June 17, and spent two hours inspecting the various bunches of cattle occupying the yards. As the market was unusually busy—about eighty carloads of stock having been received—the Commissioners had every opportunity for judging of some of the evils complained of. In almost every yard were one or two animals that seemed to be specially marked out for attack by the herd generally, and many animals showed evidence of having been severely horned by their fellows. The bruises and cuts were in some cases so severe as to indicate that much suffering must have been caused to the animals, as stated by witnesses.

Ottawa, Thursday, July 7, 1892.

The Commissioners met in Ottawa on Thursday, July 7th, all the members being in attendance. A visit was paid to the Dominion Experimental Farm, where fourteen steers and a bull that had been dehorned were seen. Subsequently a meeting was held in the farm office, when evidence was given by Prof. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, and Robert W. Elliott, Herdsman.

James W. Robertson, sworn, said: I am Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion, and Agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm. Previous to taking my present position I was Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College. I have been engaged in agricultural work for over six years past. Latterly I have been giving a good deal of attention to the feeding of stock. I am aware of the objects of the Commission, and I have been looking into the question of dehorning cattle owing to the many enquiries I received from farmers all over the country. With regard to the rights of man over the animal creation, I would say that man deprives domestic animals of their liberty of movement and liberty of breeding and feeding for his own advantages. All this is justifiable, because it is for the benefit of the keeper. Then there is the humanitarian limit—anything that results in pain without a compensating advantage is to be condemned. Any ill-treatment of an animal will prevent it from serving or benefitting its owner. You will find it all through, that where man inflicts an injury upon an animal, without a compensating advantage to the animal, it will be against his own interests. In brief, the benefit to the animal and the gain to man are identical. I would not consider the infliction of pain justifiable, unless it was an improvement to the animal. The dehorning of cattle is justifiable on many grounds. Indiscriminate dehorning would not be a desirable thing in every case. There are some conditions where it would not be a desirable act to dehorn. It is a question largely to be settled by self-interest and environment of the animals. I think in the case of dairy cattle that if the practice of dehorning results in quieter behaviour you would get a larger flow and better quality of milk, and better health in the animal. Perfect quiet and the absence of irritation are very desirable. When a lot of cattle are turned out together there are always a few timid ones, and these will often be scared and hooked by the others. This is more liable to occur when they are passing up lanes, through the gates and at the watering trough. I think the comfort of the animals is promoted by depriving them of the means of attack. In the past ages these animals were given horns that they might protect themselves, and as our method of life removes the need of defence the horns are therefore not now needed by the animals. I have seen the operation of dehorning performed on steers and a bull, but not on cows. There is no doubt it is painful while the sawing or cutting lasts, but I think this is mainly from the fright produced in the animal and not so much from the cutting of the tissue. The operation takes from nine to thirty seconds for both horns. After taking the horns off we offered the cattle some meal and all ate readily. Nine continued to feed regularly, but two did not chew their cud for a little time afterwards. In the case of two there was a slight discharge for about ten days, then the wounds healed over and there was no further trouble. In six weeks or two months the cavity becomes boned over. As to suffering after the operation, I only noticed a condition of dullness—a change of appearance in the eyes and head and ears for a day or two—nothing, however to make the hair or skin show any serious derangement of functions. If there were no greater disturbance in the health of the cows than in the case of our steers, I do not consider that there would be any falling off in the milk after the first day. I think the suffering to the animal is very slight after the horn is severed from the head.

Mr. Drury—You have given this matter considerable attention; would you say that you would commit yourself to the practice as one desirable in the interests of dairying? A. I would, wherever the herds of cattle in being turned out were so confined in area that they were tempted to chase each other. In my opinion the pain inflicted in the operation is not nearly equal to the discomforts inflicted on the animal from being hooked by others. In taking off the horns a great deal of suffering otherwise spread over a period of years is reduced to a sensation of pain for a moment or two. I believe there is greater pain from hooking than from dehorning. Then an animal often suffers keenly from fear of being hooked. I have known them to bellow and show great distress although there was no actual injury inflicted on the body.

Q. If the practice were allowed would you say there should be safeguards as to how and when the operation should be performed? A. I think it would be reasonable to say that it must be performed in such a way that there will be no unnecessary pain or suffering inflicted leaving it with the performer to show that he took every precaution. The law should be framed so as to protect the animal from unnecessary pain.

Q. Have you used clippers in dehorning? A. Yes; I tried them on three-year-old steers. I don't think they are as well adapted for taking off the horns as a sharp, fine-toothed saw. There is more or less crushing of the part, and the healing process is not apt to be so quick as after the action of the saw.

Q. Have you ever tried caustic on the budding horns of calves? A. No; but I have enquired from those who have and they say that there is an irritation in the head for weeks after. I am inclined to think that the sum total of suffering would be greater than simply dehorning later on. Then they are more likely to develop hunting proclivities when dehorned as calves.

Mr. Gibson—At what age and at what season of the year would you say the operation is best performed? A. For steers, one to two years old. As to the season, the extremities of

heat and cold should be avoided. I should say from the end of March to May, and from the end of September to November. In the case of the bull we dehorned, it completely tamed him and he has shown no signs of viciousness so far since.

Mr. Drury—When you performed this operation were you aware that you were liable to be prosecuted for cruelty? A. I recognised that the Humane Society had the right to prosecute, but I did not think they would be successful. I performed the operation for the benefit of the farmers who were making enquiries for information. I intend to dehorn some cows for the same purpose and will also try the effects of caustic.

Mr. Gibson—Have you ever heard of anyone who has tried this operation and been dissatisfied with it? A. No; neither on account of its bad effect on the animals nor bad influence upon himself, attendants or family. Then I am satisfied that they pay 25 to 30 cents more per hundred weight for dehorned cattle at Chicago owing to their freedom from hook marks and bruises. This fact alone indicates that there must be a great deal of pain inflicted upon the animals by the horns.

Dr. Smith—Should the Government decide to allow this operation, do you think there would be a danger of it being practised without discrimination. Say, a man cutting the horns off perfectly docile cows under the supposition that they would give more milk afterwards? A. I don't think so. No one has been deterred from the operation so far on account of fear of prosecution; and I do not think that a favorable finding by the Commission would encourage a reckless extension of the practice, or its adoption by farmers without due cause.

Mr. Macpherson—Would you say there would be a gain of $1 per cow from dehorning? A. I think the benefit per cow would be much more than that in the year. The additional profit in feeding steers for market is considerable owing to economy of labor. The increased gain might range from $8 up, owing to extra quiet, saving in labor, feeding in sheds and so on. I recommend strongly the dehorning of every bull that shows the least tendency to viciousness. They are not injured at all for breeding purposes, and the increased safety of the attendants is worth more than any possible pain or harm to the animal. As a general thing self-interest will prevent a man from inflicting unnecessary pain, and I consider that the Commission would be safe in recommending that the practice be allowed to be carried on under certain restrictions.

Robert W. Elliott, sworn, said: I am herdsman in the Dominion Experimental Farm, and performed the operation of dehorning on a number of steers. We used the clippers on two herds and the saw on all the others. The quickest time we made was nine seconds for two horns. We dehorned nine this spring and five last fall—one Jersey bull five years old, four three-year olds, four two-year olds and five yearlings. The date we dehorned last was May 13. Judging from these fourteen I would say the suffering is least in yearlings and over five years old.

Mr. Drury.—Do you think the cattle were improved in their conduct by dehorning? A. Yes, decidedly. From what I have seen I would be in favor of the practice. The bull we dehorned was dangerous to take out, and after the horns were off he would tremble when anyone went into the stall, feeling he was so helpless.

Q. Did you observe the appearance and conduct of the cattle for a few days after the operation? A. Yes; the worst ones didn't regain their appetite for about a week—three out of the fourteen. One bled considerable and lost a little in flesh. We had to stop the bleeding with a hot iron. Some of them had a discharge of matter for about two weeks.

Q. Now, having performed this operation and watched these cases, do you still say that you favor the practice and consider that if you were an owner of cattle your interests would be advanced by adopting it? A. Yes, I should think so.

Afternoon Meeting.

The Commission met at 2.30 the same afternoon in one of the parlors of the Russell House, for the purpose of receiving the evidence of W. C. Edwards, M.P., and Senator Read of Belleville.

William Cameron Edwards, Rockland, Ontario, sworn, said: I am a member of the House of Commons for the County of Russell. My business is that of a lumberman, but I am also largely interested in farming. We raise a good many cattle and have about 350 head now. Last autumn we dehorned 34 feeding steers, and we just shipped them a few days ago to the English market.

Mr. Drury.—What was your leading idea in doing this? A. Well, I read a good deal about it in the agricultural papers and also the trials in the old country. The thought of dehorning was at first very repulsive to me, but I have been studying the question of saving manure in the most approved method, and I came to the conclusion that the proper way to save manure was under the cattle. I therefore built a stable 30x80 and 16 feet deep, and decided to fatten a number of steers loose in it. When the building was complete I got a man to drive in the cattle, and the first thing they did was to begin to tear each other to pieces. I saw then that with the horns on, my scheme was going to be a failure. I wrote to Prof. Robertson about dehorning, and also went to Montreal and had a long consultation with several of the large cattle shippers, all of whom spoke approvingly of it. We then borrowed Prof. Robertson's tools and took the horns off on December 13. Although I was at home I did not see the operation, as I purposely avoided it. However, I questioned the man who performed it, very closely, and from all he told me and from the results following the operation, I believe it is more humane to cut the horns off a lot of steers and allow them to feed in their natural way loose, than to tie up an animal on a hard floor and keep it confined in a narrow stall for six months or more without any freedom or relaxation. The natural condition in which to keep an animal is loose. In this cold climate cattle must be housed in winter time in comparatively narrow limits, and the most natural and humane way is to let them run loose. Bumptious steers particularly would tear each other to pieces with their horns if allowed this natural freedom, and in my opinion it is a positive kindness to deprive them of these dangerous weapons.

Q. What was the effect of the operation on your steers? A. It made them as quiet as a flock of sheep. It took away all their evil nature and made them settle down to making beef. Then as to the profit of dehorning feeding steers.—They are more cheaply fed so far as labor is concerned. The manure from them is saved in the best possible way and they make a greater gain for the feed given, as there is a certain amount of food wasted in keeping up that fiery, restless spirit they show before dehorning. Generally our cattle recover from the effects of the operation very rapidly. Only two of them showed any symptoms of real sickness, and even they were soon over it.

Q. Now, Mr. Edwards, as a business man have you been satisfied with the operation? A. So much so that we have put up another building to double our operations this year. When the steer feeders of Ontario get into the way of it and feed loose in buildings such as we have erected for the purpose, it will be millions of dollars annually in the pockets of our farmers, in the saving of manure and the economy of feed and labor. Generally adopted I think it would mean a gain of ten or fifteen million dollars. I believe it is the biggest advance yet in modern agriculture.

Q. How far do you think a man has a right to do as he likes with his own property in the shape of a domestic animal? A. So far as dehorning is concerned I do not think a man would have a right to do it if the operation was of a very serious nature.

Q. Would you say that an additional value of $5 per head warranted you in inflicting pain? A. No; I don't think that any money compensation would justify it if there was undue suffering. My view of it is this—the natural condition is to allow an animal to be loose—it never was intended that an animal should be tied up. In a wild state the horns were given to the animal as a means of defence. He is now a domestic animal, and if he uses these weapons to destroy his neighbors the proper thing, instead of tying him up in an unnatural state, is to remove the horns. This I would regard as an act of humanity. As to the amount of suffering I think it depends on the expertness with which it is done. If done properly I think it is no more than the prick of a sharp pin would be to you. There is, by far, more suffering involved in the hooking of one animal by another than there is in the operation of dehorning.

Hon. Robert Read, Belleville, sworn, said: I am a member of the Senate of the Dominion. My chief occupation has been that of a farmer, though I have been engaged in other lines. I have been handling cattle all my life, as many as 500 at a time. I keep about forty-five dairy cows at present. I have heard the evidence of Mr. Edwards and agree largely with what he says. I have never dehorned my cattle, but I have three neighbors who have had experience that way with good results. I have seen a great deal of damage done with horns in my time; you can see the injury done almost every day. I have looked into the dehorning question pretty carefully, and I believe it would be humane to the cattle to take the horns off. I daresay I would have dehorned mine only I have been away from home a good deal. As a matter of humanity I think it is a desirable thing and should not be prohibited.

Friday, July 8.

On Friday, July 8th, the Commissioners paid a visit to Mr. Edward's farm at Rockland, and were very favorably impressed with the system of saving manure. They also had an oppor-

tunity of seeing the bull that had been dehorned, and also of inspecting his celebrated thoroughbred stock. In conversation Mr. Edward's herdsman expressed himself as in favor of the operation for feeding steers. The pain, he believed, was not excessive, while the benefits to the cattle in being allowed to feed loose were very great.

The Commission decided to hold its next meeting at Ingersoll on Thursday, July 21st, 1892

INGERSOLL, THURSDAY, JULY 21.

The Commission met in the Town Hall, Ingersoll, on Thursday, July 21st, for the purpose of receiving evidence from the parties oppos d to the practice of dehorning. Mr. Charles Hutchinson was present, and by permission of the Chairman, questioned the witnesses :

WILLIAM STIRTON, Dereham township, Oxford county, sworn, said : I am a farmer and keep from ten to thirty head of cattle chiefly for fattening. I have been handling cattle on my own account for about eight years. This question of dehorning has been discussed a good deal in our neighborhood, and in my opinion there is no particular necessity for it. I have never had any trouble with my cattle to amount to anything. Sometimes a few scratches are made by horns. I have handled a few dehorned cattle and I don't see any great advantage over the horned ones. The horns are handy to tell the age by, and without the horns an old cow may be put off for a young one. I am guided by the horns in buying. My belief is that the operation is accompanied by great pain. I have not seen the operation, but I have seen the animals afterwards when the sore was healing up. I saw some last winter two weeks after the operation. They were discharging from the head and the matter was running down the cheek. Then there was one that appeared to be stiff and to be hanging behind the rest. There were about ten altogether, and five or six of them seemed to be pretty bad. I think there is a good deal of suffering while the head is healing up. I can't see any great advantage in dehorning, as we have never had any serious accidents from the horns. I am opposed to the practice.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—From your knowledge of cattle generally is there any absolute necessity for cutting off the horns, apart from a pecuniary benefit? A. I would not think so.

Q. Have you seen anything that could not be avoided by knobbing? A. No ; I have not seen many that needed knobbing.

Q. Could those that are a little dangerous be rendered harmless by knobbing? A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Suppose this practice were legalised do you think there would be danger to the animals from inexperienced people doing the work? A. Well, I would not like to say—one might do it as well as another for all I know. If I were going to do it I would have it done in the best way I knew how. There are lots of men would just take the horns off and not look after the animals properly.

Q. Would this not expose the cattle to a great deal of cruelty? A. Yes, I should think it would. If this has got to be done it ought to be by men who understand it and have the right tools for the job.

Mr. DRURY.—What is the practice in regard to castration? A. Well, there are generally some men in each neighborhood who make a specialty of it.

Q. What is the general character of the men who have had their cattle dehorned? A. They are a pretty good class of men.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Isn't it a question of dollars and cents—whether it is profitable or unprofitable to cut off the horns? (No answer).

Q. What is the object of your neighbors in favoring this practice? A. I think they do it to yard closer and to save pain. The cattle must have been hooked, or they wanted to keep them closer, or something of that kind.

Mr. GLENDINNING.—Do you know of any man who had the horns taken off and who afterwards regretted it? A. Well, I have known some who had the horns taken off a few and left them on the remainder.

JOHN MITCHELL, Dereham township, sworn, said : I am a farmer and keep about thirty head of cattle. I never saw the operation of dehorning, and I have no intention of cutting the horns off my cattle. I never lost any animal from hooking except a little pig that was ripped. Whenever I found cows a little vicious I cut off the tips of their horns. I do not see the necessity for the dehorning business.

Mr. DRURY.—Do you think that man is justified in inflicting pain for a pecuniary advantage? A. No.

Q. Do you cut lamb's tails? A. Yes, I think it improves their appearance and adds to their comfort.

Q. Suppose you can increase the value of an animal $10 or $20, do you think that would be justifiable? A. No, I think not, except it increases the comfort of the anima's themselves.

Q. Have you known of injuries inflicted by horns? A. I have heard of them, but I have never seen much. If it were a comfort to the animal to have its horns off I think it would be all right to do it. It would be justifiable to take the horns off a vicious animal, but I don't see the necessity for taking them off nice, quiet, innocent cows.

Mr. Hutchinson.—Is cutting the horns off cows necessary to fit them for the use for which they are intended—the giving of milk, for instance? A. I think not.

Q. Is it necessary in the case of steers? A. I have never seen such necessity.

Q. Castration you regard as necessary? A. Yes.

Q. And that makes a material and important difference? A. Yes.

Murray Smith, North Dorchester, sworn, said: I have been engaged in farming for the past twenty-eight years, and keep about 30 head of cattle, chiefly for dairying. A vicious bull might have its horns cut off, but I think the operation as a general thing ought not to be permitted. I have had a horse killed by a bull, but outside of that I do not recollect any serious injury having been done by horns. My practice is to stable and chain up at night, letting the cattle out in the yard in the daytime or the pasture field in summer. There are usually one or two bosses in every herd, and the rest keep away from them. I have used knobs to guard against that. I dehorned a bull last winter. We put chains round him in three places and twisted them up tight to secure him well. We took the horns off close to the head and they were two and a half inches through. It took about three-quarters of a minute for the two horns. I should say there was about a pint of blood afterwards. He seemed stupid for a couple of weeks afterwards. It was about three months before the head was fully healed up. There was a slight discharge from one horn. Judging from that operation I would not have the horns taken off my cows.

Mr. Drury.—Now, is a man justified in inflicting pain upon a dumb animal simply to increase its money value? A. I don't think so.

Q. What do you consider justifies the infliction of pain? A. Necessity, for one thing.

Q. Why do you dock lamb's tails? A. They look better and are more valuable, but there is a big difference between cutting the tails off lambs and cutting the horns off cattle.

Mr. Hutchinson.—Would you be satisfied to leave each case to stand upon its own merits, so that where unnecessary cruelty was committed the person would be subject to the law? A. I think so. I had a necessity for cutting the horns off my bull, and I'd be quite willing to leave it to anybody.

Q. Now, as to cutting lamb's tails, why do you do that? A. Because they look better with them off.

Q. Is there not a necessity for it? A. Not as far as I can see, but it makes them look better.

Q. Then why not cut off the horns? A. Because that is very painful.

Q. But doesn't it also hurt the sheep? A. Not so much

Q. Now, the principle laid down by the best authorities is that the pain must be to fit animals for the purpose for which they were intended. Is it in your opinion necessary to cut the horns off cows to fit them for the purposes for which they were intended? A. No, I don't think it benefits the cow.

Foster Wilson, Dereham township, sworn, said: I am engaged in farming and have from 60 to 70 steers at present. I buy them at about two years old and keep them for three or four months. I have been in the business about 9 or 10 years. I have heard a good deal about dehorning but I am not in favor of it as I consider it disfigures the animal. It seems to me to be a whim people have got into their heads, and I think the practice will die out in time. A nice pair of horns often help to sell an animal. I have not seen a great deal of loss caused by horns—a few hair scratches—that is about all.

Mr. Drury—Now, witnesses say that taking the average life of a herd there is more suffering inflicted by the horns than is involved in the operation of removing them. If they are correct, would that be a justification—that is, on grounds of humanity? A. I don't think it would be. I don't think it's right or that anything justifies taking the horns off.

Q. Have you seen the operation? A. No.

Q. If it could be performed without pain to the animal would you favor it? A. No; I prefer the horns as I think they look better. My neighbors have not had the horns taken off their cattle I think the law ought to prohibit the practice.

Mr. Glendinning—Why do you castrate sheep and hogs—to increase their value? A. Yes; to make them more profitable. You can sell a ram or a boar pig, but you can't get as.

much for them. I believe it was intended that they should be castrated, but I don't think it was intended that horns should be cut off.

Mr. HUTCHINSON—It is necessary to castrate them to fit them for the purpose for which they were intended—that is, for human food? A. Yes.

Q. It is not necessary to cut the horns off in order to fit cattle for the purpose which they were intended? A. No; I think not.

ADAM GORDON, township of North Oxford, sworn, said: I am engaged in farming and cattle raising. I have at present 18 cows and some young cattle. I have heard a good deal about dehorning. I do not consider it either justifiable or necessary. I have not seen the operation. I have never had a case of loss from hooking. I follow the usual method of turning the cattle out in the daytime and stabling at night. I think cattle look better with the horns off, and that dehorning ought to be stopped.

Mr. DRURY—Has your mind been influenced by the idea that there is a good deal of suffering in the operation? A. I think it is not necessary and that it is cruel.

Mr. HUTCHINSON—Would you be satisfied to leave the law as it is now, so that each case shall stand on its own merits? A. Yes.

Q. Of course you understand that the law would allow the excuse in the case of a vicious bull? A. If there is a vicious animal I think it should be kept in the stall, and butchered if necessary, instead of cutting the horns off.

JOHN HENDERSON, township of North Oxford, sworn, said: I have been raising cattle for the past twenty-five years, chiefly for dairy purposes I have 15 cows now. They are not dehorned and I don't intend that they shall be. I am against it. I consider that as the Lord made them that way they should be left so. We get these things to use—not to abuse.

Q. Then how do you do with your male animals? A. Well, when the lambs are three days old I cut their tails because they would get so dirty there would be no pleasure with them. I castrate because I believe that is a work of necessity to keep these animals within reasonable bounds.

Q. You consider dehorning to be unnecessary? A. Yes.

Q. Suppose the horns could be taken off simply by unhooking, without causing any pain, do you think it would be right then? A. No, I think not. We get them naturally and we ought not to interfere with the order of nature unless it is absolutely necessary. I think the practice should be stopped. It depends largely on how cattle are used whether they are savage or not. You can train an animal by kind treatment. Even in the case of a vicious animal I don't think it is proper to take the horns off. It would be better to fetter it in the stable and send it to market.

JAMES RUDDICK, township of North Oxford, sworn, said: I am engaged in dairying and keep about thirty head of cattle. I have been on a farm all my life. I have not seen any dehorning, but I am opposed to it. I think there is no necessity for it. I think it is a very painful operation. If there were no great pain it might be all right.

Q. Would you say that a money consideration would be a justification for the infliction of pain? A. Well, an increased value would be a justification if the suffering was not too great.

Q. Do you think the law should prohibit the practice? A. Yes; except in the case of a vicious animal. No one in our neighborhood has dehorned his cattle.

To Mr. HUTCHINSON—I would be satisfied to have the law left as it is and if there is unnecessary cruelty that the person should be punished.

JOSEPH CAWTHORP, Thamesford, sworn, said: I farm a little and have from 10 to 15 head; my principal business is milling. I have never seen any dehorning. I am opposed to it, as I believe it is cruelty to animals. I have known cattle to get the shell knocked off the horn and they suffer a good deal from that.

Q. If you saw the operation and did not notice any great indications of pain, the animal starting to eat immediately afterwards, would you still consider it an act of great cruelty? A. I hardly think that these animals would go out and eat hay after such an operation, but I think they suffer all the same. I don't think a money consideration is a sufficient reason. Let the people who want hornless animals breed polled cattle.

Mr. HUTCHINSON—You agree that every case that comes before the courts should stand on its own merits—you do not desire any change in the present law? A. No.

Mr. DRURY—If it were proved that there is a great deal of suffering caused by the horns, do you consider that as an act of humanity to the animal it would be a justification to take the horns off? A. I have not seen a great deal of suffering from the horns.

Q. But suppose that a good many others claim there is? A. Well, I don't think that would

be a justification. Horns were put there and I consider they ought to be allowed to stay. You can see the marrow exposed when the horn is broken showing that it is very painful.

Q. If it were shown that the cows came back to their usual flow of milk after the first day, what would you say? A. I don't think they would come back so soon, and even so, it would show that they suffered that day.

Thomas Hogg, township of North Oxford, sworn, said: I am engaged in farming and keep from 30 to 40 head of cattle altogether.

Mr. Drury—Do you consider that dehorning is a practice attended with beneficial results to the owner? A. Well, I have had one or two animals where I think it would be a good thing, but as a rule I don't think it is proper. I tipped the horns of one or two animals but it didn't prevent them from hooking—it only prevented them from making a deep gore.

Q. You have not dehorned any cattle? A. No; I would not do it even if it were lawful.

Q. If it were a comparatively painless operation would you do it? A. Yes; I might do it then.

Q. You would prefer the cattle without horns? A. Yes; I can't see that they serve any purpose. I am opposed to dehorning except in the case of vicious animals. I have not performed the operation nor seen it performed. I have cut the horn right up to the quick, drawing blood a little. That does not stop them from fighting, but they can't inflict so much pain upon each other.

Q. If you saw the operation and did not notice the same indications of suffering as in the case of a broken horn, would it change your views somewhat? A. Yes, I think it would.

Q. Then if the pain was not excessive and the gain was important, do you think that the financial side should be taken into consideration? A. Yes; I think it should be.

To Mr. Hutchinson—I would be satisfied to allow the law to remain as at present.

William W. Sutherland, township of East Nissouri, Oxford county, sworn, said: I am engaged in farming and raise cattle. I am in favor of dehorning vicious animals. I think it ought to be left an open question with farmers whether they should dehorn their cattle or not.

Q. Would you say that the amount of suffering caused by the horns might be as great as in the operation of taking them off? A. Yes; I think there is more pain from one animal goring another than there would be in dehorning. I have not seen the operation but I don't think it would be as painful as castrating.

Q. Have you ever made a study of the horn? A. Yes, a little. The best place to take it off is at the root, because there is only one nerve there which branches out higher up. We have nothing to prove clearly the amount of suffering involved, but from what I have heard I don't think the acute pain lasts more than a few seconds. It is much more painful to have horns knocked off, because a large surface of sensitive nerve is exposed.

Edwin Casswell, Ingersoll, being sworn said: I have been president and vice-president of the Western Dairymen's Association, and am engaged in the cheese business. I was a dairy farmer in the county of Oxford for five years, and kept from 20 to 30 head of cattle. I have not seen any necessity for dehorning and I have had no serious injury to stock from horns

Q. Do you consider that dehorning is justifiable? A. From my standpoint I would say no. Of course I have heard a great deal about it from such men as Messrs. Hopkins, Brown, Facey and York, and I can't understand how they can feel as they do about this matter. They are men whose views are worth considering, but in this case they are acting entirely in opposition to my judgment. I have never seen a dehorned animal and I hope I never shall.

Q. They say dehorning secures greater quiet in a herd, if that were true would you expect good results to follow? A. If my cattle were unruly, and by dehorning they were made ruly, that might be an advantage, but my cattle were not unruly. I could take you to two men, one of them when he goes into his yard the cattle all come to him, and the other, they get away as far as they can from him. You can get quietness among cattle by always treating them kindly. Men like Lewis, who come to our conventions, say that kindness is 25 per cent. of the product of the cow.

Q. Take the case where 16 steers were turned into an open shed and fed loose at a trough, and they treated each other like sheep—if it created that change would you say it was desirable? A. Yes, it would be a benefit to have cattle quieter.

Q. You have never had unruly cattle? A. Yes, there is always the boss cow. I have seen cases where she would stand and keep the others from the drinking trough, but after awhile she gets tired and goes away.

Q. Do you think that no monetary consideration should enter into this question? A. I do in the case of dairy cattle. My opinion is that it is an unkind and cruel practice, but I would

not prohibit it in all cases, because a bull might be vicious, and it would be a pity to do away with it simply on that account. If it is to be done at all it should be done by men of some experience.

Q. Now, in the neighborhood of Harrietsville farmers say they would pay $50 for the privilege of dehorning, owing to its advantages, would you consider that any justification? A. I consider that a farmer who raises cattle does it for money, and if he can do anything to advance the value of his product without giving unnecessary pain he is warranted in doing it.

Q. Some say that no amount of money compensates for the infliction of pain. Your opinion, I understand, is that if the financial gain is in proportion to the pain inflicted the practice would be justifiable? A. I would say that if you had a valuable animal that could not be kept without it you might dehorn him, but in the case of ordinary cattle I think it would be better to knock them on the head rather than go to cutting off horns.

To Mr. HUTCHINSON—I agree that there can be no justification for the infliction of pain, unless it is to better fit animals for the purpose for which they were intended. Cattle have been used from generation to generation with their horns on, and I see no pressing necessity now for their removal. I cannot see where the benefit comes in, and I may say again that I cannot understand sensible men like Mr. York and Hopkins taking up such a practice. I would be in favor of leaving the law as it is at present.

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"	XXVI.	Expenditure, School of Pedagogy.	$6,125 30
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"	37	Under the heading of "charges per year," raise one line from 20 to 31	
"	112	1890 to 1892 should be 1880 to 1892.	
"	115	Inspector McCaig's salary for Collingwood.	$150

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(ONTARIO)

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

WITH THE STATISTICS OF 1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST
1893.

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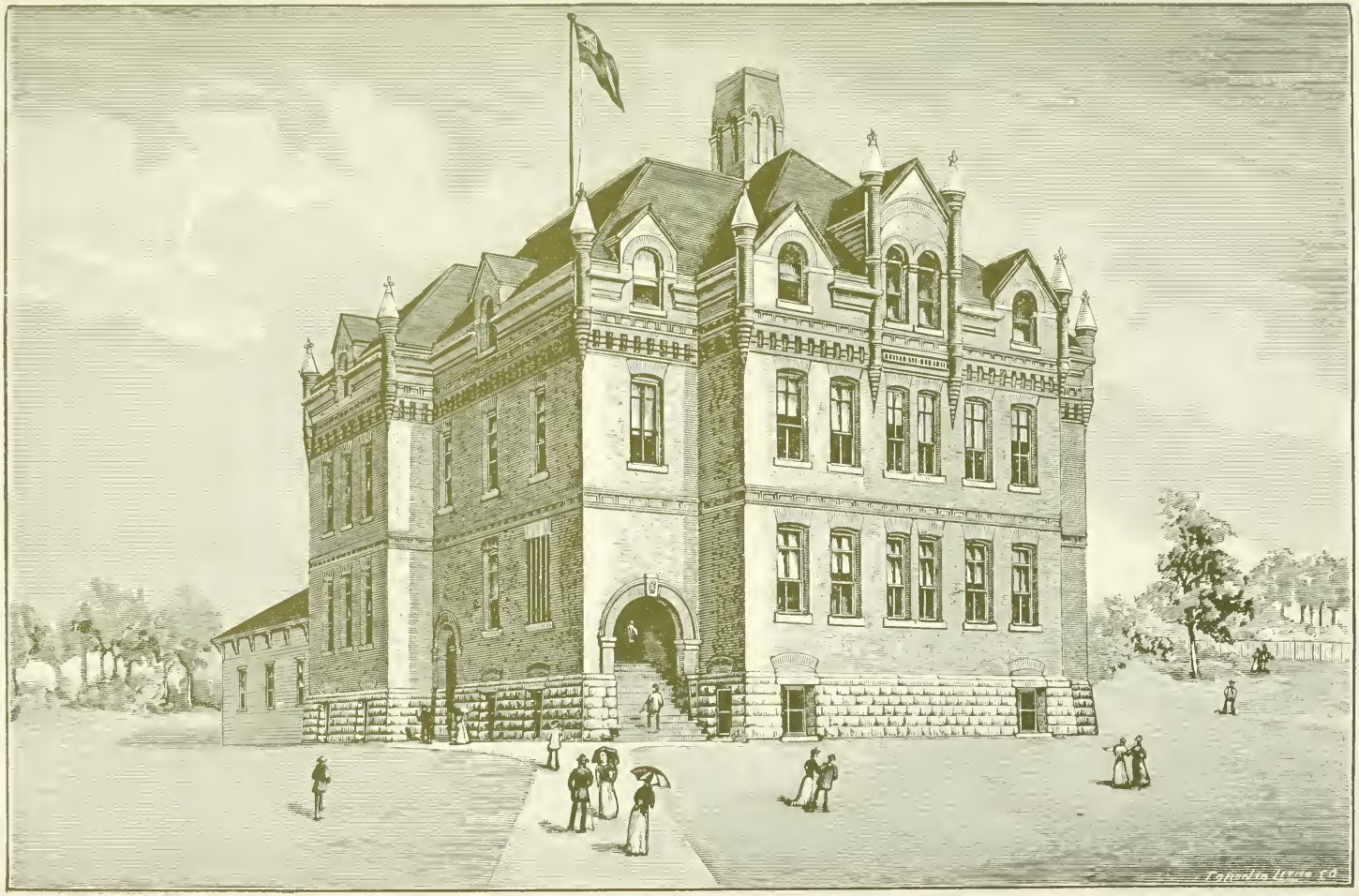

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

FOR THE YEAR

1892

WITH THE STATISTICS OF 1891.

To the Honorable George Airey Kirkpatrick, LL.D., Q.C.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honor:

I herewith present the Report of the Education Department for the year 1892, together with the statistics for the year 1891. The several comparative statements submitted will, I trust, be found worthy of perusal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

HON. G. W. ROSS, LL.D.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

JOHN MILLAR, B.A.

Francis J. Taylor,	Chief Clerk and Accountant
Henry R. Alley,	Minister's Secretary.
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A. C. Paull,	"
F. N. Nudel,	" and Registrar.
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R. J. Bryce,	"
S. A. May,	"
Thomas Greene,	"
William Lemon,	"

J. G. Hodgins, LL.D.,	Librarian and Historiographer.
Miss J. M. Crooks,	Assistant Librarian.
S. P. May, M.D., C.L.H.,	Superintendent, Mechanics' Institutes and Art Schools.

L. McCorkindale,	Caretaker.

I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

I.—School Population—Attendance.

School Population.

The school population of the Province, as ascertained through the assessors for the last fifteen years, is as follows :—

Year.	School Age.	School Population.	Pupils registered under 5.	Pupils registered 5 to 21.	Pupils registered over 21.	Total number of Pupils registered.	Boys.	Girls.
1877	5 16	494804	1430	488553	877	490860	261070	229790
1878	5—16	492360	1358	486802	855	489015	260400	228615
1879	5—16	494424	1255	485040	717	487012	259056	227956
1880	5—16	489924	1221	481154	670	483045	255677	227368
1881	5—16	484224	1463	474303	502	476268	251661	224607
1882	5—16	483817	1352	469751	409	471512	246966	224546
1883	5—16	478791	1165	462887	317	464369	243671	220698
1884	5—16	471287	1115	465374	428	466917	244532	222385
1885	5—21	583147	847	471235	376	472458	249175	223283
1886	5—21	601204	1273	485624	599	487496	257030	230466
1887	5—21	611212	1569	491242	401	493212	259083	234129
1888	5—21	615353	1771	493137	415	495323	259485	235838
1889	5—21	616028	2200	198202	413	500815	263047	237768
1890	5—21	617856	2769	493453	343	496565	259519	237046
1891	5—21	615781	2615	488809	317	491741	256674	235067

The average attendance of rural pupils was 48 per cent. of the registered attendance, while in towns it was 61 per cent. and in cities 67 per cent. The County of Waterloo

Note.—The Minister's Report (for purposes of comparison with previous years in which R. C. Sep. Schools were included with public schools) includes R. C. Sep. Schools. In the Statistical Tables, A, B, C, D, E, the Separate Schools are excluded.

furnishes the highest average—57 per cent.—for the rural districts; the Town of Brampton furnishes the highest average—viz., 73 per cent.—for the towns; and the City of Hamilton the highest average—viz., 73 per cent.—for the cities. The other extremes are reached by Haliburton with 33 per cent., Dufferin and Districts 38, Belleville 58 per cent., Bracebridge 42, Little Current, North Bay and Penetanguishene 44. The average for the Province as a whole is 52 per cent., an increase of one per cent on last year. The divisor used to ascertain this average attendance is, in all cases, the *legal* number of teaching days.

Attendance.

The following table shows the attendance for the periods therein named:—

Year.	Attendance less than 20 days.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 to whole year.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.	Pupils between 7-13 not attending school for 100 days during the year. (up to 1881, 7-12 and 110 days).
1877.	43675	88581	127331	109697	100676	20900	217184	44	25974 (7-12) 110 days.
1878....	42096	87634	121042	106550	107977	23716	224588	46	27415 (7-12) 110 "
1879	44580	84767	123481	103341	107328	23515	219442	45	27409 (7-12) 110 "
1880	44973	85453	121357	101557	105032	24673	220068	45	30195 (7-12) 110 "
1881.....	45881	82796	119477	103144	104009	20961	215264	45	29143 (7-12) 110 "
1882.....	43610	81621	117941	102644	107814	17882	214176	45	87444 (7-13) 100 "
1883.....	41724	78628	115927	103443	108820	15827	215561	46	88432 (7-13) 100 "
1884. ...	40761	76124	114974	108997	112539	18522	221861	48	90959 (7-13) 100 "
1885....	43567	77866	119756	103425	115400	12444	225907	48	91269 (7-13) 100 "
1886.....	43620	76850	117572	106200	128336	14918	239044	49	93375 (7-13) 100 "
1887.....	44374	75788	116477	108974	133279	14320	245152	50	89628 (7-13) 100 "
1888	45379	75912	115785	108776	134148	15323	245789	50	87874 (7-13) 100 "
1889.....	44036	75170	111776	107860	142921	19052	253943	51	86515 (7-13) 100 "
1890... ..	44575	72555	111131	108076	145142	15086	251307	51	83609 (7-13) 100 "
1891.....	40373	70792	110157	107166	151478	11775	257642	52	78512 (7-13) 100 "

Compulsory Attendance.

By the Truancy Act of 1891 all children between 8 and 14 must attend school for the full term. See Table N, p. 59, for details of Truancy.

2.—Classification of Pupils.

Year.	1st Reader—Parts I. and II.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	Temperance and Hygiene.
1877	152002	108678	135824	72871	19857	396006	402248	153036	375951	168942	226977	18984
1878	151474	111360	132144	74729	17891	400750	411216	161368	381401	167890	219940	30467
1879	155861	110093	130013	74368	15622	398340	417457	160672	294405	160906	218253	27846
1880	156527	109065	126758	75564	13649	399867	418524	158789	289378	155346	215743	30002
1881	161463	107458	120725	73754	11442	398598	417708	177102	283060	159579	210616	33641
1882	164810	106229	117352	71740	10357	398404	419557	176432	280517	158694	209184	33926
1883	164035	106482	113980	70101	8919	409016	415786	222095	273397	147283	208949	56351
1884	167722	106017	112873	70713	8698	416588	422076	217715	280953	150510	220566	52996
1885	181221	98378	108984	71749	9126	432225	437810	310187	305031	165334	242125	60948
1886	192020	98511	108360	80574	8031	456488	459756	364970	306220	187541	255694	75286
1887	192361	100533	108096	81984	10238	466389	469445	395097	316791	203567	270856	71525
1888	192417	100424	109191	82942	10349	471548	477030	411272	329069	222829	285022	141592
1889	196744	99304	108321	85099	11347	475835	480659	423089	336004	224992	294227	144284
1890	196790	97817	104340	85234	12384	475095	480650	433517	336118	227537	287732	150658
1891	191454	96018	100817	89528	13924	468277	474970	430411	335125	235659	296413	151817

3.—Teachers' Certificates—Salaries.

Teachers' Certificates—Summary from 1877 to 1891.

Year.	Public School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Other Certificates, including old County Boards, etc.	No. of teachers who attended Normal Schools.
1877	6468	3020	3448	250	1304	3926	988	1084
1878	6473	3060	3413	210	1409	3904	950	1133
1879	6596	3153	3443	253	1601	3836	906	1374
1880	6747	3264	3483	239	1875	3706	927	1636
1881	6922	3362	3560	258	1970	3828	866	1799
1882	6857	3062	3795	246	2169	3471	971	1873
1883	6911	2829	4082	211	2167	3426	1107	1853
1884	7085	2789	4296	235	2237	3420	1193	1941
1885	7218	2744	4474	254	2358	3592	1014	2161
1886	7364	2727	4637	251	2465	3677	971	2343
1887	7594	2718	4876	252	2553	3865	924	2434
1888	7796	2824	4972	258	2651	3971	916	2531
1889	7967	2774	5193	258	2829	4019	861	2799
1890	8180	2730	5450	247	2969	4115	849	2860
1891	8336	2755	5581	251	2999	4274	812	2898

Female still continue to gain on male teachers, being 68 per cent. of the entire number employed. There is a gratifying increase in the better class of certificates; 2nd class Provincial have advanced from 1,304 to 2,999, equal to 1,695 in fifteen years, other and inferior certificates declining. The number of teachers taking advantage of the Normal Schools is 2,898, or 814 more than in 1877, and is 35 per cent. of the total number engaged in teaching the Public Schools.

Teachers' Salaries.

YEAR.	Highest salary paid.	Average salary, male teacher, Province.	Average salary, female teacher, Province.	Average salary, male teacher, Counties.	Average salary, female teacher, Counties.	Average salary, male teacher, Cities.	Average salary, female teacher, Cities.	Average salary, male teacher, Towns.	Average salary, female teacher, Towns.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1877	1100	398	264	379	251	735	307	583	269
1878	1200	407	266	382	247	730	313	577	274
1879	1000	409	268	383	249	732	316	616	270
1880	1000	410	269	382	241	743	324	564	256
1881	1100	410	265	384	240	755	330	562	261
1882	1100	415	269	385	248	742	331	576	273
1883	1200	422	271	394	252	764	362	605	277
1884	1200	426	279	404	264	771	364	612	283
1885	1200	427	281	405	267	776	359	612	287
1886	1200	424	290	400	270	794	381	617	288
1887	1450	425	292	398	271	832	382	619	289
1888	1500	424	292	396	268	860	388	621	290
1889	1500	421	296	389	269	870	389	635	296
1890	1500	423	292	389	266	875	391	652	296
1891	1500	423	296	386	268	907	396	651	298

Of rural schools Waterloo pays the highest average salary, $442 to male teachers; Essex leads for female teachers with $324; Frontenac the lowest, $288 for male, and Haliburton $203 for female teachers. Of city schools, Toronto $1,098 to male; $430 to female teachers. Of town schools, Brockville, Owen Sound, Prescott, $1,000 to male teachers: Walkerville, $387 female teachers. While salaries in cities and towns have gone up considerably, in the rural districts there is no improvement.

4.—Schools and School Houses, Maps, etc.

YEAR.	Schools established.	Schools open.	School Houses.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Schools using Maps.	Total No. of Maps.	Legal teaching days open.
1877.....	5219	5140	5148	1445	526	2446	731	4666	37493	204
1878.....	5041	4990	5066	1569	511	2281	705	4670	38995	206
1879.....	5155	5123	5147	1633	520	2301	693	4744	39987	208
1880	5195	5137	5182	1666	513	2297	706	4752	40104	208
1881.....	5288	5238	5278	1695	521	2372	690	4740	39719	208
1882..... .. .	5255	5203	5227	1774	502	2306	645	4738	39372	206
1883.....	5316	5252	5284	1820	504	2343	617	5119	39812	207
1884.....	5375	5316	5344	1879	511	2323	631	5163	40022	208
1885	5443	5395	5401	1954	516	2317	614	5217	40166	208
1886	5453	5437	5454	1976	514	2357	607	5278	40663	208
1887.....	5532	5506	5549	2047	525	2386	591	5299	40711	208
1888.....	5590	5569	5626	2086	532	2424	584	5353	44971	208
1889..... . ..	5657	5623	5677	2106	535	2435	601	5396	46320	208
1890.....	5750	5718	5768	2162	544	2465	597	5482	52013	208
1891.....	5837	5826	5876	2218	549	2490	619	5515	51146	208

There are now 5,876 school houses in the Province. The log school house is fast disappearing, there being only 619 in 1891, as against 1,466 in 1850. In the same period, brick school houses have increased from 99 to 2,218, being 39 per cent. of the total number; 5,788 school houses are freehold and 88 rented. The number of maps now used amounts to 51,146. In 1850 there were only 1,814. As a general rule the schools throughout the Province are open the full year. 3,151 or 57 per cent. of the public schools use the authorized Scripture Readings, 37 per cent. the Bible, 93 per cent of the schools are opened and closed with prayer.

5.—Receipts and Expenditure.

YEAR.	Receipts.				Expenditure.					
	Legislative Grants.	Municipal School Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserves Fund, Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Teachers' Salaries	Maps, apparatus, prizes, etc.	Sites and building school houses.	Rent, repairs, fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Cost per pupil.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
1877	251962	2422432	730687	3405081	2038099	47539	477393	510458	3073489	6 26
1878	258539	2278040	694986	3231565	2011208	42507	413393	422239	2889347	5 91
1879	252566	2307223	654051	3213840	2072823	32622	306026	421614	2833085	5 82
1880	263454	2321929	669447	3254830	2113180	25222	249390	434261	2822053	5 85
1881	258297	2352556	648385	3259238	2106019	14022	280460	443770	2844271	5 92
1882	265738	2447214	757038	3469990	2144449	15583	341918	525025	3026975	6 42
1883	265467	2538042	767222	3570731	2210187	20275	312342	565626	3108430	6 69
1884	267084	2675621	780433	3723138	2296027	17732	341198	625905	3280862	7 02
1885	264419	2680121	868526	3813066	2327050	20230	373405	592015	3312700	7 01
1886	265912	2826376	901195	3993483	2385464	32699	414238	625298	3457699	7 09
1887	268722	3084352	978283	4331357	2458540	27509	544520	711535	3742104	7 59
1888	274511	3080995	1100846	4456352	2521537	29382	575973	732473	3859365	7 75
1889	276305	3342436	1232320	4851061	2553845	32124	829052	783496	4198517	8 44
1890	284327	3411654	1320231	5016212	2669377	42816	753039	830446	4295678	8 67
1891	289610	3168498	1313203	4771311	2722116	42521	460655	850949	4076241	8 34

On account of the large expenditure for school sites and buildings, and the great increase to the teaching staff of the country, the cost per pupil has correspondingly advanced in fifteen years. The average cost per pupil on the number enrolled in 1891, for counties, was $7.25 ; for cities, $13.57, and for towns, $8.92, or an average of $8.34 for the Province. In 1877 the average cost was, for counties, $6.01 ; for cities, $7.52 ; for towns, $6.51, or an average of $6.26 for the Province. 6 per cent. of the receipts is furnished by the Government, the balance by the people. The expenditure under all the headings for 1891 shows the general interest that is taken in the progress of public schools, and the determination of the ratepayers to support them generously.

II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	Schools—Expenditure—Teachers.				Number of Pupils Attending—Number in Studies.							
	Schools open.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Drawing.	Temperance and Hygiene.
		$	$									
1877....	175	120266	114806	334	24952	24952	17932	17961	13154	11174	.....	.....
1878....	176	127549	120559	333	25280	25280	19381	20111	14668	11806	.....	.. ..
1879....	191	129092	122831	346	24779	24779	19059	19965	13668	11469	5134	.....
1880....	196	136873	128463	344	25311	25311	21914	20716	14875	11968	6000	.....
1881....	195	137074	123724	374	24819	24819	19726	20473	14636	11909	6814	.....
1882....	193	166739	154340	390	26148	26148	21052	21524	13900	11695	7548	2033
1883....	194	166289	153611	397	26177	26177	22016	22111	14074	12805	10178	2978
1884....	267	190454	176477	427	27463	27463	23139	23705	15108	13637	12220	5082
1885....	218	218096	204531	453	27590	27590	23377	24823	16122	14518	16575	5241
1886....	224	193908	179730	461	29199	29199	26803	26940	17925	17412	20643	7614
1887....	229	229848	211223	491	30373	30373	27824	28501	19608	18678	21818	8578
1888....	238	278114	260003	523	31123	31123	28468	28759	21433	20190	25339	10352
1889....	243	267304	244440	546	32790	32790	29833	30412	22256	18861	24935	8231
1890....	259	313326	289703	569	34571	34571	31958	32701	23842	20787	28815	7601
1891....	289	320386	278687	639	36168	36168	34184	34675	26546	21781	31798	13351

From these tables it will be seen that while the number of Separate Schools has advanced from 175 to 289 in fifteen years, the expenditure increased $163,881, and the number of teachers 305 during the same period, there has been a corresponding and gratifying improvement in the numbers in the different branches of instruction.

III.—HIGH SCHOOLS.

(Including Collegiate Institutes.)

1.—Receipts, Expenditure, Attendance, Etc.

The following Statistics respecting High Schools will be found suggestive:—

Year.	Schools open.	Teachers.	Receipts.		Expenditure.			Pupils.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance to total attendance.	Cost per pupil.
			Amount of Fees.	Total Receipts.	Paid for Teachers' Salaries.	Paid for Sites and building School Houses, Rents, and Repairs.	Total Expenditure.				
			$	$	$	$	$				$ c.
1877	104	280	20753	357521	211607	51417	343710	9229	5201	56	37 24
1878	104	298	21581	420188	223010	83969	396010	10574	5998	56	37 46
1879	104	320	26225	417461	241097	54275	400788	12136	6992	57	33 02
1880	104	335	28528	432309	247894	66416	413930	12910	7250	56	32 06
1881	104	333	30891	371250	257218	23703	345850	13136	7270	55	26 00
1882	104	332	29270	373150	253864	19361	343720	12348	6580	53	27 56
1883	104	347	30067	378888	266317	20012	348946	11843	6454	55	29 47
1884	106	358	34288	407978	282776	34013	385426	12737	7302	57	30 26
1885	107	365	40032	458941	294078	50865	429762	14250	8207	58	30 16
1886	109	378	47144	502315	307516	63248	477797	15344	8797	57	31 14
1887	112	398	56198	529323	327452	73061	495612	17459	10227	59	28 38
1888	115	419	65416	684268	350630	174409	637055	17742	10464	59	35 91
1889	120	427	70616	703042	376878	167735	645338	18642	10798	58	34 61
1890	120	452	82614	676895	404973	110493	627208	19395	11437	59	32 34
1891	126	484	89886	828578	442098	173768	761566	22230	13448	61	34 26

2.—Classification, Etc.

Year.	English.					Mathematics.				Science.		
	English Grammar.	Composition and Rhetoric.	Poetical Literature.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic and Mensuration.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Trigonometry.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Botany.
1877	8819	8772	.....	9106	9158	9227	8678	8113	359	2168	2547	.....
1878	10486	9844	.....	9856	10074	10450	10212	9713	429	2375	2979	.....
1879	12015	11691	.....	11873	11935	12165	11761	11285	650	2464	2871	.....
1880	12765	12288	.....	12654	12634	12825	12667	12304	622	2519	2991	.....
1881	13086	13050	.....	12937	12802	13097	13032	12926	593	2431	2855	.....
1882	12275	12189	.....	12220	12106	12261	11742	11148	397	2880	2522	.....
1883	11815	11707	11259	11551	11518	11767	10296	10071	413	4850	2450	1526
1884	12577	12525	12046	12393	12448	12638	11490	11002	458	4749	3046	1880
1885	13942	14022	13497	13912	13885	14017	13633	13166	461	5939	3612	2685
1886	15182	15142	14878	15201	15126	15122	14813	14406	754	5019	3807	3937
1887	17086	17171	16649	17010	16962	16939	16904	14839	1017	5265	3411	4640
1888	17656	17693	17523	17510	17518	17430	17319	10716	914	6038	3260	5373
1889	18411	18391	18073	18377	18106	18059	18028	11008	701	5868	3024	6036
1890	19166	19163	19012	19097	19053	18828	18829	13840	707	5633	3445	5563
1891	21896	22024	21888	22008	21731	21564	21761	16968	902	6471	3612	6206

Year.	Languages.				Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	Commercial Certificates.	Left for Mercantile Life.	Left for Agriculture.	Who joined any learned profession.	Matriculated.	Number of Schools charging fees.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.									
1877	4955	871	3091	442	2755	.....	3621	.....	555	328	564	145	35
1878	4729	883	3588	516	2881	.....	4011	.....	445	417	633	183	31
1879	5391	1097	4687	729	2693	.....	4500	.....	565	535	693	248	36
1880	5559	1100	5464	859	2397	.....	4542	.....	731	555	625	209	36
1881	5389	967	5938	877	1595	.....	5005	.....	859	598	576	280	35
1882	4591	815	5363	962	3441	.....	5642	.....	881	646	751	272	37
1883	4439	903	5318	961	3538	1360	4849	.....	768	583	868	277	37
1884	4454	927	5119	1089	8126	3428	7407	.....	730	571	927	266	38
1885	4937	903	5528	1111	12150	3547	11145	.....	856	636	693	290	43
1886	4954	1029	5379	1172	12956	1917	12150	.....	964	638	723	327	51
1887	5409	997	6180	1350	14295	1955	14064	.....	1141	882	791	305	58
1888	6099	1152	6765	1580	13643	2332	12706	.....	1133	914	889	298	64
1889	6645	1198	6753	1709	14386	1505	13116	.....	1161	950	583	367	69
1890	7114	1071	7837	2212	14687	1076	14261	2247	1018	795	347	482	73
1891	8488	1087	9319	2311	16525	596	15586	2289	1202	974	400	413	76

For eight years the number of High Schools (including Collegiate Institutes) stood at 104; in 1884 there was an increase of 2, now they number 126. Collegiate Institutes have advanced to 33 in 1891. The most gratifying feature, however, of our High School system, is the large increase in the attendance, the numbers having more than doubled in fifteen years. Having regard to the numbers and standing of the teachers employed now as compared with 1877, it is worthy of note that the cost per pupil, taking expenditure of all kinds into consideration, is much less than it was fifteen years ago. In 1877 the cost per pupil was $37.24; in 1891 it was $34.26 per pupil; or if we make the test the amount paid for teachers' salaries, which is the main item of expense, it will be found that in 1877 the cost per pupil was $22.92, in 1891 it was $19.88 per pupil. The High Schools (including Collegiate Institutes) are classified as follows:—Schools with two masters 27; Schools with three masters or over, 99. The largest Collegiate Institute is Toronto (Jarvis St.,) with an enrolment of 688; then Hamilton with 686; London, 557; Toronto (Jameson Ave.) with 466; Owen Sound with 438. There is an average of nearly 7 teachers to each of the Collegiate Institutes. The average number of pupils to each High School teacher in the Province is 46. The percentage of average to total attendance is 60. From Table G it will be seen that fees amounting to $89,886 were received. In 1877, the fees collected amounted to only $20,753. In 1891, 413 pupils matriculated, 400 joined the learned professions, such as law and medicine, 1,202 left for mercantile life, and 974 for agriculture. In 1877, only 3,621 pupils, or 40 per cent. of the whole number studied commercial subjects such as book-keeping; in 1891 this subject was taken by 15,586, or 70 per cent of the whole attendance. On the other hand, Latin, in 1877 was studied by 4,955, or by 50 per cent.; in 1891 the number of pupils in Latin, was 8,488, or 38 per cent. of the number in attendance. The number studying Greek has diminished from about 10 per cent. of the whole attendance to 5 per cent. In French and German the percentages in 1891 are 42 and 10 against 35 and 5 in 1877. There has been a large increase in the number studying drawing, the total in 1877 being 2,755, and in 1891, 16,525. Phonography is taught in 11 schools, to 763 pupils, the largest class (257 pupils) being in St Catharines, and the next largest (143) in Brockville. Music is taught in 9 schools. The total number of pupils who passed a University matriculation examination was 413. Of these, the Ottawa Collegiate Institute passed the highest number (20), and Toronto (Jarvis St.) the next highest number (18). Of pupils attending Collegiate Institutes or High Schools, 7,104, or 42 per cent., were children of farmers; 3 866, or 22 per cent. of mechanics; 4,170, or 25 per cent. of merchants, and 1,829, or 11 per cent. of professional men. Of those who passed at examination the figures are respectively 1,270, or 51 per cent.; 463, or 19 per cent.; 452, or 19 per cent.; 308, or 11 per cent. This would show that farmers more than any other class of the community avail themselves of the High Schools. The highest salary paid a head master was $2,500 (Toronto C.I.) The average salary of head masters for the Province was $1,177, of assistant masters $814, of all masters $906. Of the masters, 193 were graduates of Toronto University, 51 of Victoria, 40 of Queens, 13 of Trinity, 1 of McGill, 1 of Manitoba, and 6 of British Universities. The whole number of teachers employed was 484.

3.—Entrance Examinations.

In 1877, the first year in which the Department took the Entrance Examinations in charge, the number passed was 3,270; in 1892 it was 8,427. In 1877, only 6,248 wrote for entrance to the High Schools, in 1892 the number had risen to 16,409. The papers for this examination are sent out by the Department. In 1892, 254,000 papers were required.

IV.—Protestant separate schools, although insignificant in number, are progressing favorably.

V.—The number of cases of truancy is comparatively small for 1891.

VI.—6,375 pupils attended 66 Kindergarten classes with 160 teachers and an average attendance of 3,287.

VII.—2,930 pupils attended 36 night schools with 76 teachers and an average attendance of 686.

VIII.—GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

The total number of pupils attending the several classes of schools in 1891 (excluding colleges and private schools) amounts to 515,298, and the grand total sum expended for all educational purposes during the same year reaches the high figure of $5,189,062. This result is most encouraging, and speaks well for the educational prosperity of the Province.

IX.—DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

The first examination, known as "The High School Leaving and University Matriculation Examination," was held in 1891.

This examination is entrusted to a Joint Board of eight persons, four of whom are appointed annually by the Senate of the University, and four by the Minister of Education.

The Board appoints examiners and associate examiners; the examiners being selected from persons qualified, by experience as teachers in either a University or a High School, to set the papers; the associate examiners are selected from a list of graduates of Universities in the British Dominions actually engaged in teaching.

(1.)—For High School Primary and Leaving Certificates.

Year of Examination.	No. of Candidates examined.	No. who received Primary Certificates.	No. who received Junior Leaving Certificates.	No. who received Senior Leaving Certificates.	Appeals.	Sustained.
1892.....	6125	1448	807	155	441	163

(2.)—For Matriculation Certificates.

Year of Examination.	No. of Candidates for Matriculation Certificates.	No. who received Certificates.	No. who passed in special subjects to complete Matriculation.	No. of Candidates examined for both the Junior Leaving and Matriculation Certificates.	No. who failed to obtain Junior Leaving Certificates but obtained Matriculation Certificates.
1892	570	202	131	61	8

X.—PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

1.—*Kindergarten.*

Examinations in Kindergarten work were held during 1892 at Hamilton, Ottawa and Toronto, and out of the 179 candidates who presented themselves, 45 passed for Directors and 33 for Assistants.

2.—*County Model Schools.*

County Model Schools were first established in 1877, and since that time they have been attended by 19,402 teachers.

The statistics of County Model Schools since the date of their establishment are as follows:—

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers in training.	No. that passed final examination.	Government Grant.
				$
1877	50	1237	1146	2000
1878	50	1391	1372	8200
1879	51	1295	1259	200
1880	49	1413	1317	10000 (1879-80)
1881	50	668	615	4800
1882	46	882	837	9750
1883	48	820	791	7500
1884	51	1117	1017	8100
1885	52	1305	1203	8100
1886	53	1463	1376	8250
1887	55	1491	1376	8400
1888	57	1072	1000	8700
1889	58	1208	1140	8700
1890	58	1293	1228	9300
1891	58	1464	1379	9300
1892	59	1283	1225	9000

3.—*Provincial Normal and Model Schools, and School of Pedagogy.*

The following table exhibits the work done for the last fifteen years :—

Year.	Number of Normal School Teachers.	Number of Normal School Students.	Receipts from Fees of Normal School Students.	Number of Model School and Kindergarten Teachers.	Number of Model School and Kindergarten Pupils.	Receipts from Fees of Model School and Kindergarten Pupils.	Number of Students in School of Pedagogy.	Receipts from Fees of Students of School of Pedagogy.	Expenditure, School of Pedagogy.	Expenditure, Normal and Model Schools.
						$ c.				$ c.
1878	14	226		8	382	7752 00				34032 92
1879	15	429		8	391	7884 00				33719 58
1880	13	483		15	607	9122 90				36694 07
1881	15	418		15	698	11523 00				41848 42
1882	16	260		15	799	13783 50				44808 43
1883	15	338		16	760	13232 60				45540 40
1884	15	351		16	742	12106 75				40810 82
1885	12	405		17	658	11352 50				37975 78
1886	11	439		18	660	11625 50				38487 89
1887	15	441		18	763	13427 00				40188 66
1888	12	445		21	794	14595 00				39493 95
1889	12	442		22	928	16502 00				41494 15
1890	12	411		21	948	17336 00				43232 47
1891	12	442		22	885	16542 00				43810 16
1892	12	428	3415 00	22	842	15601 00	96	1630 00		

4.—*Provincial School of Pedagogy.*

In place of the Training Institutes established in 1885 for the professional training of candidates for First Class certificates, and High School Assistant Masters' certificates, the Provincial School of Pedagogy was established in Toronto in 1890.

The course of study consisted of lectures on Psychology, Science of Education, History of Education, School Organization and Management, and on the best methods of teaching each subject on the programme of studies for High Schools.

The final examinations of the School of Pedagogy are now separated. The written examination is held at the close of the session in December, and all who pass the examination are awarded an interim certificate, which authorizes the holder to teach in a High or Public School, as the case may be, until the following June, when the practical examination takes place. By this course candidates thus obtain the actual experience in the

school work before they are required to take the examination. The written examinations are held at the School of Pedagogy, Toronto, and at the Brockville and London Collegiate Institutes.

Place of Examination.	Name of Principal.	Number admitted to School of Pedagogy.		Number who wrote at examination.		Number who Passed for Interim Certificates.			
						Assistant Masters.		First-Class Professional and Assistant Masters.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
School of Pedagogy, Toronto	J. A. McLellan, LL.D.	68	28	98	41	22	14	16	13
Brockville	A. W. Burt, B.A.	.....	.....	9	3	3	.....	2	1
London	F. W. Merchant, M.A.	.....	.....	15	1	3	.....	3	1

5.—Examination Papers Printed, 1892.

The number of Examination papers issued by the Department in 1892 was :—

High School Entrance	254,000
High School Primary	105,000
High School Junior Leaving and Pass Matriculation	85,000
" " Scholarship	25,500
High School Senior Leaving and Honor Matriculation	50,000
" " Scholarship	30,000
Public School Leaving	56,500
Art Schools	16,700
Kindergarten	6,400
Third Class (County Model Schools)	14,000
Second Class (Provincial Normal Schools)	8,000
First Class and High School Assistant Master (Ontario School of Pedagogy)	7,200
Commercial Specialist	8,000
Total	666,300

XI.—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

This table presents the work of Teachers' Institutes for fifteen years:—

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.	
	No. of Teachers' Institutes.	No. of Members.	Total No. of Teachers in Province.	Amount received from Government Grants.	Amount received from Municipal Grants.	Amount received from Members' Fees.	Total amount received.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Total amount paid.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1877.....	42	1881	6468	1412 50	100 00	299 75	2769 45	.....	1127 63
1878.....	54	3511	6473	3247 38	530 00	689 32	5961 62	1067 76	3764 63
1879.....	60	4185	6596	3516 55	350 00	756 55	7632 24	1687 68	4772 30
1880.....	59	4214	6747	3275 00	225 00	790 20	8028 97	1460 26	4965 85
1881.....	61	4033	6922	2950 00	200 00	1027 04	8570 64	438 62	4377 44
1882.....	62	4395	6857	2900 00	300 00	1088 84	9394 28	453 02	5355 33
1883.....	62	4821	6911	4025 00	435 00	792 83	10372 91	1274 32	5870 79
1884	64	5189	7085	2027 00	510 00	676 05	9423 47	1500 09	4875 43
1885.....	64	5666	7218	1800 00	900 00	885 31	9252 65	1636 21	4587 87
1886	66	5974	7364	1820 00	1995 50	916 54	10036 52	1520 64	4657 76
1887.....	66	6718	7594	1800 00	1879 45	730 66	10405 95	1234 08	4975 50
1888.....	66	6882	7796	1890 00	1850 10	778 96	10765 39	1690 38	5732 66
1889.....	67	7132	7967	2665 00	1650 00	816 13	11396 89	1064 96	6227 03
1890.....	66	7458	8180	2125 00	2025 00	813 45	10891 31	1465 34	5722 62
1891	68	7761	8336	1915 00	1900 00	935 53	11581 78	1342 28	5725 47

XII.—TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, FREE LIBRARIES, ART SCHOOLS, SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

In my First Annual Report (1883), I made special reference to the importance of technical education in its relation to the development of our national products and manufacturing interests, pointing out that the want of our country is skilled labor, and that if we educate our mechanics we shall not only diminish importation but increase our exportation of manufactured goods. In order to provide this practical instruction for adults, I prepared new regulations respecting the management of Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries and Art Schools, and the following abstracts show the rapid advancement made by these institutions during the past ten years.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND FREE LIBRARIES FROM 1883 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.

I.—Mechanics' Institutes.

YEAR.	Institutes Reporting.	Number of Members.	Number of Evening Classes.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Reading Rooms.	Number of Newspapers and Periodicals.	Number of Volumes in Libraries.	Number of Volumes issued.	Total Receipts.	Total Assets.
									$ c.	$ c.
1883.....	92	12956	27	1711	58	1512	150311	241075	58556 11	251815 93
1884.....	102	12949	29	1486	62	1449	187228	275964	33091 31	222699 00
1885.....	116	13435	49	1490	62	1557	179572	367965	62877 05	242020 00
1886.....	125	13701	59	2006	73	1743	206166	296830	61238 90	259891 26
1887.....	139	16094	40	1235	84	1940	266443	330813	57772 95	258563 00
1888.....	159	18176	49	1565	96	2269	230517	336895	62473 38	276000 50
1889.....	179	19936	47	1196	111	2545	252832	376194	69298 15	291520 98
1890.....	193	21468	54	1395	119	2814	279617	426125	74827 85	315172 70
1891.....	204	22262	61	1268	127	2861	301621	447071	78328 15	334630 67
1892.....	222	24170	49	1154	132	2712	330714	509599	85305 77	356835 96

II.—Free Libraries.

YEAR.	Free Libraries Reporting.	Number of Readers.	Number of Reading Rooms.	Number of Newspapers and Periodicals.	Number of Volumes in Libraries.	Number of Volumes issued.	Total Receipts.	Total Assets.
							$ c.	$ c.
1883.....	1	716	1	28	3782	10845	1160 30	3375 00
1884.....	6	1623	6	92	8542	28852	59765 02	109293 17
1885.....	6	3346	6	524	51345	261006	55441 64	106680 36
1886.....	6	15791	6	618	58628	382266	31847 67	109207 58
1887.....	6	17906	6	641	63219	377125	51556 46	109040 00
1888.....	8	13840	8	741	80531	407571	41370 30	127573 25
1889.....	8	28883	8	880	86393	444507	43183 73	142595 00
1890.....	9	36243	9	1033	103385	505040	102115 27	223172 10
1891.....	11	45136	11	1230	125345	682365	94737 79	318680 03
1892.....	11	51255	11	1237	137669	823705	73786 05	299235 77

During the past ten years (1883 to 1892 inclusive), the Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries have issued 6,198,509 volumes of books, and their total receipts amounted to $1,039,692.

The following is a comparative statement marking the increases in Mechanics' Institutes and free libraries from 1883 to 1892.

	1883.	1892.
Number of Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries reported	93	233
Number of members and readers	13672	75425
Number of evening classes	28	50
Number of reading rooms	59	143
Number of Newspapers and periodicals	1540	3949
Number of volumes in libraries	154093	468383
Number of volumes issued	251920	1333304
Total receipts	$59716	$159091
Total assets	$255190	$656071

ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES AWARDED FOR DRAWING, ETC., TO ART SCHOOLS, MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, ETC., FROM 1883 TO 1892 (NOT INCLUDING CERTIFICATES AWARDED AT SUMMER CLASSES).

YEAR.	Number of Art Schools, Mechanics' Institutes, etc.	PRIMARY COURSE.		ADVANCED COURSE.		MECHANICAL COURSE.		EXTRA SUBJECTS.	DEPARTMENTAL MEDALS, ETC.			
		Proficiency Certificates.	Full Teachers' Certificates.	Proficiency Certificates.	Full Teachers' Certificates.	Proficiency Certificates.	Full Teachers' Certificates.	Painting, Modelling, Wood-Carving, Lithography.	Gold Medals.	Silver Medals.	Bronze Medals.	Special Certificates.
1883	1	124	.....	31	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
1884	4	145	.....	32	.....	3	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
1885	44	1360	43	52	2	42	4	30	1	1	3	2
1886	81	2608	77	129	3	77	3	37	1	1	3	1
1887	60	2944	103	187	14	49	2	60	1	1	2	1
1888	57	2979	133	151	9	50	2	108	1	1	4	1
1889	62	3285	181	208	14	79	3	81	1	4	8	3
1890	69	3423	130	233	11	59	2	89	1	6	8	11
1891	72	4114	164	303	23	101	2	88	1	6	8	15
1892	77	5789	338	218	13	108	2	62	1	10	9	15

The total number of Certificates awarded during the past Nine Years (1884 to 1892), including Summer Classes for Teachers, is as follows:

Primary Course.		Advanced Course.		Mechanical Course.		Extra Subjects.	Departmental Medals, etc.			
Proficiency Certificates.	Full Teachers' Certificates.	Proficiency Certificates.	Full Teachers' Certificates.	Proficiency Certificates.	Full Teachers' Certificates.	Painting, Modelling, Wood-carving, Lithography, etc.	Gold Medals.	Silver Medals.	Bronze Medals.	Special Certificates.
26825	1320	1603	95	617	20	555	8	30	45	49

XIII.—ARBOR DAY.

The efforts made by the Department to secure the planting of shade trees and the cultivation of flowers in the school grounds, were heartily supported by teachers and trustees. Arbor Day has now become one of the most interesting and profitable holidays of the year. In 1885, 38,940; in 1886, 34,087; in 1887, 28,057; in 1888, 25,714; in 1889, 21,281; in 1890, 22,250; and in 1891, 15,697 trees were planted. In a very few years every rural school in the Province will have its pleasant shady bower where the pupils can find shelter from the scorching sun during the summer months, and where their taste for the beautiful in nature will find some gratification.

I have the honor to be,
Your Honor's obedient servant,

G. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department, Toronto,
January, 1893

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I. TABLE A.—The

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages but not Cities or Towns).	SCHOOL POPULATION.—PUPILS						
	School population between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of Pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
1 Brant	4771	18	3972	6	3996	2206	1790
2 Bruce	18375	46	14863	18	14927	7970	6957
3 Carleton	9645	42	7539	11	7592	4049	3543
4 Dufferin	6343	36	5498	4	5538	2967	2571
5 Dundas	6422	43	5225	5	5273	2726	2547
6 Durham	7790	27	5999	6	6032	3176	2856
7 Elgin	8702	30	7311	6	7347	3832	3515
8 Essex	11137	31	8669	3	8703	4559	4144
9 Frontenac	7146	69	6121	4	6194	3261	2933
10 Glengarry	5442	17	4421	2	4440	2348	2092
11 Grey	18783	61	15322	27	15410	8268	7142
12 Haldimand	6452	28	5344	1	5373	2847	2526
13 Haliburton	2163	29	1651	1	1681	840	841
14 Halton	5947	11	4405	1	4417	2268	2149
15 Hastings	14390	54	9392	11	9457	5007	4450
16 Huron	18035	41	13911	12	13964	7293	6671
17 Kent	12430	60	9563	6	9629	5095	4534
18 Lambton	14096	44	11221	6	11271	5878	5393
19 Lanark	6624	22	5437	3	5462	2830	2632
20 Leeds and Grenville	12589	54	11242	5	11301	5924	5377
21 Lennox and Addington	5810	28	5117	3	5148	2685	2463
22 Lincoln	5365	19	4258	3	4280	2310	1970
23 Middlesex	15001	45	12139	6	12190	6440	5750
24 Norfolk	9006	40	7155	1	7196	3876	3320
25 Northumberland	9969	20	7369	3	7392	3951	3441
26 Ontario	11712	143	8969	6	9118	4846	4272
27 Oxford	10109	15	8214	2	8231	4409	3822
28 Peel	6546	19	5166	8	5133	2750	2383
29 Perth	10954	35	8137	8	8180	4359	3821
30 Peterborough	7239	30	5545	1	5576	2876	2700
31 Prescott and Russell	11018	75	6709	8	6792	3569	3223
32 Prince Edward	3987	17	3658	7	3682	1927	1755
33 Renfrew	12733	58	8319	15	8392	4297	4095
34 Simcoe and W. Muskoka	19245	58	17012	10	17080	9086	7994
35 Stormont	5266	45	4368	10	4423	2377	2046
36 Victoria and E. Muskoka	10731	23	9227	9	9259	4862	4397
37 Waterloo	10015	13	7434	4	7451	4031	3420
38 Welland	6364	45	5423	2	5470	2925	2545
39 Wellington	14848	50	10241	10	10301	5502	4799
40 Wentworth	7765	23	5846	8	5882	3127	2755
41 York	16087	53	12908	12	12973	6970	6003
42 Districts	11531	104	9981	16	10101	5199	4902
Total	418523	1726	330241	290	332257	175 18	156539
CITIES.							
1 Belleville	3198	1	1751	2	1754	903	851
2 Brantford	4397	40	2523	.....	2563	1278	1285
3 Guelph	3041	.....	1879	.....	1879	904	975
4 Hamilton	14726	81	8625	.....	8706	4447	4259
5 Kingston	5585	38	2838	.....	2876	1371	1505
6 London	9448	.....	5810	.....	5810	2995	2815
7 Ottawa	11746	.....	3983	.....	3983	2072	1911
8 St. Catharines	3133	.....	1582	.....	1582	809	773
9 St. Thomas	2800	.....	2369	.....	2369	1200	1169
10 Stratford	3159	13	1777	.....	1790	911	879
11 Toronto	45624	78	28296	3	28377	14464	13913
Total	106857	251	61433	5	61689	31354	30335

Public Schools.

ATTENDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	Attending less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 not attending any school.	Number of children between 7 and 13 not attending any school for 100 days during the year.	Average attendance of Pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
1	278	613	884	902	1135	184	4	422	2066	52
2	1273	2224	3282	3319	4283	546	57	2738	7338	49
3	765	1293	1910	1677	1627	220	74	1873	3272	43
4	724	1183	1445	1028	1043	115	48	1614	2101	38
5	507	683	1072	1149	1687	175	28	969	2755	52
6	547	1021	1324	1445	1458	237	157	1226	2830	47
7	666	1098	1635	1763	2005	180	21	1070	3570	49
8	952	1428	2113	1978	2067	165	397	1922	4115	47
9	904	1357	1570	1260	999	104	128	1771	2639	43
10	553	810	1123	1029	846	79	39	1256	1951	44
11	1797	2934	4182	3273	2903	321	147	4067	6670	43
12	399	791	1104	1162	1703	214	43	966	2972	55
13	301	439	499	301	109	32	37	676	553	33
14	347	593	980	1073	1316	108	46	679	2261	51
15	1053	1680	2334	1999	2117	274	336	2404	4446	47
16	995	1874	3047	3263	4063	722	116	2073	7428	53
17	1009	1623	2334	2039	2387	237	97	1966	4114	43
18	1027	1653	2428	2471	3405	287	179	2034	5772	51
19	502	879	1165	1292	1377	247	16	1299	2619	48
20	1213	1967	2675	2584	2589	273	139	2426	5146	46
21	655	936	1194	1114	1096	153	77	1515	2256	44
22	331	651	873	932	1341	152	35	612	2173	51
23	958	1687	2566	3003	3626	350	146	2017	6365	52
24	709	1209	1657	1612	1815	194	21	1339	3382	47
25	700	1206	1724	1770	1764	228	273	1524	3522	48
26	930	1501	2144	2059	2135	349	51	1532	4601	51
27	583	1207	1793	1899	2427	322	62	1439	4331	53
28	519	920	1232	1159	1181	122	12	1146	2337	46
29	563	1171	1950	2012	2169	315	15	1505	4141	51
30	527	982	1415	1249	1224	179	53	1344	2706	49
31	852	1192	1669	1443	1425	211	233	2100	2988	44
32	329	638	875	843	865	132	29	687	1737	48
33	1026	1532	2141	1738	1663	292	270	2373	3633	44
34	1549	3077	4274	3799	3438	943	28	1478	7948	47
35	524	791	1013	1031	942	122	24	884	1988	45
36	1073	1775	2428	2026	1807	150	110	2067	4211	46
37	403	926	1555	1702	2638	227	26	1235	4230	57
38	540	897	1292	1282	1339	120	5	599	2596	48
39	799	1617	2516	2487	2678	204	237	2208	5049	49
40	481	893	1423	1390	1560	135	28	1168	2942	50
41	1120	2104	3080	2926	3430	313	100	2330	6275	48
42	1590	2140	2829	2038	1350	154	184	2672	3855	38
	32573	55295	78749	74521	81032	10087	4128	67225	157884	48
1	101	190	357	348	754	4	.....	230	1007	58
2	154	341	572	488	1008	.....	50	480	1531	60
3	47	109	321	422	977	3	.....	.....	1292	69
4	231	544	1506	1385	4602	438	.....	912	6340	73
5	118	250	559	596	1309	44	.....	.....	1888	66
6	316	597	1111	1179	2607	.....	.....	599	3715	64
7	193	406	803	849	1732	.....	.....	634	2523	64
8	59	137	285	359	742	.....	.....	49	1004	63
9	147	221	458	498	1045	.....	.....	224	1458	62
10	87	149	344	401	809	.....	.....	195	1143	64
11	751	2040	4815	5024	15747	.....	.....	.....	19264	68
	2204	4984	11131	11549	31332	489	50	3323	41165	67

I. TABLE A.—The

TOWNS.	SCHOOL POPULATION.—PUPILS						
	School population between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of Pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
1 Alliston	507		405		405	194	211
2 Almonte	884		472		472	246	226
3 Amherstburg	650		341		341	168	173
4 Aurora	588		385		385	198	187
5 Aylmer	570		504		504	260	244
6 Barrie	2300		1247		1247	613	634
7 Berlin	2610		1374		1374	688	686
8 Blenheim	461		449		449	221	228
9 Bothwell	365		232		232	119	113
10 Bowmanville	827		733		733	389	344
11 Bracebridge	687		608		608	302	306
12 Brampton	924		653		653	330	323
13 Brockville	2540		1442		1442	740	702
14 Carleton Place	1417	1	914		915	472	443
15 Chatham	2929		1836	1	1837	950	887
16 Clinton	676		557		557	279	278
17 Cobourg	1413		735		735	378	357
18 Collingwood	1670	3	1360		1363	665	698
19 Cornwall	2096		678		678	347	331
20 Deseronto	963		667		667	322	345
21 Dresden	614		520		520	267	253
22 Dundas	1081		525		525	266	259
23 Durham	531	2	387	1	390	186	204
24 Essex	510		420		420	213	207
25 Forest	480		415		415	203	212
26 Galt	2451		1598		1598	814	784
27 Gananoque	1040		797		797	393	404
28 Goderich	1117		808		808	423	385
29 Gore Bay	300	4	186		190	103	87
30 Gravenhurst	684		517		517	254	263
31 Harriston	487		474		474	236	238
32 Ingersoll	1299	4	760		764	399	365
33 Kincardine	861		725		725	373	352
34 Leamington	601		503		503	249	254
35 Lindsay	1561		1010		1010	508	502
36 Listowel	825		540		540	271	269
37 Little Current	250	1	219		220	109	111
38 Meaford	606		492	2	494	250	244
39 Midland	762		721		721	384	337
40 Milton	461	2	419		421	193	228
41 Mitchell	751		493		493	256	237
42 Mount Forest	686		582		582	319	263
43 Napanee	1034		754		754	364	390
44 Newmarket	536		447	1	448	244	204
45 Niagara	271		235		235	129	106
46 Niagara Falls	1147	31	536		567	302	265
47 North Bay	395		279		279	138	141
48 North Toronto	600	8	442		450	238	212
49 Oakville	527	1	343		344	162	182
50 Orangeville	1015		677		677	348	329
51 Orillia	1563		1150		1150	577	573
52 Oshawa	1335		816		816	422	394
53 Owen Sound	2132		1496		1496	768	728
54 Palmerston	558		471		471	232	239
55 Paris	941		579		579	289	290
56 Parkhill	464	2	329		331	160	171
57 Parry Sound	515	7	511	1	519	268	251
58 Pembroke	1151		593	2	595	308	287
59 Penetanguishene	620		342		342	180	162

Public Schools.

ATTENDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	Attending less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 not attending any school.	Number of children between 7 and 13 not attending any school for 100 days during the year.	Average attendance of Pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
1	22	50	113	78	142	.....	.....	53	226	56
2	22	21	65	107	233	24	.....	43	325	69
3	24	42	85	64	126	.....	.....	89	179	52
4	19	38	44	83	201	.....	.....	50	253	66
5	18	29	68	97	292	.....	.....	15	357	71
6	94	176	312	248	417	.....	.....	.....	612	49
7	97	147	276	311	543	.....	.....	294	795	58
8	35	47	89	97	181	.....	.....	59	282	63
9	19	41	48	44	80	.....	3	42	122	53
10	17	59	102	137	388	30	.....	45	507	69
11	39	89	294	97	89	.....	.....	.....	255	42
12	25	38	80	129	381	.....	.....	62	477	73
13	46	92	242	292	770	.....	65	230	964	67
14	40	88	166	208	407	6	.....	60	575	63
15	122	204	432	420	659	.....	.....	94	1059	58
16	22	37	80	116	287	15	.....	40	378	68
17	15	50	118	142	410	.....	.....	183	504	69
18	82	149	270	274	588	.....	.....	367	874	64
19	47	64	115	134	318	.....	.....	.....	410	61
20	51	79	137	139	253	8	.....	127	380	57
21	37	66	101	106	210	.....	.....	104	303	58
22	33	60	101	116	215	.....	.....	44	303	58
23	27	41	61	94	167	.....	.....	53	234	60
24	29	47	79	101	164	.....	.....	108	227	54
25	24	29	63	87	212	.....	.....	56	271	66
26	51	126	238	353	830	.....	.....	216	1012	63
27	37	72	143	157	388	.....	.....	113	507	64
28	31	57	129	151	396	44	.....	69	553	68
29	21	21	57	41	50	.....	.....	42	91	48
30	42	60	100	125	190	.....	.....	71	240	47
31	22	50	78	79	245	.....	.....	128	317	67
32	16	59	119	159	401	10	.....	49	524	56
33	27	78	132	160	328	.....	.....	91	411	57
34	37	42	115	124	185	.....	.....	86	292	58
35	31	55	157	154	613	.....	.....	88	712	70
36	20	43	106	110	258	3	.....	15	358	66
37	30	35	59	46	50	.....	2	48	98	44
38	31	57	85	222	99	.....	.....	80	268	54
39	50	90	152	193	236	.....	.....	82	364	51
40	18	23	69	106	205	.....	.....	44	280	66
41	29	37	74	98	255	.....	.....	32	312	63
42	23	36	107	97	319	.....	.....	98	398	68
43	54	80	153	179	287	1	170	223	441	59
44	23	55	78	89	201	2	.....	64	286	64
45	13	33	47	66	75	1	.....	47	129	55
46	17	35	53	94	368	.....	.....	.....	387	69
47	39	49	63	50	57	21	.....	103	123	44
48	31	64	130	119	106	.....	.....	114	220	49
49	24	39	51	84	146	.....	2	35	200	58
50	33	70	120	176	278	.....	8	111	422	62
51	83	117	215	229	506	.....	.....	.....	677	59
52	29	64	109	168	407	39	.....	96	560	57
53	67	159	246	282	742	.....	.....	120	1021	68
54	28	57	83	123	180	.....	.....	109	277	59
55	15	44	106	126	266	22	.....	.....	413	71
56	10	30	53	70	168	.....	.....	11	217	65
57	35	75	123	106	173	7	.....	57	277	54
58	26	44	117	124	280	4	.....	86	389	64
59	52	62	100	53	74	1	.....	35	150	44

I. TABLE A.—The

TOWNS.	SCHOOL POPULATION.—PUPILS						
	School population between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of Pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
60 Perth	872	.....	521	1	522	260	262
61 Peterborough	2706	1	1615	.....	1616	827	789
62 Petrolea	1521	.....	1127	.....	1127	550	577
63 Picton	811	.....	570	.....	570	298	272
64 Port Arthur	1025	.....	422	.....	422	205	217
65 Port Hope	2248	.....	1012	.....	1012	471	541
66 Prescott	905	.....	397	.....	397	197	200
67 Ridgetown	533	2	469	.....	471	245	226
68 Sandwich	394	.....	326	.....	326	141	185
69 Sarnia	1706	.....	1259	.....	1259	621	638
70 Sault Ste. Marie	468	.....	393	1	394	193	201
71 Seaforth	920	.....	618	.....	618	300	318
72 Simcoe	893	.....	547	.....	547	300	247
73 Smith's Falls	1436	.....	850	.....	850	410	440
74 Stayner	545	1	445	.....	446	229	217
75 St. Mary's	980	1	887	1	889	413	476
76 Strathroy	1002	.....	654	1	655	334	321
77 Thornbury	457	.....	306	1	307	159	148
78 Thorold	612	.....	398	.....	398	218	180
79 Tilsonburg	639	8	570	.....	578	284	294
80 Toronto Junction	1452	.....	1201	.....	1201	616	585
81 Trenton	1381	.....	754	.....	754	392	362
82 Uxbridge	565	.....	462	.....	462	230	232
83 Walkerton	816	.....	567	.....	567	280	287
84 Walkerville	281	.....	250	.....	250	126	124
85 Waterloo	878	.....	534	1	535	286	249
86 Welland	594	.....	529	.....	529	263	266
87 Whitby	746	.....	518	.....	518	281	237
88 Windsor	2250	.....	2064	.....	2064	1062	1002
89 Wingham	825	.....	618	.....	618	314	304
90 Woodstock	2101	.....	1948	.....	1948	980	968
Total	90401	79	61534	14	61627	31164	30463
TOTALS.							
1 Counties, etc	418523	1726	330241	290	332257	175718	156539
2 Cities	106857	251	61433	5	61689	31354	30335
3 Towns	90401	79	61534	14	61627	31164	30463
4 Grand Total, 1891	615781	2056	453208	309	455573	238236	217337
5 " " 1890	617856	2447	459228	319	461994	241836	220158
6 Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Decrease	2075	391	6020	10	6421	3600	2821
Percentage	.....	.45	99.48	.07	.....	53	47

Public Schools.

ATTENDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	Attending less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 not attending any school.	Number of children between 7 and 13 not attending any school for 100 days during the year.	Average attendance of Pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
60	16	47	79	120	252	8	.....	50	362	70
61	121	196	391	319	589	.. ....	.....	169	951	59
62	49	79	181	227	591	.....	.....	109	729	65
63	19	53	109	117	272	.....	.....	54	364	64
64	25	51	83	85	160	18	.....	104	252	60
65	25	61	144	206	576	.....	.....	101	729	72
66	17	43	74	93	170	... .	.....	5	239	60
67	24	31	76	109	231	.....	.....	67	307	65
68	36	62	84	62	82	.....	.....	46	154	47
69	68	121	214	244	610	2	.....	188	784	63
70	43	77	61	94	115	4	.....	10	205	52
71	31	55	85	141	306	.....	.....	82	394	64
72	32	47	111	126	229	2	.....	103	326	60
73	35	80	153	153	422	7	63	145	558	66
74	33	54	116	122	120	1	.....	.....	230	52
75	40	90	288	256	215	.. ....	.....	389	458	52
76	20	49	92	130	364	.....	.....	21	470	72
77	27	53	72	75	80	.....	.....	52	157	51
78	15	32	73	80	173	25	... .	63	262	66
79	45	74	116	116	222	5	13	83	339	59
80	109	155	279	236	410	12	.....	283	624	52
81	49	92	138	182	249	44	.....	142	408	57
82	27	40	74	84	237	.....	.....	80	302	65
83	24	40	94	102	303	4	.....	33	382	67
84	15	38	64	65	68	.....	.....	37	118	48
85	14	49	95	132	245	.....	.....	.....	358	67
86	38	76	106	125	184	.....	.....	97	300	57
87	18	43	86	110	261	.....	.....	.....	344	67
88	134	219	466	507	738	.....	.....	426	1207	59
89	27	60	114	142	254	21	.....	97	355	58
90	69	134	288	353	1104	.....	12	147	1332	68
	3346	6102	11714	13147	26927	391	338	7964	37798	61
1	32573	55295	78749	74521	81032	10087	4128	67225	157884	48
2	2204	4984	11131	11549	31332	489	50	3323	41165	67
3	3346	6102	11714	13147	26927	391	338	7964	37798	61
4	38123	66381	101594	99217	139291	10967	4516	78512	236847	52
5	42313	68007	102882	100680	134717	13395	6732	83609	232912	51
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4574	.....	.....	.....	3935	1
7	4190	1626	1288	1463	.....	2428	.. ..	5097	.....	.....
8	9	15	22	21	31	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

II.—TABLE B.—The

COUNTIES. Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN								
	Reading.								
	1st Reader, Part I. and Kindergarten.	1st Reader, Part II.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.
1 Brant	788	510	736	952	806	204	3996	3996	3996
2 Bruce	3401	2266	2505	3324	2883	548	14596	14619	13205
3 Carleton	1775	1056	1542	1559	1524	136	7015	7274	5894
4 Dufferin	1306	865	1056	1194	989	128	5412	5397	5099
5 Dundas	1314	880	1097	903	848	231	4937	5108	4513
6 Durham	1195	911	1329	1285	1087	225	6032	6004	985
7 Elgin	1654	1076	1514	1320	1400	383	7347	7347	7347
8 Essex	2256	1797	1673	1670	1148	159	8333	8279	7815
9 Frontenac	1534	918	1149	1306	1210	77	5669	5709	5136
10 Glengarry	1296	667	984	741	705	47	4273	4344	3601
11 Grey	3469	2294	3387	3249	2600	411	15348	14685	13225
12 Haldimand	1131	832	1138	1022	1111	139	4196	5318	4851
13 Haliburton	505	295	335	314	230	2	1601	1556	1062
14 Halton	1063	750	689	877	874	164	4417	4417	4417
15 Hastings	2724	1898	1711	1765	1109	250	9032	9200	8595
16 Huron	2619	1897	2601	3239	2837	771	12944	13307	12514
17 Kent	2407	1478	1881	1781	1777	305	9021	9082	8520
18 Lambton	2622	2039	1971	2008	2145	486	11067	11214	10124
19 Lanark	1349	956	1041	1194	799	123	4957	4987	4764
20 Leeds and Grenville	2201	1489	1990	2555	2825	241	9830	10205	7886
21 Lennox and Addington	1094	690	861	1211	1182	110	5148	5139	4347
22 Lincoln	967	622	776	953	905	57	4018	4068	3538
23 Middlesex	2499	2094	2263	2361	2440	533	11798	12129	11856
24 Norfolk	1572	1050	1480	1378	1527	189	6872	6875	6215
25 Northumberland	1568	1116	1424	1712	1429	143	6946	7081	5135
26 Ontario	1974	1300	1656	2179	1869	140	8763	8909	8305
27 Oxford	1691	1295	1514	1775	1573	383	7688	7948	7092
28 Peel	1146	902	946	1078	981	80	4975	4748	4532
29 Perth	1565	1157	1453	2276	1269	460	7613	7852	4500
30 Peterborough	1440	964	1081	1107	907	77	5378	5408	4665
31 Prescott and Russell	2377	1198	1235	1074	841	67	5768	6061	5251
32 Prince Edward	623	491	684	703	953	228	3607	3627	3371
33 Renfrew	2281	1282	1632	1563	1551	83	7460	7941	6086
34 Simcoe and West Muskoka	4140	2780	3394	3360	2898	508	16601	16807	15326
35 Stormont	1108	634	1180	707	709	65	4319	4115	3320
36 Victoria and East Muskoka	2104	1420	1732	1938	1847	218	8735	8810	7866
37 Waterloo	1693	1139	1576	1701	1184	158	7451	7451	6341
38 Welland	1028	843	1020	1191	1235	153	4991	4696	4630
39 Wellington	2046	1506	2057	2304	1972	416	9838	10035	8838
40 Wentworth	1176	795	1104	1278	1294	235	5692	5707	5287
41 York	3145	1975	2916	2650	2030	257	12503	12700	11883
42 Districts	3067	1818	2013	1832	1197	174	7503	9101	6091
Total	76913	51965	64326	68589	60700	9764	313690	319256	278024
CITIES.									
1 Belleville	552	274	306	359	263	.....	1754	1754	1754
2 Brantford	745	366	424	637	391	....	2433	2433	2563
3 Guelph	409	232	242	508	393	95	1879	1879	1826
4 Hamilton	1851	1413	1421	1886	1716	419	7668	8706	8706
5 Kingston	636	442	405	639	474	280	2743	2743	2743
6 London	1630	948	1091	1122	1014	5	5746	5780	5561
7 Ottawa	1046	377	563	978	677	342	3983	3983	3983
8 St. Catharines	413	202	254	412	301	....	1582	1582	1582
9 St. Thomas	668	382	539	501	279	.....	2369	1810	2369
10 Stratford	436	243	360	427	324	.....	1719	1719	1719
11 Toronto	6353	3760	6887	5801	4280	1296	28287	28287	28287
Total	14739	8639	12492	13270	10112	2437	60163	60676	61093

Public Schools of Ontario.

THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Drill and Calisthenics.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Botany.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.
1	3996	1662	1962	1076	1952	1141	1495	223	166	134	115	81	228
2	9530	4595	7918	3376	5882	5360	4039	488	458	326	217	247	271
3	4591	1687	3612	1719	1875	1482	1571	246	186	126	88	90	220
4	4173	2038	3177	1507	1804	1492	2671	147	118	91	72	77	294
5	3446	1796	3198	1211	1308	900	850	148	187	167	157	29	354
6	3587	2025	2744	1051	1299	2188	2140	224	195	158	111	93	133
7	7347	7347	7290	1841	2789	2940	3139	486	359	312	235	246	522
8	5344	2112	4308	1487	2165	2138	3566	231	135	98	48	81	208
9	3822	1336	3326	1412	1667	706	2656	83	66	52	54	32	182
10	2851	328	2615	833	989	534	913	59	54	39	16	16	120
11	10103	4940	8176	3213	5351	5542	5728	424	391	335	285	191	957
12	3929	1936	3424	1408	1317	976	3324	179	150	118	58	59	201
13	1014	416	756	220	219	67	343	58	4	4	2	2	52
14	3155	2089	2687	1216	1687	2211	3035	219	162	100	53	39	338
15	5197	3056	5299	1374	2649	3980	5644	342	225	180	136	151	557
16	10156	4716	8470	3559	5472	3137	4489	814	739	643	451	377	1308
17	6144	4503	5497	2456	2693	3378	3077	429	287	228	156	192	491
18	7158	5221	7683	2726	4382	4484	6150	433	410	354	270	243	866
19	3267	1340	2920	1058	1696	1103	1839	120	120	91	56	54	99
20	6824	1000	5985	3033	3518	3075	2706	225	250	184	122	96	208
21	3523	654	3024	1341	1269	870	1612	157	188	51	25	35	261
22	2614	1457	2584	1115	1210	2096	1789	168	59	40	19	18	93
23	8050	3784	7570	3082	3975	3808	7122	461	480	400	236	207	1027
24	4948	2277	3927	2625	2733	1530	3420	355	172	120	115	103	361
25	5521	1280	4301	1899	2187	1220	2941	185	133	93	47	38	173
26	5740	3475	5071	2371	2612	1658	3342	264	179	142	76	118	284
27	5597	2704	5200	2193	2806	1559	3280	419	357	278	199	170	266
28	3124	2168	2620	1154	1939	1537	2952	94	90	57	29	52	40
29	4573	3338	4215	1763	2239	576	1436	146	257	227	64	42	168
30	4253	778	2860	1066	1134	642	1240	95	68	62	38	43	128
31	3639	2019	2842	984	1375	1618	2455	293	88	58	79	26	607
32	2828	845	2376	1157	1258	1441	1177	302	207	157	122	115	315
33	4646	1301	4033	1702	2108	2259	1518	185	47	41	23	26	450
34	10667	10240	9569	3848	5349	3939	10053	1067	523	490	340	292	1153
35	2864	849	2275	741	813	910	1249	142	70	63	24	37	81
36	5573	2404	4935	2481	2209	788	2062	332	203	166	245	152	540
37	4751	4781	3609	1282	1945	2078	2828	203	155	131	82	52	319
38	3661	1919	3534	1475	1864	1870	2140	256	135	109	42	30	195
39	6789	3113	5756	2441	3372	2558	3309	232	282	206	220	87	390
40	3931	2160	3745	1665	2023	1233	2600	170	197	153	128	90	263
41	8385	5494	7740	2400	3389	2103	5839	256	227	198	189	172	648
42	4836	1803	4222	1637	1952	1493	1860	202	89	86	29	1	124
	216147	112986	187055	76198	100475	84620	125599	11562	8868	7068	5073	4302	15495
1	928	1754	1057	263	622	622	1754	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2433	2563	1177	396	608	2563	2563	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1372	1518	1433	470	702	947	1731	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	4801	8287	5408	1475	1910	1894	5600	419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	2084	2337	2103	754	1082	1343	2627	280	280	280	280	280	.....
6	4647	5810	3773	1224	2156	4584	5332	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	1997	2987	1997	436	1019	3983	3983	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	1582	1582	1582	301	301	583	1582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	1242	780	1319	279	486	1196	2045	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	1719	1719	1177	324	751	263	1719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	28287	28287	28287	2996	4320	11801	27692	3775	2986	1383	7	.....	.....
	51092	57624	49313	8918	13957	29779	56628	4893	3377	1663	287	280	.....

II.—TABLE B.—The Public

TOWNS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN								
	Reading.								
	1st Reader, Part I. and Kindergarten.	1st Reader, Part II.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.
1 Alliston	97	89	72	59	27	60	405	405	405
2 Almonte	104	84	94	113	77	.....	472	472	472
3 Amherstburg	90	60	44	78	45	24	341	341	341
4 Aurora	85	52	107	76	65	.....	385	385	385
5 Aylmer	49	104	98	103	150	.....	504	504	504
6 Barrie	368	165	275	234	205	....	1247	1247	1236
7 Berlin	449	245	281	250	149	.....	1374	1374	1374
8 Blenheim	133	50	137	60	30	39	449	449	449
9 Bothwell	70	40	39	42	28	13	232	232	232
10 Bowmanville	181	121	183	118	130	.....	733	733	733
11 Bracebridge	195	164	93	82	47	27	607	607	607
12 Brampton	140	113	118	176	106	....	653	653	653
13 Brockville	454	210	300	343	135	.....	1442	1442	1442
14 Carleton Place	272	184	148	193	118	..	915	915	915
15 Chatham	523	317	376	318	303	.....	1837	1837	1837
16 Clinton	134	71	94	155	103	.....	557	557	557
17 Cobourg	116	162	163	174	120	.....	735	735	597
18 Collingwood	444	199	261	241	218	.....	1298	1363	1298
19 Cornwall	205	83	114	130	146	.....	678	678	678
20 Deseronto	253	131	157	75	51	.....	667	667	667
21 Dresden	154	63	69	65	119	50	520	520	520
22 Dundas	181	73	88	95	88	....	525	406	525
23 Durham	107	51	67	74	38	53	390	390	390
24 Essex	140	73	81	70	56	.....	420	420	420
25 Forest	123	53	92	61	86	...	415	415	415
26 Galt	377	338	318	232	314	19	1598	1598	1598
27 Gananoque	270	116	120	158	133	.....	797	797	797
28 Goderich	191	122	170	169	156	....	808	808	617
29 Gore Bay	18	26	48	18	34	16	190	190	190
30 Gravenhurst	200	81	89	82	65	.....	424	424	424
31 Harriston	90	66	97	161	60	.....	474	474	474
32 Ingersoll	166	103	193	160	142	.....	764	764	764
33 Kincardine	174	101	160	201	89	.....	725	725	725
34 Leamington	135	110	85	110	46	17	503	503	503
35 Lindsay	235	131	229	244	149	22	1010	1010	1010
36 Listowel	172	72	116	126	54	....	368	368	368
37 Little Current	81	23	49	41	17	9	220	220	220
38 Meaford	84	67	139	118	86	....	494	494	494
39 Midland	211	77	194	135	104	....	721	721	721
40 Milton	134	55	66	55	29	82	421	421	421
41 Mitchell	133	70	116	117	57	.....	493	493	493
42 Mount Forest	110	84	126	125	137	....	510	510	510
43 Napanee	123	106	182	176	167	....	754	754	754
44 Newmarket	113	69	70	118	78	.....	448	448	448
45 Niagara	51	25	49	79	31	.....	235	235	184
46 Niagara Falls	120	77	105	118	130	17	447	447	447
47 North Bay	148	55	23	45	8	.....	279	279	279
48 North Toronto	139	80	117	80	19	15	369	450	450
49 Oakville	129	58	51	51	55	.....	344	344	344
50 Orangeville	178	118	153	113	115	.....	677	677	677
51 Orillia	298	207	245	262	138	....	1150	1150	852
52 Oshawa	176	111	189	233	107	.....	816	816	816
53 Owen Sound	343	264	292	261	336	.....	1496	1496	1496
54 Palmerston	158	56	63	97	77	20	471	471	471
55 Paris	155	99	94	134	97	.....	579	579	579
56 Parkhill	94	60	84	47	46	.....	331	331	331
57 Parry Sound	150	68	117	90	61	33	519	519	413
58 Pembroke	125	108	121	108	133	.....	595	595	595
59 Penetanguishene	150	50	34	70	35	.....	342	342	342
60 Perth	125	67	131	106	93	.....	522	522	522

Schools of Ontario.

THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Drill and Calisthenics.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Botany.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.
1	308	190	219	118	308	248	239	60	69	40	40	40	....
2	320	.....	250	77	119	72	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	208	282	260	69	143	63	203	24	24	24	24	24	.....
4	385	320	385	65	141	65	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	504	504	504	96	150	253	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	879	544	840	115	311	118	1127	454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	680	680	1374	149	399	399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	284	449	232	69	129	90	182	39	39	39	39	39	30
9	122	232	122	122	122	83	232	14	13	13	13	13	.....
10	431	684	431	179	75	131	733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	249	292	337	156	156	74	417	.....	27	27	27	.....	45
12	653	653	413	106	282	400	653	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	778	.....	478	135	228	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	643	.....	459	118	112	.....	915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	1529	1837	1288	332	639	1077	1759	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	423	557	352	103	89	103	557	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	453	.....	293	120	197	294	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	854	224	755	372	373	828	1163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	320	74	276	79	146	79	414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	283	667	667	51	126	126	667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	366	.....	303	234	234	.....	412	50	50	50	44	44	47
22	406	525	406	183	183	183	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	283	.....	201	91	165	230	390	53	53	48	48	48	20
24	247	420	159	56	126	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	239	415	239	86	147	86	415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	897	1598	929	343	515	809	.....	24	17	17	.....	.....	.....
27	467	506	411	133	291	411	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	550	402	406	272	272	156	808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	142	74	142	68	68	38	23	15	14	14	14	14	16
30	297	188	297	65	118	65	424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	318	384	384	60	187	60	474	66	1	.....	.....	.....	25
32	764	764	495	142	263	764	764	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	725	.....	369	112	174	436	124	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	247	280	368	63	173	173	135	17	17	9	9	9	.....
35	649	1010	775	169	271	70	576	22	22	22	.....	.....	.....
36	296	540	296	120	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	67	.....	67	18	26	17	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	494	494	494	86	204	494	494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	721	54	721	81	104	103	193	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....
40	336	421	336	144	219	232	421	144	82	82	82	82	.....
41	286	170	286	57	225	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	472	582	262	197	197	582	582	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	484	404	525	167	98	98	297	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	242	448	242	78	196	157	448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	184	.....	138	31	69	69	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	323	323	323	84	265	323	323	84	17	.....	17	.....	.....
47	76	279	76	8	8	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	285	313	272	34	88	98	332	.....	10	.....	10	10	.....
49	157	238	157	70	88	55	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	342	271	677	115	228	342	677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	645	.....	556	293	400	138	852	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	469	661	446	107	250	414	564	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	1153	889	597	597	597	1153	1496	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	257	402	280	97	194	66	471	20	20	20	20	20	46
55	534	545	325	97	150	579	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	177	331	177	46	93	43	331	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	343	70	255	94	120	318	453	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	470	595	470	133	241	241	595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	139	.....	139	35	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	330	.....	266	93	147	51	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

II.—TABLE B.—The Public

TOWNS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN READING. 1st Reader, Part I. and Kindergarten.	1st Reader, Part II.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.
61 Peterborough	517	249	288	317	245	.....	1616	1616	1616
62 Petrolea	394	126	187	221	199	.....	1127	1127	1127
63 Picton	146	89	120	121	94	....	570	570	570
64 Port Arthur	165	63	80	51	63	.....	422	422	422
65 Port Hope	269	179	217	176	171	....	1012	1012	1012
66 Prescott	94	65	59	63	116	.....	397	397	397
67 Ridgetown	80	57	109	110	115	.....	471	471	471
68 Sandwich	77	65	78	61	43	2	326	326	326
69 Sarnia	364	222	266	165	242	.....	1259	1259	1259
70 Sault Ste. Marie	104	71	69	75	55	20	394	394	394
71 Seaforth	76	121	118	130	173	.....	618	618	618
72 Simcoe	106	89	95	106	151	....	547	547	547
73 Smith's Falls	256	108	229	148	109	....	850	850	850
74 Stayner	147	74	84	58	43	40	446	446	446
75 St. Mary's	138	139	245	231	136	.....	712	712	612
76 Strathroy	154	107	127	117	150	...	655	655	655
77 Thornbury	44	63	64	53	65	18	281	281	281
78 Thorold	126	60	62	73	77	....	381	398	398
79 Tilsonburg	110	149	96	88	135	.....	457	457	457
80 Toronto Junction	460	175	208	161	131	66	838	838	838
81 Trenton	291	113	128	139	83	.....	754	754	754
82 Uxbridge	103	94	115	88	62	....	462	462	462
83 Walkerton	140	80	108	127	112	.....	567	567	537
84 Walkerville	103	22	41	49	35	.....	250	250	250
85 Waterloo	208	37	100	111	79	.....	456	535	535
86 Welland	139	91	115	104	80	.....	529	529	529
87 Whitby	124	56	88	101	149	.....	518	518	518
88 Windsor	700	405	389	316	254	.....	2064	2064	2064
89 Wingham	129	93	123	146	62	65	618	618	618
90 Woodstock	579	403	290	446	230	....	1948	1948	1948
Total	16999	9942	12285	11977	9697	727	60240	60363	59496
TOTALS.									
1 Counties, etc	76913	51965	64326	68589	60700	9764	313690	319256	278024
2 Cities	14739	8639	12492	13270	10112	2437	60163	60676	61093
3 Towns	16999	9942	12285	11977	9697	727	60240	60363	59496
4 Grand Total, 1891	108651	70546	89103	93836	80509	12928	434093	440295	398613
5 " " 1890	111917	71045	90903	97081	79357	11691	441907	447117	403442
6 Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	1152	1237	.....	.....	.....
7 Decrease	3266	499	1800	3245	.....	.....	7814	6822	4829
8 Percentage	24	16	20	20	17	3	96	97	87

Schools of Ontario.

THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Drill and Calisthenics.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Botany.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.
61	1099	1616	850	83	245	767	1616	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
62	1026	858	744	226	420	646	715	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....
63	424	570	335	94	150	335	514	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
64	257	.....	194	63	114	63	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	563	749	564	171	246	246	457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	303	397	238	116	116	179	397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	471	408	471	169	169	106	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
68	257	300	152	88	103	.....	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	766	1071	812	242	407	730	1259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	219	394	150	75	90	290	394	21	11	6	12	12	.....
71	480	618	374	110	49	173	618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	352	547	257	257	151	257	547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	850	850	850	109	169	850	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	299	74	225	83	141	26	446	40	19	19	19	19	.....
75	612	712	550	137	367	79	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	412	655	301	115	267	655	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	194	42	194	83	143	194	194	18	18	18	.....	18	.....
78	381	240	398	77	150	210	221	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	457	457	457	256	256	319	457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	681	838	592	183	223	243	902	60	60	60	.....	.....	.....
81	754	.....	463	83	222	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	462	462	462	104	62	462	462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	314	328	239	65	112	239	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	125	250	250	35	84	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	290	183	402	79	129	79	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	372	529	372	128	150	529	529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	325	382	277	166	225	149	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	1051	1458	654	252	560	49	1811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	396	618	273	127	221	127	.....	65	65	14	27	27	.....
90	963	1948	1948	232	444	1948	1948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
	41340	40339	38264	11598	18039	24067	41771	2484	639	523	445	419	292
1	216147	112986	187055	76198	100475	84620	125599	11562	8868	7068	5073	4302	1549
2	51092	57624	49313	8918	13957	29779	56628	4893	3377	1663	287	280	.....
3	41340	40339	38264	11598	18039	24067	41771	2484	639	523	445	419	292
4	308579	210949	274632	96714	132471	138466	223998	18939	12884	9254	5805	5001	15787
5	312611	211635	268682	99356	129757	140287	225742	16837	11135	7099	5790	5044	4393
6	.....	.....	5950	.....	2714	.....	.....	2102	1749	2155	15	.....	11394
7	4032	686	.....	2642	.....	1821	1744	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....
8	68	46	60	21	29	30	49	4	3	2	1	1	13

III.—TABLE C.—The

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages but not Cities or Towns).	PUBLIC SCHOOL					
	TOTAL NUMBER.			ANNUAL SALARIES.		
	Public School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Highest Salary Paid.	Average Salary, Male Teacher.	Average Salary, Female Teacher.
				$	$	$
1 Brant	73	28	45	600	430	314
2 Bruce	210	104	106	650	385	261
3 Carleton	130	58	72	575	365	273
4 Dufferin	90	37	53	625	350	272
5 Dundas	96	43	53	750	341	260
6 Durham	112	52	60	600	384	290
7 Elgin	127	54	73	525	398	301
8 Essex	120	62	58	600	411	324
9 Frontenac	145	37	108	500	288	222
10 Glengarry	83	19	64	550	334	233
11 Grey	232	104	128	540	363	278
12 Haldimand	98	42	56	700	402	278
13 Haliburton	54	8	46	500	303	203
14 Halton	77	38	39	625	412	304
15 Hastings	186	66	120	700	373	257
16 Huron	212	127	85	715	402	275
17 Kent	141	65	76	600	406	319
18 Lambton	190	72	118	650	390	296
19 Lanark	135	23	112	600	338	212
20 Leeds and Grenville	251	62	189	700	316	232
21 Lennox and Addington	120	30	90	500	320	232
22 Lincoln	80	33	47	700	427	300
23 Middlesex	210	94	116	700	399	311
24 Norfolk	115	51	64	600	368	276
25 Northumberland	125	58	67	600	365	268
26 Ontario	132	76	56	800	395	300
27 Oxford	129	77	52	600	429	301
28 Peel	85	44	41	550	384	310
29 Perth	118	65	53	600	410	306
30 Peterborough	102	35	67	550	330	270
31 Prescott and Russell	126	24	102	1000*	391	230
32 Prince Edward	85	35	50	500	353	275
33 Renfrew	147	38	109	725	320	228
34 Simcoe and West Muskoka	257	124	133	750	382	241
35 Stormont	76	18	58	456	348	242
36 Victoria and East Muskoka	191	60	141	600	372	241
37 Waterloo	121	69	52	700	442	288
38 Welland	95	29	66	800	413	287
39 Wellington	160	77	83	600	405	295
40 Wentworth	97	47	50	550	428	289
41 York	197	108	89	650	425	302
42 Districts	219	73	146	750	334	263
Total	5749	2356	3393	800	386	268

Plantagenet Bilingua

Public Schools.

TEACHERS.

	Certificates.								No. of Teachers who have attended Normal Schools.
	Total number of Certificates.	Provincial 1st Class.	Provincial 2nd Class.	1st Class County Board (old).	2nd Class County Board (old).	3rd Class.	Temporary Certificates.	Other Certificates.	
1	73	6	41	1		25			41
2	210	3	47			139	21		42
3	130	1	38			82	9		39
4	90		13	1	2	74			13
5	96	1	25	3		67			28
6	112		41			71			43
7	127	1	49			77			49
8	120		40			74	6		35
9	145		11	1	3	130			7
10	83		8	2		61	12		9
11	232	4	62	2	1	160	3		44
12	98	2	38			58			38
13	54		3			50	1		4
14	77	2	29	2		44			28
15	186	1	46			128	11		45
16	212	1	80	2	1	127	1		77
17	141	1	52			87	1		54
18	190		61	2	1	123	3		60
19	135	1	6	2		98	28		7
20	251	1	22	1		175	52		18
21	120	1	17	3	3	95	1		17
22	80	5	40	1		34			36
23	210	2	102			106			93
24	115	1	26	1	5	80	2		24
25	125	2	32	2	3	82	4		24
26	132	3	51			78			44
27	129		53	4	1	71			50
28	85	1	40			43	1		41
29	118	2	48			68			45
30	102	1	28			53	20		26
31	126	2	22			89	13		23
32	85		18	2		57	8		17
33	147	1	14		2	126	4		13
34	257	1	37	1	15	200	3		43
35	76		8	1	1	59	7		7
36	191	1	38			149	3		38
37	121	3	57	2		58	1		56
38	95		29	11		54	1		31
39	160	1	65	3		91			58
40	97		43	4		50			42
41	197	3	90	6		97	1		81
42	219	1	26	2	5	166	19		19
	5749	56	1596	62	43	3756	236		1509

Training School.

III.—TABLE C.—The

TOTALS.	PUBLIC SCHOOL					
	TOTAL NUMBER.			ANNUAL SALARIES.		
	Public School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Highest Salary Paid.	Average Salary, Male Teacher.	Average Salary, Female Teacher.
				$	$	$
1 Counties	5749	2356	3393	800	386	268
2 Cities	1041	108	933	1500	907	396
3 Towns	907	157	750	1150	651	298
4 Grand Total 1891	7697	2621	5076	1500	423	296
5 " 1890	7611	2611	5000	1500	423	292
6 Increase	86	10	76			4
7 Decrease						
8 Percentage		34	66			

* There are in addition 122 Teachers holding 1st Class, and 1 holding 2nd Class

Public Schools.

TEACHERS.

	Certificates.								
	Total Number of Certificates.	Provincial 1st Class.	Provincial 2nd Class.	1st Class County Board (old).	2nd Class County Board (old).	3rd Class.	Temporary Certificates.	Other Certificates.	No of Teachers who have attended Normal Schools.
1	5749	56	1596	62	43	3756	236	.....	1509
2	1041	123	754	16	7	62	....	79	864
3	907	65	538	26	11	254	13	.....	513
4	7697	*244	2888	104	61	4072	249	79	2886
5	7611	238	2864	110	83	3936	231	149	2860
6	86	6	24	....	....	136	18	.....	26
7	.....	.....	.....	6	22	.....	.....	70	.....
8	.....	3	38	1½	1	53	3	1	38

Provincial Certificates employed in the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.

IV.—TABLE D.—The

TOTALS.	Total Number of Schools.			School Houses.					Title.		School		
	Number of School Sections.	Number of Schools open.	Number of Schools closed or not reported.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented.	Inspectors.	Trustees.	Clergymen.
1 Counties, etc.....	5192	5181	11	1903	491	2338	499	5231	5169	62	10697	10009	4229
2 Cities.....	150	150	.....	120	24	6	....	150	147	3	2395	2745	480
3 Towns	206	206	....	146	23	36	1	206	203	3	2133	2467	742
4 Grand total, 1891...	5548	5537	11	2169	538	2380	500	5587	5469	68	15225	15221	5451
5 " " 1890...	5491	5459	32	2122	533	2355	498	5508	5407	101	14122	15260	4575
6 Increase.....	57	78	.....	47	5	25	2	79	62	....	1103	.....	876
7 Decrease	.....	...	21	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	33	.....	39	.....
8 Percentage	.....	99.81	.19	39	10	42	9	....	99	1	17	17	6

Public Schools.

	Visits.		Maps.		Examinations Prizes.		Lectures.			Trees.	Prayers.				Time open.
	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Schools using Maps.	Total number of Maps.	Number of Examinations.	Number of Schools distributing Prizes.	Inspectors.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Trees planted on Arbor Day.	Number of Schools using authorized Scripture Readings.	Number of Schools opened and closed with Prayer.	Number using Bible.	Number imparting Religious Instruction, Reg. 81 (7).	Average number of legal Teaching days open.
1	34876	59811	4887	39959	3358	680	183	214	397	15303	2914	4812	1859	389	208
2	10842	16462	150	6085	95	99	5	12	17	73	107	149	116	.....	206
3	4935	10277	206	2786	336	22	30	45	75	321	130	197	104	16	206
4	50653	86550	5243	48830	4789	801	218	271	489	15697	3151	5158	2079	405	208
5	52215	86172	5234	49755	4167	1046	274	235	509	22250	3564	5284	2213	496	208
6	.....	378	9	.....	622	.....	....	36	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
7	1562	.....	.....	925	.....	245	56	....	20	6553	413	126	134	91	.....
8	60	.....	10	.....	.....	15	44	56	....	.....	57	93	37	7	.....

V.—TABLE E.—The

COUNTIES. Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.	Receipts. For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).	Municipal Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances, and other sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1 Brant	1922 00	25285 29	19443 95	46651 24
2 Bruce	6706 00	74484 19	27141 71	108331 90
3 Carleton	4482 00	44406 75	10584 30	59473 05
4 Dufferin	3420 00	31142 67	12510 77	47073 44
5 Dundas	2553 00	32827 27	7879 08	43259 35
6 Durham	2881 00	40412 93	5732 25	49026 18
7 Elgin	3740 00	47939 46	19092 48	70771 94
8 Essex	4339 00	48925 54	32053 79	85318 33
9 Frontenac	4143 00	30160 51	13314 40	47617 91
10 Glengarry	2452 00	14980 11	11294 91	28727 02
11 Grey	6570 00	80166 25	22945 72	109681 97
12 Haldimand	2830 00	34299 66	14743 35	51873 01
13 Haliburton	3286 00	7457 58	2783 68	13527 26
14 Halton	2169 00	28130 43	12999 20	43298 63
15 Hastings	5862 76	55336 97	18180 33	79380 06
16 Huron	6470 00	82208 43	21375 31	110053 74
17 Kent	4420 00	59704 44	28028 00	92152 44
18 Lambton	4750 00	71813 87	27318 90	103882 77
19 Lanark	3283 00	32968 43	8981 21	45232 64
20 Leeds and Grenville	5272 00	66665 67	21225 51	93163 18
21 Lennox and Addington	3037 00	29178 27	11149 30	43364 57
22 Lincoln	2356 00	30099 90	15181 93	47637 83
23 Middlesex	6669 00	81648 91	32049 47	120367 38
24 Norfolk	3255 00	41010 87	24447 13	68713 00
25 Northumberland	3874 00	42094 25	16501 06	62469 31
26 Ontario	4851 00	55031 59	14802 40	74684 99
27 Oxford	3944 00	56713 37	33356 79	94014 16
28 Peel	2372 00	31703 01	18397 05	52472 06
29 Perth	3810 00	48568 03	14504 58	66882 61
30 Peterborough	3397 00	31456 48	9214 14	44067 62
31 Prescott and Russell	4395 00	35882 60	13530 33	53807 93
32 Prince Edward	1761 00	25565 72	9449 37	36776 09
33 Renfrew	7070 00	37488 73	14425 24	58983 97
34 Simcoe and West Muskoka	10187 00	93115 53	26337 80	129640 33
35 Stormont	1947 00	22736 42	3236 83	27920 25
36 Victoria and East Muskoka	8807 00	50996 85	19241 56	79045 41
37 Waterloo	3538 00	46586 52	33995 89	84120 41
38 Welland	2706 00	41854 55	18748 98	63309 53
39 Wellington	5099 67	62635 38	23904 79	91639 84
40 Wentworth	3114 00	35567 06	19049 01	57730 07
41 York	5665 00	86520 41	73448 29	165633 70
42 Districts'	15973 09	56775 07	18444 04	91192 20
Total	189378 52	1952545 97	801044 83	2942969 32
CITIES.				
1 Belleville	1044 00	11818 59	1428 57	14291 16
2 Brantford	1870 00	19700 00	34628 82	56198 82
3 Guelph	1104 00	21470 00	313 20	22887 20
4 Hamilton	5805 50	102889 20	70183 71	178878 41
5 Kingston	2045 00	24378 00	1098 14	27521 14
6 London	3533 00	48386 65	27009 83	78929 48
7 Ottawa	2566 00	46974 20	20681 26	70221 46
8 St. Catharines	983 00	14252 00	3473 83	18708 83
9 St. Thomas	1305 00	11586 77	2139 77	15031 54
10 Stratford	1175 00	11600 00	565 25	13340 25
11 Toronto	19542 50	321834 00	72374 24	413750 74
Total	40973 00	634889 41	233896 62	909759 03

Public Schools.

EXPENDITURE.

	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Sites and building School houses.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Rent and Repairs, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.	Cost per Pupil.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1	25603 38	2743 48	618 48	8992 17	37957 51	8693 73	9 50
2	67727 67	7454 09	439 96	13803 48	89425 20	18906 70	5 32
3	39438 95	5266 81	672 03	7079 88	52457 67	7015 38	6 91
4	27044 43	4989 11	907 23	7318 68	40259 45	6813 99	7 27
5	27991 05	4644 78	353 46	6857 99	39847 28	3412 07	7 56
6	36927 16	845 99	287 80	6992 09	45053 04	3973 14	7 47
7	43101 94	3293 59	664 56	9488 87	56548 96	14222 98	7 70
8	41853 91	13061 27	578 53	12274 67	67768 38	17549 95	7 71
9	29981 24	1826 02	514 72	6324 65	38646 63	8971 28	6 24
10	20304 19	1262 57	133 40	3947 93	25648 09	3078 93	5 78
11	70761 26	8049 79	687 36	14900 92	94399 33	15282 64	6 12
12	31557 98	2855 84	368 34	6604 86	41387 02	10485 99	7 70
13	8991 09	394 74	42 28	1875 35	11303 46	2223 80	6 72
14	27380 62	2850 41	83 13	6075 75	36389 91	6908 72	8 24
15	52986 37	4656 96	556 23	8783 28	66982 84	12397 22	7 08
16	73641 23	4096 44	1187 59	14091 97	93017 23	17036 51	6 66
17	49552 90	4270 19	712 57	17173 84	71709 50	20442 94	7 44
18	62326 16	6438 86	729 61	14397 88	83892 51	19990 26	7 44
19	30450 45	950 79	506 18	6808 42	38715 84	6516 80	7 09
20	59423 47	3430 98	288 74	16332 89	79476 08	13687 10	7 03
21	29110 56	1414 65	196 38	6246 99	36968 58	6395 99	7 18
22	27989 08	1558 09	135 07	7009 52	36691 76	10946 07	8 57
23	73660 57	7948 86	311 16	14593 22	96513 81	23853 57	7 92
24	35875 14	7931 07	399 87	6604 92	50811 00	17902 00	7 06
25	39517 62	1665 83	560 51	10617 65	52361 61	10107 70	7 08
26	48809 88	1422 06	387 56	11825 52	62445 02	12239 97	6 85
27	48602 95	9407 91	296 47	10586 10	68893 43	25120 73	8 37
28	28926 60	5766 55	116 71	7846 02	42655 88	9816 18	8 03
29	42442 83	3251 12	388 66	7928 09	54010 70	12871 91	6 60
30	27468 92	4129 58	263 81	6279 95	38142 26	5925 36	6 84
31	33464 02	3826 67	150 80	6485 94	43927 43	9880 50	6 47
32	25369 55	2106 12	76 13	3724 72	31276 52	5499 57	8 50
33	36576 10	4948 97	580 57	7051 33	49156 97	9827 00	5 86
34	82749 19	7231 81	920 99	15361 13	106254 12	23386 21	6 22
35	20705 52	1226 78	217 85	3006 41	25156 56	2763 69	5 69
36	50076 16	3964 90	888 74	9844 91	64774 71	14270 70	7 00
37	45042 83	3950 24	263 34	9334 72	58591 13	25529 28	7 86
38	30006 90	11528 71	295 38	6166 03	47997 02	15312 51	8 77
39	55128 23	6216 06	1364 31	12570 81	75279 41	16360 43	7 31
40	34234 08	3075 52	363 41	8083 25	45756 26	11973 81	7 78
41	71855 74	40846 52	967 97	19915 07	133585 30	32048 40	10 30
42	54693 04	9374 96	1681 89	12907 96	78657 85	12534 35	7 78
	1769341 96	226175 69	21159 78	394115 83	2410793 26	532176 06	7 25
1	9430 15	.....	.....	4100 53	13530 68	760 48	7 71
2	13119 49	33010 91	2135 39	5743 65	54009 44	2189 38	21 07
3	10758 24	7900 00	138 34	3844 94	22641 52	245 68	12 05
4	68313 89	15633 73	7543 73	87336 99	178828 34	50 07	20 54
5	19156 23	410 42	474 34	7087 27	27128 26	392 88	9 43
6	39299 53	2885 79	18 00	9216 54	51419 86	27509 62	8 85
7	33065 32	4016 12	1677 04	26124 24	64882 72	5338 74	16 29
8	11165 93	4083 82	....	3318 26	18568 01	140 82	11 74
9	10652 64	....	20 00	2927 26	13599 90	1431 64	5 74
10	9054 20	122 50	11 11	3854 22	13042 03	298 22	7 29
11	242152 14	37914 86	1164 90	98402 20	379634 10	34116 64	13 11
	466167 76	105978 15	13182 85	251956 10	837284 86	72474 17	13 57

V.—TABLE E.—The

	TOWNS.	Receipts. For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant.)	Municipal Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances, and other sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1	Alliston	711 00	1440 81	495 12	2646 93
2	Almonte	315 00	3205 00	3911 79	7431 79
3	Amherstburg	138 00	1500 00	1554 93	3192 93
4	Aurora	242 00	2700 00	1946 75	4888 75
5	Aylmer	283 00	4642 75	507 10	5432 85
6	Barrie	728 00	6658 16	332 75	7718 91
7	Berlin	924 00	9183 20	40 00	10147 20
8	Blenheim	191 00	3380 15	48 94	3620 09
9	Bothwell	121 00	1011 27	1596 29	2728 56
10	Bowmanville	474 00	5996 70	493 22	6963 92
11	Bracebridge	290 00	1550 00	986 50	2826 50
12	Brampton	558 00	4400 00	350 47	5308 47
13	Brockville	879 50	11500 00	469 76	12849 26
14	Carleton Place	505 00	4000 00	4097 65	8602 65
15	Chatham	1045 00	10473 86	5117 36	16636 22
16	Clinton	462 00	3100 00	611 32	4173 32
17	Cobourg	591 00	4590 00	760 30	5941 30
18	Collingwood	629 00	7296 00	262 67	8187 67
19	Cornwall	486 00	4605 00	973 14	6064 14
20	Deseronto	335 00	4288 86	499 68	5123 54
21	Dresden	259 00	1300 52	3975 49	5535 01
22	Dundas	306 00	4214 00	3776 95	8296 95
23	Durham	291 00	2000 00	520 96	2811 96
24	Essex	143 00	1885 30	684 12	2712 42
25	Forest	342 00	2300 00	861 30	3503 30
26	Galt	992 00	8850 00	612 68	10454 68
27	Gananoque	588 00	3330 26	1184 45	5102 71
28	Goderich	556 00	4821 52	285 00	5656 52
29	Gore Bay	149 00	1308 58	252 95	1710 53
30	Gravenhurst	210 00	2738 13	889 23	3837 36
31	Harriston	199 00	2601 00	69 38	2869 38
32	Ingersoll	724 00	5989 00	496 54	7209 54
33	Kincardine	520 00	3526 50	273 93	4320 43
34	Leamington	198 00	2796 00	6487 18	9481 18
35	Lindsay	705 00	9551 69	1216 87	11473 56
36	Listowel	340 00	3260 00	19 58	3619 58
37	Little Current	116 00	1570 00	572 85	2258 85
38	Meaford	366 00	2750 00	199 27	3315 27
39	Midland	272 00	3305 33	77 46	3654 79
40	Milton	322 00	1993 10	2637 94	4953 04
41	Mitchell	426 00	2524 00	416 89	3366 89
42	Mount Forest	467 00	2996 00	349 07	3812 07
43	Napanee	539 00	4054 55	324 75	4918 30
44	Newmarket	341 00	13023 52	2434 38	15798 90
45	Niagara	152 00	1350 00	22 69	1524 69
46	Niagara Falls	327 00	2500 00	2754 67	5581 67
47	North Bay	108 45	.....	2174 45	2282 90
48	North Toronto	139 00	4034 90	793 06	4966 96
49	Oakville	185 00	2221 66	317 25	2723 91
50	Orangeville	593 00	4200 00	472 29	5265 29
51	Orillia	435 00	7500 00	557 57	8492 57
52	Oshawa	468 00	5168 75	706 15	6342 90
53	Owen Sound	1019 00	10685 00	1084 07	12788 07
54	Palmerston	208 00	2262 81	.....	2470 81
55	Paris	330 00	3649 78	3868 47	7848 25
56	Parkhill	156 00	2570 00	307 85	3033 85
57	Parry Sound	766 00	2500 00	853 28	4119 28
58	Pembroke	301 00	4309 53	397 88	5008 41
59	Penetanguishene	310 00	702 13	415 07	1427 20
60	Perth	504 00	4140 24	1487 83	6132 07

Public Schools.

EXPENDITURE.

	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Sites and building School houses.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Rent and Repairs, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.	Cost per Pupil.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1	2085 00	.....	.....	378 93	2463 93	183 00	6 08
2	3070 18	.....	.....	1340 22	4410 40	3021 29	9 34
3	1865 66	33 25	.....	1294 02	3192 93	.....	9 36
4	2208 68	34 78	32 09	597 36	2872 91	2015 84	7 46
5	3204 50	866 25	186 37	488 26	4745 38	687 47	9 42
6	5961 68	.....	.....	1757 23	7718 91	.....	6 19
7	7855 68	238 34	....	2053 18	10147 20	.....	7 38
8	2300 00	....	50 00	1270 09	3620 09	.....	8 06
9	1085 58	.....	158 08	294 87	1538 53	1190 03	6 63
10	4240 82	187 00	....	2470 69	6898 51	65 41	9 41
11	2075 00	.....	15 80	568 71	2679 51	166 99	4 37
12	4010 78	.....	.....	860 04	4870 82	437 65	7 46
13	9454 50	.....	.....	2937 84	12392 34	456 92	8 51
14	3943 69	....	30 65	1531 59	5505 93	3096 72	6 02
15	9976 76	.....	.. ..	5106 68	15083 44	1552 78	8 21
16	3004 33	.....	134 35	735 86	3874 54	298 78	6 93
17	3955 00	130 00	10 50	884 85	4980 35	960 95	6 78
18	5808 59	296 20	100 84	1804 47	8010 10	177 57	5 87
19	3363 57	.....	....	1669 23	5032 80	1031 34	7 42
20	2510 04	1195 23	.....	794 77	4500 04	623 50	6 75
21	2610 10	..... .	21 33	584 90	3216 33	2318 68	6 11
22	3407 33	175 78	.....	911 92	4495 03	3801 92	8 56
23	1890 00	212 80	.....	523 28	2626 08	185 88	6 74
24	1793 75	8 70	29 25	817 11	2648 81	63 61	6 31
25	2377 50	.....	.....	774 43	3151 93	351 37	7 60
26	8660 00	.....	86 00	1554 92	10300 92	153 76	6 40
27	3746 73	.....	.....	1355 87	5102 60	0 11	6 40
28	4125 00	.....	.....	1531 52	5656 52	.....	6 10
29	965 10	37 15	26 00	682 28	1710 53	.....	9 01
30	2884 00	7 00	57 21	606 26	3554 47	282 89	6 87
31	2020 00	.....	27 00	620 00	2667 00	202 38	5 63
32	5321 25	... .	5 50	1490 35	6817 10	392 44	8 92
33	3410 23	.....	.....	845 64	4255 87	64 56	5 87
34	2246 00	6423 25	.....	706 97	9376 22	104 96	18 64
35	7062 69	2385 31	.....	1984 42	11432 42	41 14	11 31
36	2950 13	.....	.....	669 33	3619 46	0 12	6 70
37	751 25	.....	15 00	407 86	1174 11	1084 74	5 34
38	2496 08	.....	.....	773 39	3269 47	45 80	6 62
39	2583 10	.....	.....	1015 95	3599 05	55 74	5 00
40	2290 00	371 00	.. ..	1192 20	3853 20	1099 84	9 15
41	2885 00	.....	.....	428 76	3313 76	53 13	6 72
42	2783 80	....	.....	946 87	3730 67	81 40	6 41
43	3635 94	.....	.....	802 94	4438 88	479 42	5 89
44	2360 91	11447 31	11 86	785 36	14605 44	1193 46	32 60
45	1300 00	....	....	206 00	1506 00	18 69	6 41
46	3730 36	.....	71 19	1375 84	5177 39	404 28	9 13
47	1081 75	10 45	.....	600 17	1692 37	590 53	6 07
48	3071 24	.....	339 85	1384 74	4795 83	171 13	10 66
49	1734 00	....	.....	456 69	2190 69	533 22	6 37
50	3839 54	.....	.....	1275 75	5115 29	150 00	7 56
51	5265 40	3 20	67 57	3156 40	8492 57	.....	7 39
52	4391 52	....	.....	1951 38	6342 90	....	7 77
53	7066 00	3362 50	70 71	2192 93	12692 14	95 93	8 48
54	1850 00	.....	14 00	606 81	2470 81	.....	5 24
55	3010 00	144 63	35 30	1325 92	4515 85	3332 40	7 80
56	2197 66	.....	20 95	424 32	2642 93	390 92	8 00
57	2129 61	.....	....	884 37	3013 98	1105 30	5 81
58	3272 91	.....	.....	958 55	4231 46	776 95	7 11
59	1025 00	.....	8 00	199 46	1232 46	194 74	3 61
60	3105 00	70 00	6 00	2061 49	5942 49	189 58	11 38

V.—TABLE E.—The

TOWNS.	Receipts. For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).	Municipal Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances, and other sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
61 Peterborough	853 00	12305 00	9398 30	22556 30
62 Petrolea	512 00	6300 00	595 09	7407 09
63 Picton	487 00	3765 96	692 90	4945 86
64 Port Arthur	446 00	3401 00	61 21	3908 21
65 Port Hope	802 00	6300 00	450 00	7552 00
66 Prescott	381 00	3020 00	198 11	3599 11
67 Ridgetown	269 00	2900 00	232 35	3401 35
68 Sandwich	162 00	2504 00	1232 61	3898 61
69 Sarnia	798 00	12408 00	803 99	14009 99
70 Sault Ste. Marie	373 00	2750 00	530 59	3653 59
71 Seaforth	318 00	3675 00	349 87	4342 87
72 Simcoe	531 00	3485 53	900 21	4916 74
73 Smith's Falls	415 00	4591 09	303 22	5309 31
74 Stayner	235 00	325 00	1886 06	2446 06
75 St. Mary's	375 00	3700 00	753 22	4828 22
76 Strathroy	621 00	4950 00	236 95	5807 95
77 Thornbury	100 00	2508 61	369 02	2977 63
78 Thorold	228 00	3119 56	141 31	3488 87
79 Tilsonburg	321 00	34 49	3555 18	3910 67
80 Toronto Junction	513 50	11499 47	50119 26	62132 23
81 Trenton	403 00	3582 00	591 05	4576 05
82 Uxbridge	241 00	2600 00	2629 90	5470 90
83 Walkerton	523 00	3537 01	3019 00	7079 01
84 Walkerville	261 00	3000 00	651 72	3912 72
85 Waterloo	304 00	4200 00	1005 39	5509 39
86 Welland	387 00	3100 00	400 23	3887 23
87 Whitby	447 00	4718 37	100 50	5265 87
88 Windsor	1464 00	19028 13	7798 34	28290 47
89 Wingham	248 00	.....	3827 84	4075 84
90 Woodstock	1297 00	10698 60	1872 84	13868 44
Total	39589 45	394012 38	164593 80	598195 63
TOTALS.				
1 Counties, etc	189378 52	1952545 97	801044 83	2942969 32
2 Cities	40973 00	634889 41	233896 62	909759 03
3 Towns	39589 45	394012 38	164593 80	598195 63
4 Grand total, 1891	269940 97	2981447 76	1199535 25	4450923 98
5 Grand total, 1890	265674 84	3225280 37	1211930 82	4702886 03
6 Increase	4266 13	.....	.....	.....
7 Decrease	.....	243832 61	12395 57	251962 05
8 Percentage	6	67	27	.....

Public Schools.

EXPENDITURE.

	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Sites and building School houses.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Rent and Repairs, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.	Cost per Pupil.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
61	9924 33	8213 34	22 50	4396 13	22556 30	.....	13 96
62	5111 38	1605 71	....	690 00	7407 09	.....	6 57
63	3631 87	1 90	.....	1132 19	4765 96	179 90	8 36
64	2747 91	.....	4 05	1055 67	3807 63	100 58	9 02
65	5802 10	.....	....	1688 25	7490 35	61 65	7 40
66	2555 00	.....	.....	987 25	3542 25	56 86	8 92
67	2588 92	....	.....	591 93	3180 85	220 50	6 75
68	1754 84	.....	....	348 39	2103 23	1795 38	6 45
69	5696 33	5958 40	84 45	2270 81	14009 99	.....	11 13
70	2114 50	300 00	132 08	665 87	3212 45	441 14	8 15
71	3160 00	....	25 00	964 64	4149 64	193 23	6 71
72	3249 25	.....	43 35	1300 44	4593 04	323 70	8 39
73	3344 56	....	5 40	1659 11	5009 07	300 24	5 89
74	1775 00	100 00	61 38	448 99	2385 37	60 69	5 35
75	315 67	.....	5 00	1334 68	4655 35	172 87	5 02
76	4645 49	.....	....	1162 46	5807 95	.....	8 87
77	1490 00	....	.....	916 93	2406 93	570 70	7 84
78	2356 50	.....	260 00	831 90	3448 40	40 47	8 66
79	2700 00	.....	.....	1122 72	3822 72	87 95	6 61
80	8528 05	20159 98	702 45	30171 73	59562 21	2570 02	49 51
81	3698 08	48 37	.....	829 60	4576 05	....	6 07
82	2434 25	305 20	38 87	1254 00	4032 32	1438 58	8 73
83	3328 51	19 30	9 11	2821 22	6178 14	900 87	10 89
84	1901 66	1006 90	26 00	646 46	3581 02	331 70	14 32
85	3276 76	.....	.....	799 13	4075 89	1433 50	7 62
86	2851 05	25 92	.....	784 80	3661 77	225 46	6 92
87	4204 75	.....	.....	1061 12	5265 87	.....	10 17
88	13790 47	7076 52	228 87	6209 76	27305 62	984 85	13 23
89	2797 50	221 69	....	807 47	3826 66	249 18	6 19
90	8896 95	.....	1506 66	3463 43	13867 04	1 40	7 12
	328977 60	73383 36	4786 57	142329 32	549476 85	48718 78	8 92
1	1769341 96	226175 69	21159 78	394115 83	2410793 26	532176 06	7 25
2	466167 76	105978 15	13182 85	251956 10	837284 86	72474 17	13 57
3	328977 60	73383 36	4786 57	142329 32	549476 85	48718 78	8 92
4	2564487 32	405537 20	39129 20	788401 25	3797554 97	653369 01	8 34
5	2540746 29	661039 39	37723 32	766466 34	4005975 34	696910 69	8 67
6	23741 03	.....	1405 88	21934 91	....	....	.....
7	.....	255502 19	.....	....	208420 37	43541 68	0 33
	68	10	1	21	.....	.....	.....

VI.—TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	Number of Schools.	RECEIPTS. Amount of Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount received from School Rate on Supporters.	Amount subscribed and from other Sources.	Total amount received.	EXPENDI- Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for Sites and building School Houses.	Amount paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1 Bruce	5	202 50	2181 57	1087 90	3471 97	2260 00	490 90	130 45
2 Carleton	12	372 00	2920 40	2164 03	5456 43	3183 00	1133 00	47 80
3 Essex	5	182 00	1814 52	676 65	2673 17	1882 78	226 08	.....
4 Frontenac	5	125 00	1433 52	588 43	2146 95	1211 87	16 00	10 75
5 Glengarry	6	284 50	2673 67	269 92	3228 09	2178 34	90 00	12 35
6 Grey	7	353 00	2227 94	534 19	3115 13	1880 00	515 16	6 30
7 Hastings	2	18 00	719 00	1946 83	2683 83	300 00	1261 00	10 55
8 Huron	4	120 00	1226 63	448 97	1795 60	1185 00	7 00	11 50
9 Kent	5	137 50	2247 80	347 75	2733 05	1945 00	260 20	66 95
10 Lambton	2	100 00	501 46	263 40	864 86	540 92	.....	.....
11 Lanark	1	54 00	95 00	82 76	231 76	133 53	.....	.....
12 Leeds and Grenville	5	216 50	970 25	1025 17	2211 92	1617 00	31 15	.....
13 Lennox & Addington	2	69 00	526 00	42 78	637 78	554 00	.....	.....
14 Lincoln	1	123 50	685 00	394 42	1202 92	400 00	540 00	26 50
15 Middlesex	4	115 50	1032 06	385 84	1533 40	1160 00	162 58	.....
16 Norfolk	1	27 50	406 51	204 66	638 67	265 00	.....	73 55
17 Northumberland	6	171 50	1714 83	943 97	2830 30	1347 00	628 45	21 75
18 Ontario	1	55 00	.....	689 47	744 47	402 00	14 10	.....
19 Peel	1	14 50	163 63	88 87	267 00	240 00	.....	.....
20 Perth	4	148 00	1303 62	409 57	1861 19	1110 00	165 00	60 00
21 Peterborough	2	26 50	447 90	313 38	787 78	440 00	.....	.....
22 Prescott and Russell	47	2179 50	13904 72	5297 43	21381 65	12311 12	1836 56	331 06
23 Renfrew	10	595 00	4473 13	1810 26	6878 39	3340 85	665 99	30 20
24 Simcoe	3	211 50	1322 67	419 20	1953 37	1075 00	.....	22 87
25 Stormont	5	234 50	1276 89	324 40	1835 79	1235 00	11 66	3 57
26 Waterloo	8	437 50	3318 39	2516 82	6272 71	3335 00	941 83	18 60
27 Welland	2	84 50	562 69	132 12	779 31	511 27	.....	.....
28 Wellington	8	345 00	3632 74	307 89	4285 63	2215 00	449 80	17 85
29 Wentworth	1	64 00	181 55	64 16	309 71	255 00	23 59	.....
30 York	2	84 00	246 20	349 76	679 96	425 00	.....	.....
31 Districts	9	452 82	3248 55	1282 90	4984 27	1758 92	1343 55	15 14
Total	176	7604 32	57458 84	25413 90	90477 06	50697 60	10813 60	917 74
CITIES.								
1 Belleville	4	238 50	1361 45	526 68	2126 63	1500 00	46 05	.....
2 Brantford	1	167 50	1366 01	483 64	2017 15	1080 00	.....	.....
3 Guelph	3	205 50	2980 32	491 60	3677 42	1700 00	672 00	207 45
4 Hamilton	7	756 00	8500 00	8937 28	18193 28	4928 73	2957 59	203 82
5 Kingston	5	512 50	4395 26	12048 10	16955 86	3390 00	6711 20	105 50
6 London	4	425 50	3941 68	316 43	4683 61	2685 25	450 00	106 00
7 Ottawa	22	2754 50	25300 00	13313 02	41367 52	19085 06	8533 00	155 00
8 Stratford	2	187 50	1875 75	202 52	2265 77	1400 00	150 00	.....
9 St. Catharines	4	279 00	3999 30	171 33	4449 63	2100 00	1212 50	.....
10 St. Thomas	1	133 50	1322 36	351 85	1807 71	800 00	514 14	.....
11 Toronto	14	2269 50	31953 51	30064 14	64287 15	34285 65	11801 41	1374 95
Total	67	7929 50	86995 64	66906 59	161831 73	72954 63	33047 89	2152 72

Separate Schools.

	TURE.			PUPILS.			ATTENDANCE.								
	Amount paid for all other purposes.	Total amount expended.	Balances.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average attendance.	Percentage of Average to Total Attendance.	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to whole year.	Cost per Pupil.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.												$ c.
1	589 97	3471 32	65	713	403	310	447	63	26	71	137	136	252	91	4 87
2	46 09	4409 89	1046 54	865	436	429	429	50	89	166	248	181	149	32	5 09
3	351 09	2459 95	213 22	358	186	172	122	34	40	41	76	66	127	8	6 87
4	518 97	1757 59	389 36	253	116	137	124	49	25	47	58	53	69	1	6 95
5	499 20	2779 89	448 20	580	295	285	299	51	72	107	160	112	129	....	4 79
6	225 05	2626 51	488 62	329	174	155	133	41	34	76	103	70	41	5	8 00
7	781 20	2352 75	331 08	92	35	57	59	63	2	13	28	49	.....	.....	25 60
8	583 13	1786 63	8 97	193	98	95	96	50	19	43	54	42	31	4	9 25
9	339 87	2612 02	121 03	363	191	172	227	62	26	56	89	82	91	19	7 19
10	143 02	683 94	180 92	124	70	54	49	40	16	25	34	25	21	3	5 51
11	14 00	147 53	84 23	26	12	14	10	39	8	9	9	...	.....	.....	5 65
12	354 77	2002 92	209 00	227	112	115	114	50	13	35	33	49	54	43	8 82
13	39 45	593 45	44 33	68	32	36	20	30	15	13	22	15	3	....	8 72
14	126 38	1092 88	110 04	105	61	44	68	65	4	11	20	16	54	....	10 41
15	116 04	1438 62	94 78	159	92	67	76	48	9	21	41	45	42	1	9 05
16	56 91	395 46	243 21	82	46	36	35	43	8	16	19	14	24	1	4 82
17	482 89	2480 09	350 21	227	126	101	128	57	23	33	47	51	73	....	10 92
18	109 88	525 98	218 49	102	62	40	60	59	2	7	28	26	23	16	5 16
19	27 00	267 00	.....	43	20	23	18	42	....	14	8	11	9	1	6 21
20	202 04	1537 04	324 15	229	123	106	110	48	12	29	69	62	49	8	6 71
21	44 30	484 30	303 48	61	29	32	23	38	12	7	11	16	15	....	8 00
22	2539 97	17018 71	4362 94	4047	2099	1948	2226	55	350	560	1156	828	894	259	4 21
23	1160 23	5197 27	1681 12	1001	525	476	520	52	59	143	290	223	264	22	5 19
24	625 52	1723 39	229 98	210	122	88	127	61	17	26	56	46	40	25	8 21
25	329 18	1579 41	256 38	349	174	175	186	54	29	60	71	73	107	9	4 52
26	877 82	5173 25	1099 46	707	379	328	402	57	31	84	146	201	189	56	7 32
27	55 21	566 48	212 83	104	44	60	63	61	11	11	18	30	34	..	5 44
28	1315 59	3998 24	287 39	593	333	260	390	66	31	70	129	129	206	28	6 74
29	14 25	292 84	16 87	42	26	16	14	34	6	9	15	7	5	....	7 00
30	92 62	517 63	162 33	128	73	55	65	51	3	21	37	34	33	....	4 04
31	900 75	4018 36	965 91	512	241	271	282	55	64	110	118	100	111	9	7 81
	13562 40	75991 34	14485 72	12892	6735	6157	6922	54	1056	1934	3330	2792	3139	641	5 90
1	554 94	2100 99	25 64	436	219	217	227	52	32	65	94	111	134	....	4 82
2	509 39	1589 39	427 76	305	143	162	178	59	13	32	70	66	124	....	5 21
3	1063 68	3643 13	34 29	418	242	176	264	63	13	49	77	90	189	....	8 71
4	10103 14	18193 28	.....	1882	930	952	1161	62	47	142	546	560	587	....	9 67
5	1415 34	11622 04	5333 82	936	461	475	602	64	24	80	219	298	315	...	12 42
6	1211 05	4452 30	231 31	732	349	383	456	62	39	86	155	136	291	25	6 08
7	9081 34	36854 34	4513 18	5017	2486	2531	2893	58	294	636	1314	1008	1719	46	7 34
8	425 57	1975 57	290 20	352	177	175	221	63	3	29	91	82	147	....	5 61
9	1057 67	4370 17	79 46	484	277	207	311	65	20	41	94	127	202	....	9 03
10	372 16	1686 30	121 41	213	106	107	164	77	....	8	27	30	148	....	7 91
11	11032 90	58494 91	5792 24	4519	2350	2169	2615	58	275	523	886	952	1883	....	12 95
	36827 18	144982 42	16849 31	15294	7740	7554	9092	59	760	1691	3573	3460	5739	71	9 47

VI.—TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

TOWNS.	Number of Schools.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDI-		
		Amount of Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount received from School Rate on Supporters.	Amount subscribed and from other Sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for Sites and building School Houses.	Amount paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1 Almonte	1	96 00	1262 50	1101 62	2460 12	955 70	188 70	.....
2 Amherstburg	2	131 00	1509 00	1172 51	2812 51	1360 00	1009 39	35 54
3 Barrie	1	127 50	1102 29	819 64	2049 43	1050 00	14 50	48 52
4 Berlin	2	170 50	1976 61	409 91	2557 02	800 00	920 65	49 85
5 Brockville	3	237 50	2313 38	233 99	2784 87	1900 00	.....	.....
6 Chatham	1	137 50	1705 99	208 11	2051 60	1633 32	133 02	27 93
7 Cobourg	1	142 00	809 26	16 99	968 19	800 00	.....	.....
8 Cornwall	3	390 50	3767 40	331 75	4489 65	2557 50	.....	.....
9 Dundas	2	148 00	905 88	604 42	1658 30	700 00	.....	5 00
10 Galt	1	61 00	356 54	175 98	593 52	325 00	17 25	12 50
11 Goderich	1	55 50	446 30	2 50	504 30	400 00	.....	.....
12 Ingersoll	1	93 00	674 54	187 80	955 34	575 00	.....	15 75
13 Lindsay	2	248 50	2345 00	1074 19	3667 69	2344 00	4 70	10 71
14 Newmarket	1	34 50	347 53	457 14	839 17	500 00	118 25	.....
15 Niagara Falls	1	76 00	736 82	536 40	1349 22	600 00	.....	.....
16 North Bay	1	.....	1500 00	974 38	2474 38	1031 19	165 00	12 00
17 Oakville	1	35 50	213 39	25 00	273 89	227 61	.....	.....
18 Orillia	1	104 50	1504 39	1378 16	2987 05	980 00	581 60	.....
19 Oshawa	1	63 00	415 60	155 69	634 29	400 00	.....	.....
20 Owen Sound	1	61 00	650 11	3973 49	4684 60	361 45	3818 01	3 30
21 Paris	1	47 00	468 06	.....	515 06	400 00	.....	.....
22 Parkhill	1	30 50	309 40	100 01	439 91	325 00	8 00	.....
23 Pembroke	1	234 00	3554 10	250 74	4038 84	2170 00	1214 54	.....
24 Perth	1	104 00	650 00	145 00	899 00	650 00	150 00	20 00
25 Peterborough	3	412 50	4293 11	56 32	4761 93	2975 00	83 20	20 00
26 Picton	1	39 00	614 58	289 24	942 82	400 00	.....	.....
27 Port Arthur	1	186 50	500 00	895 95	1582 45	850 00	84 71	10 65
28 Prescott	1	134 00	877 10	361 36	1372 46	906 65	.....	.....
29 Rat Portage	1	38 00	626 00	56 00	720 00	514 00	.....	.....
30 Sarnia	1	77 50	1252 00	225 00	1554 50	1000 00	17 80	.....
31 Sault Ste. Marie	1	26 00	630 52	130 06	786 58	490 40	187 00	.....
32 St. Mary's	1	39 50	433 14	189 92	662 56	350 00	.....	.....
33 Thorold	1	118 00	800 00	2982 18	3900 18	1100 00	2245 81	.....
34 Trenton	1	183 50	2200 00	1554 49	3937 99	1769 51	295 00	.....
35 Waterloo	1	21 00	375 00	268 30	664 30	300 00	.....	49 37
36 Whitby	1	31 00	470 00	3 30	504 30	275 00	.....	.....
Total	46	4135 00	42595 48	21347 54	68078 02	33976 33	11257 13	321 12
TOTALS.								
1 Counties, etc.	176	7604 32	57458 84	25413 90	90477 06	50697 60	10813 60	917 74
2 Cities	67	7929 50	86995 64	66906 59	161831 73	72954 63	33047 89	2152 72
3 Towns	46	4135 00	42595 48	21347 54	68078 02	33976 33	11257 13	321 12
4 Grand Total, 1891	289	19668 82	187049 96	113668 03	320386 81	157623 56	55118 62	3391 58
5 Grand Total, 1890	259	18652 50	186373 80	108299 62	313325 92	128630 93	91999 61	5092 75
6 Increase	30	1016 32	676 16	5368 41	7060 89	28997 63	.....	.....
7 Decrease	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36880 99	1701 17
8 Percentage	....	6	58	36	.....	56	20	1

Separate Schools.

	TURE.			PUPILS.			ATTENDANCE.								
	Amount paid for all other purposes.	Total amount expended.	Balances.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average attendance.	Percentage of Average to Total Attendance.	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to whole year.	Cost per Pupil.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.												$ c.
1	1105 65	2250 05	210 07	195	86	109	112	58	8	19	54	42	70	2	11 54
2	310 08	2715 01	97 50	299	122	177	169	57	10	57	39	67	121	5	9 08
3	337 42	1450 44	598 99	242	116	126	155	64	3	21	53	37	103	25	6 00
4	341 75	2112 25	444 77	278	140	138	183	66	15	22	46	53	142	....	7 60
5	406 64	2306 64	478 23	399	182	217	274	69	8	60	83	72	175	1	5 78
6	247 71	2041 98	9 62	328	176	152	185	56	24	34	67	80	123	....	6 22
7	146 62	946 62	21 57	205	96	109	145	70	8	10	25	60	102	....	4 62
8	1070 58	3628 08	861 57	909	480	429	497	55	106	106	185	200	301	11	4 00
9	459 47	1164 47	493 83	231	147	84	146	63	15	18	41	51	106	..	5 04
10	81 13	435 88	157 64	100	45	55	70	70	3	6	19	15	52	5	4 35
11	75 00	475 00	29 30	90	33	57	66	73	1	....	10	24	55	....	5 27
12	345 79	936 54	18 80	132	70	62	90	68	1	11	22	31	67	....	7 09
13	412 99	2772 40	895 29	446	196	250	279	63	13	34	84	93	222	....	6 21
14	65 75	684 00	155 17	78	40	38	42	54	6	12	21	8	28	3	8 77
15	304 79	904 79	444 43	136	60	76	90	66	7	10	29	24	64	2	6 65
16	667 82	1876 01	598 37	225	119	106	116	52	15	24	51	59	71	5	8 33
17	46 28	273 89	.....	62	35	27	37	60	3	7	13	15	24	....	4 42
18	223 11	1784 71	1202 34	224	120	104	165	74	....	5	30	54	135	....	7 97
19	173 90	573 90	60 39	111	50	61	76	68	5	7	20	17	62	....	5 17
20	150 72	4333 48	351 12	132	69	63	74	56	7	19	39	26	41	....	32 83
21	90 04	490 04	25 02	75	38	37	49	65	....	6	19	16	34	....	6 53
22	106 91	439 91	.....	76	39	37	44	58	6	10	18	12	30	....	5 79
23	417 44	3801 98	236 86	485	264	221	296	61	34	44	104	88	215	....	7 84
24	75 00	895 00	4 00	159	74	85	108	68	10	14	19	31	78	7	5 63
25	1610 22	4688 42	73 51	695	344	351	429	62	40	41	139	157	318	....	6 74
26	240 57	640 57	302 25	58	30	28	38	65	2	8	26	22	.....	....	11 05
27	546 47	1491 83	90 62	258	122	136	85	33	12	63	70	49	39	25	5 78
28	464 67	1371 32	1 14	211	105	106	132	63	3	13	48	38	109	....	6 50
29	140 00	654 00	66 00	97	42	55	44	45	16	10	27	21	23	...	6 74
30	268 00	1285 80	268 70	220	115	105	87	40	15	23	40	57	83	2	5 84
31	65 50	742 90	43 68	93	46	47	55	59	6	9	38	18	22	....	8 00
32	71 74	421 74	240 82	59	27	32	45	75	....	1	2	18	38	....	7 15
33	493 77	3839 58	60 60	196	91	105	130	66	3	10	44	46	93	....	19 59
34	191 43	2255 94	1682 05	331	169	162	174	53	20	37	107	74	90	3	6 81
35	308 75	658 12	6 18	84	38	46	52	62	8	7	18	9	42	....	7 83
36	94 60	369 60	134 70	63	37	26	42	67	1	8	10	13	31	....	5 87
	12158 31	57712 89	10365 13	7982	3963	4019	4781	60	434	786	1660	1697	3309	96	7 23
1	13562 40	75991 34	14485 72	12892	6735	6157	6922	54	1056	1934	3330	2792	3139	641	5 90
2	36827 18	144982 42	16849 31	15294	7740	7554	9092	59	760	1691	3573	3460	5739	71	9 47
3	12158 31	57712 89	10365 13	7982	3963	4019	4781	60	434	786	1660	1697	3309	96	7 23
4	62547 89	278686 65	41700 16	36168	18438	17730	20795	57	2250	4411	8563	7949	12187	808	7 70
5	63979 62	589702 91	23623 01	34571	17633	16888	18395	53	2262	4548	8249	7396	10425	1691	8 38
6	.....	.....	18077 15	1597	755	842	2400	4	....	...	314	553	1762	....	.....
7	1431 73	11016 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	12	137	....	....	.....	883	68
8	23	... ...	.....	...	51	49	.. .	....	6	12	24	22	34	2	.....

VII.—TABLE G.—The Roman

COUNTIES. Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.	TEACHERS.					NUMBER IN THE					
	Number of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Average Salary—Male.	Average Salary—Female.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	Geography.	Music.
				$	$						
1 Bruce	10	2	8	450	169	713	701	687	581	519	547
2 Carleton	18	2	16	268	173	865	732	705	321	315	59
3 Essex	5	2	3	463	325	358	358	358	358	248	163
4 Frontenac	6	1	5	200	254	253	253	240	242	194	50
5 Glengarry	10	2	8	413	261	580	509	501	372	303	.....
6 Grey	7	2	5	295	265	329	306	329	272	213	145
7 Hastings	2	....	2	.....	300	92	92	92	92	44	92
8 Huron	4	4	....	296	.....	193	151	167	111	124	65
9 Kent	6	2	4	420	276	363	355	363	328	271	123
10 Lambton	2	1	1	350	240	124	102	124	92	92	.....
11 Lanark	1	....	1	.....	134	26	26	24	10	16	.....
12 Leeds & Grenville	8	....	8	.....	181	227	224	221	207	173	74
13 Lennox & Addington	2	2	....	201	68	68	68	68	31	46	.....
14 Lincoln	2	....	2	.....	200	105	105	105	105	105	105
15 Middlesex	4	....	4	.....	290	159	159	159	159	143	....
16 Norfolk	1	....	1	.....	265	82	80	80	35	35	.....
17 Northumberland	6	....	6	.....	231	227	186	215	156	179	122
18 Ontario	1	1	....	400	.....	102	102	102	102	102	102
19 Peel	1	....	1	.....	240	43	43	43	27	27	.....
20 Perth	4	...	4	....	280	229	200	192	134	125	.....
21 Peterborough	2	....	2	.....	220	61	61	61	53	54	.....
22 Prescott and Russell	67	8	59	283	200	4047	3330	3472	2706	1943	703
23 Renfrew	15	4	11	319	241	1001	885	948	900	62	437
24 Simcoe	4	1	3	350	242	210	201	201	129	126	139
25 Stormont	8	....	8	.....	193	349	306	284	206	138	67
26 Waterloo	13	2	11	388	231	707	698	707	617	448	569
27 Welland	2	1	1	400	140	104	97	104	104	79	104
28 Wellington	10	....	10	.....	224	593	550	588	554	410	440
29 Wentworth	1	...	1	.....	255	42	42	42	42	20	....
30 York	2	..	2	.	212	128	121	121	97	121	121
31 Districts	13	2	11	300	247	512	250	281	304	168	127
Total	237	39	198	330	219	12892	11293	11585	9447	7401	4324
CITIES.											
1 Belleville	6	1	5	500	200	436	436	436	436	221	376
2 Brantford	4	1	3	500	227	305	305	305	305	255	305
3 Guelph	7	1	6	500	200	418	418	418	418	418	418
4 Hamilton	33	3	30	300	100	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
5 Kingston	18	6	12	265	150	936	874	894	911	777	647
6 London	14	1	13	650	121	732	732	732	732	494	643
7 Ottawa	92	37	55	355	160	5017	4872	4942	4359	4085	4511
8 Stratford	5	1	4	600	200	352	352	352	352	230	278
9 St. Catharines	10	4	6	300	150	484	484	484	484	389	461
10 St. Thomas	4	....	4	.....	200	213	213	213	213	213	213
11 Toronto	77	22	55	300	203	4519	4519	4519	4519	4318	4095
Total	270	77	193	338	167	15294	15087	15177	14611	13282	13829

Catholic Separate Schools.

	DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.											MAPS AND PRIZES.			ARBOR DAY.
	Grammar and Composition	English History.	Canadian History.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Drill (with Calisthenics).	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Botany.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.	No. of Maps.	No. of Schools using Maps.	No. of Schools giving Prizes	No. of Trees planted on Arbor Day.
1	513	99	130	84	282	99	3	.....	.....	.....	35	38	5	4	12
2	324	41	181	303	91	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	12	2	.....
3	235	122	90	28	163	21	5	.....	30	.....	19	35	5	.	24
4	174	51	106	.....	34	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	47	5	1	3
5	320	77	170	74	389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	6	2	24
6	178	80	131	13	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	48	6	....	.....
7	44	14	26	11	92	3	3	3	.....	.....	11	2	1	....	.....
8	110	59	74	67	58	3	6	4	1	1	.....	38	4	1	31
9	258	75	87	28	48	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	36	5	2	7
10	80	34	53	.....	30	10	3	3	.....	.....	.....	15	2	1	6
11	16	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	....	.....
12	171	78	98	43	135	24	21	12	4	4	.....	44	5	1	.....
13	46	13	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2	...	.....
14	105	20	41	.....	105	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	....	.....
15	142	36	54	44	141	1	4	4	1	1	36	41	4	....	.....
16	40	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	1	....	.....
17	148	55	96	55	70	9	2	4	28	.....	3	35	6	....	15
18	82	23	46	102	102	6	3	3	3	3	67	6	1	....	3
19	27	14	24	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	....	.....
20	119	35	93	13	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3	....	.....
21	48	16	22	....	19	....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	12	2	....	.....
22	1583	202	483	461	805	110	6	10	1	.....	37	216	45	19	13
23	636	180	278	91	117	37	20	8	....	.....	5	38	6	....	.....
24	85	51	61	26	210	6	6	6	17	.....	45	13	3	....	.....
25	163	23	53	8	69	26	24	8	....	.....	10	18	3	....	.....
26	376	83	163	.....	257	2	1	.....	.....	.....	52	62	8	2	22
27	51	24	24	19	66	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	1	8
28	399	148	227	92	273	3	5	2	.....	.....	28	58	8	3	23
29	24	6	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	..	.....
30	67	. ...	8	75	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	1	.....
31	143	55	67	42	37	32	3	18	.....	.....	21	26	6	3	16
	6707	1741	2948	1683	4038	420	126	89	85	13	376	1014	162	43	207
1	221	52	101	72	436	22	. . ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	4	....	.....
2	255	139	172	172	305	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	....	.....
3	247	79	79	216	418	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	3	1	.....
4	1102	624	651	1882	1882	116	116	91	.....	.....	.....	92	7	7	18
5	552	192	340	127	445	49	30	32	.....	.....	.....	72	5	5	.....
6	494	117	306	382	591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	4	4	.....
7	3225	644	2201	3123	4132	580	152	134	142	.....	22	226	19	19	12
8	136	85	136	81	241	.....	.....	.... .	....	.....	29	22	2	....	.....
9	322	101	219	162	190	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	4	4	.....
10	213	71	71	114	213	71	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	1	.....
11	3419	748	1270	2838	4028	411	144	144	.....	.....	.....	298	14	14	.....
	10186	2852	5546	9169	12881	1354	442	401	142	.....	51	838	64	55	30

VII.—TABLE G.—The Roman

TOWNS.	TEACHERS.					NUMBER IN THE					
	Number of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Average Salary—Male.	Average Salary—Female.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	Geography.	Music.
				$	$						
1 Almonte	3	1	2	500	230	195	195	195	195	115	195
2 Amherstburg	5	....	5	.....	230	299	299	299	299	104	299
3 Barrie	3	1	2	550	250	242	242	242	242	208	169
4 Berlin	5	....	5	.....	300	278	278	278	278	170	278
5 Brockville	7	2	5	550	250	399	399	399	399	214	217
6 Chatham	5	1	4	700	244	328	328	328	328	213	245
7 Cobourg	4	....	4	.....	200	205	205	205	205	141	205
8 Cornwall	12	2	10	510	195	909	909	909	909	909	841
9 Dundas	4	....	4	.....	200	231	231	231	231	231	231
10 Galt	1	....	1	....	325	100	89	75	67	65	75
11 Goderich	2	....	2	.....	400	90	90	90	90	67	90
12 Ingersoll	2	....	2	.....	575	132	132	132	132	104	132
13 Lindsay	8	1	7	800	204	446	446	446	446	362	446
14 Newmarket	1	1	....	350	.....	78	78	78	78	60	.....
15 Niagara Falls	3	....	3	.....	200	136	136	136	136	84	136
16 North Bay	3	....	3	.....	308	225	200	200	200	150	225
17 Oakville	2	....	2	.....	145	62	62	62	62	62	62
18 Orillia	3	....	3	.....	327	224	224	224	224	180	224
19 Oshawa	2	....	2	.....	200	111	111	111	84	84	111
20 Owen Sound	2	....	2	.....	361	152	95	132	132	95	132
21 Paris	2	....	2	.....	200	75	75	75	75	75	75
22 Parkhill	1	1	....	325	....	76	76	76	76	43	.....
23 Pembroke	8	1	7	525	235	485	485	485	485	281	485
24 Perth	3	1	2	450	200	159	146	146	146	94	.....
25 Peterborough	10	1	9	700	250	695	695	695	695	623	637
26 Picton	1	....	1	.....	400	58	52	52	47	33	58
27 Port Arthur	3	....	3	.....	300	258	197	258	258	258	258
28 Prescott	4	1	3	500	180	211	211	211	211	161	211
29 Rat Portage	2	1	1	400	114	97	87	97	.....	12	.....
30 Sarnia	4	....	4	.....	250	220	220	220	220	123	.....
31 Sault Ste. Marie	2	....	2	.....	300	93	93	93	93	57	93
32 St. Mary's	1	....	1	.....	350	59	59	59	59	59	59
33 Thorold	5	1	4	500	150	196	196	196	175	150	175
34 Trenton	6	1	5	500	240	331	331	331	331	180	109
35 Waterloo	2	....	2	.....	150	84	84	84	84	48	84
36 Whitby	1	1	....	275	.....	63	48	63	48	48	.....
Total	132	18	114	500	222	7982	7804	7913	7740	5863	6557
TOTALS.											
1 Counties, etc	237	39	198	330	219	12892	11293	11585	9447	7401	4324
2 Cities	270	77	193	338	167	15294	15087	15177	14611	13282	13829
3 Towns	132	18	114	500	222	7982	7804	7913	7740	5863	6557
4 Grand Total, 1891	639	134	505	358	200	36168	34184	34675	31798	26546	24710
5 do 1890	569	119	450	348	197	34571	31958	32701	28815	23842	22111
6 Increase	70	15	55	10	3	1597	2226	1974	2983	2704	2599
7 Decrease	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Percentage	....	21	79	.....	.....	100	94	96	88	73	69

Catholic Separate Schools.

	DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.											MAPS AND PRIZES.			ARBOR DAY.
	Grammar and Composition	English History.	Canadian History.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Drill (with Calisthenics).	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Botany.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.	No. of Maps.	No. of Schools using Maps.	No. of Schools giving Prizes	No. of Trees planted on Arbor Day.
1	195	115	115	55	195	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	9	1	1	5
2	104	42	67	.....	299	21	12	.....	....	....	.....	27	2	1	.....
3	141	47	107	34	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	10	1	....	.....
4	170	11	60	37	186	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	2	.....
5	214	140	140	55	399	.....		...	.. ...	.....	.....	11	3	....	.....
6	213	121	121	213	328	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	1	.....
7	141	52	52	40	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	12	1	1	.....
8	446	190	190	909	909	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	21	3	....	.....
9	150	60	60	12	.....	12	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	2	.....
10	60	13	20	14	60	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....
11	90	23	48	90	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	....	... .
12	104	37	63	63	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	6	1	1	.....
13	362	105	147	20	225	20	20	20	5	5	.....	40	2	....	.....
14	60	8	20	8	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	... .	10	1	....	.....
15	74	30	30	30	136	10	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	9	1	....	.....
16	120	25	65	. ....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	....	.....
17	24	24	24	.....	62	....	....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1	....	.....
18	224	65	123	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	11	1	1	6
19	84	29	52	52	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	16	1	1	.....
20	80	50	50	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	1	.....
21	66	23	33	75	75	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	1	.....
22	59	14	25	25	76	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	....
23	281	84	165	84	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	14	1	....	.....
24	77	26	40	43	43	.... .	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	7	1	....	.....
25	527	130	178	244	637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	3	3	.....
26	33	19	33	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	7	1	..	.....
27	197	98	98	47	258	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	1	.....
28	180	61	99	180	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	12	1	....	20
29	6	.....	8	... .	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....
30	55	55	80	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	5	1	....	.....
31	36	5	17	5	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....
32	41	14	32	.....	.. .	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	....	.....
33	110	69	105	69	69	34	6	6	.....	.....	.....	18	1	1	14
34	89	33	91	.....	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	....	.....
35	39	10	20	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	1	.....
36	36	13	26	36	36	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.. .	.....
	4888	1841	2604	2499	5987	253	38	26	5	5	216	464	46	23	45
1	6707	1741	2948	1683	4038	420	126	89	85	13	376	1014	162	43	207
2	10186	2852	5546	9169	12881	1354	442	401	142	.....	51	838	64	55	30
3	4888	1841	2604	2499	5987	253	38	26	5	5	216	464	46	23	45
4	21781	6434	11098	13351	22906	2027	606	516	232	18	643	2316	272	121	282
5	20787	5770	9690	7601	18871	1705	590	521	236	73	125	2258	248	125	267
6	994	664	1408	5750	4035	322	16	.....	.....	.....	518	58	24	....	15
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	55	.....	....	....	4	.....
8	60	17	30	37	64	6	2	2	1	.....	2	....	100	43	.....

VIII.—TABLE H.—The

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.	No. of Collegiate Institutes.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.	
		Legislative Grants for Teachers' Salaries.	Municipal Grants (County).	Municipal Grants (Local).	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Teachers' Salaries.	Building, Rent and Repairs.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1 Aylmer	1	991 23	1900 00	2947 00	161 00	428 66	6427 89	4680 08	275 60
2 Barrie	1	1249 67	1249 67	1625 00	1393 25	1822 38	7339 97	4793 72	310 76
3 Brantford	1	1529 44	.....	6200 00	2616 35	.....	10345 79	7451 96	208 27
4 Brockville	1	1337 12	.....	5450 00	41 00	518 37	7346 49	5326 69	444 95
5 Chatham	1	1509 76	1509 76	3488 00	1005 00	733 77	8246 29	6347 08	435 72
6 Clinton	1	1163 59	1163 59	1500 00	793 00	2617 85	7238 03	4274 40	127 10
7 Cobourg	1	1153 75	215 39	2500 00	1277 00	4143 02	9289 16	4397 79	166 53
8 Collingwood	1	1281 29	1281 20	2500 00	1279 25	155 49	6497 23	4964 50	291 00
9 Galt	1	1460 56	1460 56	2000 00	2352 50	8265 46	15539 08	6359 79	1614 23
10 Guelph	1	1362 73	.....	6417 54	796 00	1177 12	9753 39	6700 55	.....
11 Hamilton	1	1571 81	.....	14221 28	4315 30	.....	20108 39	15213 25	411 58
12 Ingersoll	1	1117 32	1163 00	1831 24	693 50	578 80	5383 86	4002 93	517 14
13 Kingston	1	1351 58	.....	3489 00	2113 30	895 89	7849 77	5998 33	122 57
14 Lindsay	1	1565 96	2176 75	3100 00	2442 50	48 29	9333 50	7136 60	666 97
15 London	1	1554 35	.....	14536 12	268 90	4558 30	20917 67	11396 83	2390 53
16 Morrisburg	1	1146 08	2761 00	1498 08	422 00	107 55	5934 71	4969 80	.....
17 Napanee	1	1216 86	3466 86	6681 45	777 68	3302 91	15445 76	4719 52	4343 97
18 Ottawa	1	1548 00	.....	28167 22	4650 40	3 03	34368 65	10466 63	16879 37
19 Owen Sound	1	1558 21	1558 21	4657 50	2323 00	178 34	10275 26	8330 00	59 41
20 Perth	1	1099 60	500 00	3485 05	491 00	1244 53	6820 18	4857 50	.....
21 Peterborough	1	1342 20	.....	6082 00	1869 00	409 16	9702 36	6200 00	1100 00
22 Ridgetown	1	1224 91	1224 91	1500 00	530 60	9627 70	14108 12	4400 00	116 72
23 Seaforth	1	1269 53	1269 53	1750 00	1388 85	416 24	6094 15	4790 00	352 07
24 Stratford	1	1523 66	.....	5500 00	1834 81	1920 25	10778 72	6967 62	778 40
25 Strathroy	1	1437 95	1437 95	1200 00	2642 00	1242 89	7960 79	6156 27	.....
26 St. Catharines	1	1520 99	600 00	5439 85	694 00	222 15	8476 99	6965 97	242 41
27 St. Marys	1	1219 51	.....	2000 00	1636 25	618 47	5474 23	4600 84	148 77
28 St. Thomas	1	1509 12	1400 00	5663 23	166 00	.....	8738 35	6327 40	989 99
29 Toronto (Jarvis st.)	1	1568 18	.....	13150 00	8307 00	425 13	23450 31	17253 00	1403 49
30 Toronto (Jamesen ave.)	1	1576 94	.....	14350 00	6014 00	8425 58	30366 52	14619 00	12570 27
31 Toronto (Harbord st.)	1	.....	.....	46267 00	.....	4858 68	51125 68	.....	40990 51
32 Whitby	1	1250 06	1250 06	2631 29	531 50	83 60	5745 91	4691 29	388 27
33 Woodstock	1	1435 83	1435 83	3100 00	1594 50	254 87	7821 03	6117 00	95 87
1 Total, 1891	33	43647 79	29024 27	224927 85	54420 44	59283 88	414304 23	221476 34	88442 47
2 " 1890	31	46017 88	24919 46	170436 88	52102 02	36385 14	329861 38	201532 33	49258 50
3 Increase	2	.....	4104 81	54490 97	3318 42	22898 74	84442 85	19944 01	39183 97
4 Decrease	....	2370 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Percentage	....	10	7	54	14	15	... .	58	24

Collegiate Institutes.

	Expenditure.				Pupils Attending.			Average attendance.	Percentage of average to total attendance.	Charges per Year.	Cost per pupil.
	Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Fuel, Books and Contingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balances.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.							$ c.
1	178 90	876 26	6010 84	417 05	112	124	236	135	57	Free	25 47
2	24 03	2211 46	7339 97	.....	105	76	181	108	60	$16, $10	40 55
3	.....	1422 78	9083 01	1262 78	172	170	342	201	59	$10 res.; $16 non-res.	26 56
4	253 96	1008 84	7034 44	312 05	118	161	279	173	62	Free res.; 25c. per mo. non res	25 21
5	133 33	1298 03	8214 16	32 13	166	197	363	234	65	$6	22 63
6	77 94	1582 95	6062 39	1175 64	71	88	159	85	54	$6, $8, $10	38 12
7	163 20	3925 81	8653 33	635 83	80	98	178	101	57	$12 res.; $14 non-res., outside Co.; $7.50 Co. pupils	48 62
8	40 85	1175 18	6471 53	25 70	143	147	290	147	51	$5, $8, $10	22 32
9	.....	7330 67	15304 69	234 39	139	130	269	190	71	$10 Co. pupils; $14 all others	56 89
10	.....	2501 01	9201 59	551 80	125	129	254	152	60	Free res.; $20 non-res	36 11
11	.....	4483 56	20108 39	.....	285	401	686	467	68	$2.50 & $10 res.; $20 non-res	29 31
12	217 25	232 43	4969 75	414 11	80	88	168	92	55	$7.50	29 58
13	124 32	1604 55	7849 77	.....	186	137	323	204	63	$10	24 30
14	109 15	1357 17	9269 89	63 61	188	185	373	232	62	$10, $10, $15	24 85
15	1083 80	1569 12	16440 28	4477 39	263	294	557	366	65	Free city pupils; 75c. per mo. Co. pupils; $1 and $3 pupils from other Co's	29 51
16	.....	964 91	5934 71	.....	117	115	232	163	70	Free Co.; $10 outside Co.	25 58
17	650 61	829 86	10543 96	4901 80	130	142	272	191	71	Free Co.; $10 outside Co.	38 73
18	595 65	2922 78	30864 43	3504 22	232	179	411	240	59	$15 ratepayers; $27 outsid'rs	75 09
19	214 45	1578 84	10182 70	92 56	198	240	438	252	58	$7 and $10 town res.; $10 Co. res	23 25
20	73 96	1734 27	6665 73	154 45	67	105	172	125	73	$10 and $15 non-res	38 75
21	208 18	1548 31	9056 49	645 87	160	110	270	180	67	$16 non-res. of Co	33 54
22	188 70	9317 97	14023 39	84 73	117	106	223	121	54	$5 res.; $25 non-res	62 88
23	52 24	697 86	5892 17	201 98	98	115	213	140	66	$6 res.; $11.40 non-res	27 66
24	38 02	1497 21	9281 25	1497 47	172	177	349	232	67	$6, $8, $10 [non-res	26 59
25	.....	1137 60	7293 87	666 92	193	153	346	204	59	$6 res. and Co. pupils; $20	21 08
26	.....	1182 86	8391 24	85 75	173	188	361	240	67	$10	23 24
27	.....	721 05	5470 66	3 57	138	119	257	155	60	Free Co.; $16 outsiders	21 26
28	.....	1430 96	8738 35	.....	168	184	352	220	63	$5 town; $6Co.; $15outsid'rs	24 82
29	163 63	4630 19	23450 31	.....	352	336	688	370	54	Free	34 09
30	425 15	2752 10	30366 52	.....	248	218	466	271	58	$20	65 16
31	.....	.....	40990 51	10135 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$20 res.; 26 non-res	.....
32	27 00	639 35	5745 91	.....	104	96	200	127	64	$6	28 73
33	15 98	1394 93	7623 78	197 25	166	165	331	201	61	$7.50 and $10	23 03
1	5060 30	67550 90	382530 01	31774 22	5066	5173	10239	6319	62	8 free 24 fee	..... 37 36
2	5626 79	52449 55	308867 17	20994 21	4626	4471	9097	5385	59	8 free 23 fee	..... 33 95
3	.....	15101 35	73662 84	10780 01	440	702	1142	934	3	1 fee	3 41
4	566 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1	17	.....	.....	49	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VIII.—TABLE H.—Th

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Receipts.						Expenditure.	
		Legislative Grants for Teachers' Salaries.	Municipal Grants (County).	Municipal Grants (Local).	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Teachers' Salaries.	Building, Rent and Repairs.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1 Alexandria	1	432 66	1100 00	650 00	.....	206 15	2388 81	1470 00	.....
2 Almonte	1	713 95	713 95	2527 50	82 00	1890 17	5927 57	2870 74	600 00
3 Arnprior	1	595 27	595 27	1511 28	29 00	980 01	3710 83	2440 97	17 03
4 Arthur	1	435 75	486 15	1400 00	500 50	1455 29	4277 69	1650 00	1775 03
5 Athens	1	779 51	782 51	1850 00	74 25	2175 43	5661 70	3150 00	98 59
6 Aurora	1	578 12	760 00	5800 00	1163 00	170 74	8411 86	2437 50	4714 03
7 Beamsville	1	489 64	700 00	340 00	.....	49 65	1579 29	1350 00	.....
8 Belleville.....	1	861 05	.. ..	2938 50	208 00	456 09	4463 64	4075 02	... ...
9 Berlin.....	1	911 25	2556 66	1766 67	846 87	308 90	6390 35	4410 00	600 64
10 Bowmanville ..	1	871 13	871 13	5675 00	648 60	2128 70	10194 56	4043 38	5051 37
11 Bradford	1	555 51	555 51	900 00	684 50	227 37	2922 89	1886 22	58 54
12 Brampton	1	872 73	1472 73	1800 00	1422 74	1082 48	6650 68	4491 69	108 75
13 Brighton	1	469 91	469 91	800 00	29 25	1045 62	2814 69	1655 92	175 90
14 Caledonia	1	621 06	1021 06	920 00	566 50	603 49	3732 11	2316 67	170 44
15 Campbellford..	1	645 55	645 55	330 49	707 00	833 43	3162 02	2400 00	106 95
16 Carleton Place.	1	694 35	694 55	2000 00	49 00	2019 75	5457 65	2900 16	62 58
17 Cayuga	1	458 95	850 45	400 00	90 00	46 71	1846 11	1387 00	81 14
18 Colborne	1	487 65	542 09	611 15	120 00	729 43	2490 32	1454 88	66 27
19 Cornwall	1	819 68	1950 00	2050 00	648 00	1263 62	6731 30	3400 00	146 06
20 Deseronto	1	654 53	854 53	2600 00	56 00	734 86	4899 92	2900 00	248 87
21 Dundas	1	613 70	763 70	1000 00	689 00	1342 95	4409 35	2357 15	51 18
22 Dunnville	1	610 12	1152 12	600 00	375 00	2115 48	4852 72	1937 32	84 10
23 Dutton.....	1	645 39	2450 00	1636 60	78 00	1365 10	6175 09	2942 68	65 54
24 Elora	1	492 16	1049 49	800 00	259 75	620 70	3222 10	1801 49	42 36
25 E sex	1	658 34	1157 94	900 00	19 75	209 14	2945 17	2474 83	114 74
26 Fergus	1	558 75	590 61	680 04	216 50	376 00	2421 90	1965 00	21 42
27 Forest	1	201 02	201 02	4095 00	796 00	782 85	6075 89	1964 35	2988 48
28 Gananoque ...	1	556 24	756 24	1169 74	19 00	.....	2501 22	2200 00	141 16
29 Georgetown ...	1	632 40	707 04	949 92	804 50	..... .	3093 86	2301 93	152 52
30 Glencoe	1	668 17	668 17	600 00	1062 50	126 53	3125 37	2579 00	32 06
31 Goderich	1	909 27	909 27	7350 00	1109 50	469 84	10747 88	4461 00	5296 40
32 Gravenhurst...	1	920 80	.....	496 00	340 00	102 02	1858 82	1485 60	32 00
33 Grimsby	1	452 08	700 00	150 00	249 60	64 73	1607 41	1210 77	131 26
34 Hagersville....	1	257 35	517 24	7368 65	335 25	765 23	9244 32	1829 40	6123 08
35 Harriston	1	705 51	705 51	1370 50	1013 78	911 26	4706 56	3091 00	174 63
36 Hawkesbury ..	1	471 38	721 38	600 00	16 00	90 81	1899 57	1465 00	161 07
37 Iroquois..... ..	1	691 31	1997 75	850 00	384 35	2295 55	6218 96	2400 00	991 70
38 Kemptville ...	1	640 08	840 08	1237 64	407 50	134 00	3259 30	2650 60	182 30
39 Kincardine ...	1	768 67	768 67	1675 00	735 00	211 64	4158 98	3156 00	223 58
40 Listowel	1	683 21	318 43	1000 00	972 25	998 21	3972 10	2799 99	82 11
41 Lucan.....	1	646 87	646 87	600 00	835 00	639 93	3368 67	2475 00	53 72
42 Madoc	1	563 97	738 97	852 65	425 00	76 00	2656 59	2075 09	20 54
43 Markham	1	561 55	700 00	700 00	1238 00	711 83	3911 38	2452 00	161 14
44 Meaford	1	338 67	338 67	2175 00	517 00	3677 07	7046 41	2585 83	2770 85
45 Mitchell	1	697 95	697 95	1300 00	565 00	762 43	4023 33	2925 44	436 80
46 Mount Forest .	1	725 46	839 46	1000 00	490 75	1701 51	4757 18	2622 74	... .
47 Newburg	1	480 51	1927 35	.....	285 00	413 12	3105 98	2055 00	.....
48 Newcastle	1	432 01	432 01	3100 00	91 60	1117 61	5173 23	2358 66	454 39
49 Newmarket ...	1	624 55	700 00	600 00	989 50	680 39	3594 44	2458 00	368 72
50 Niagara	1	464 99	600 00	400 00	.....	385 00	1849 99	1325 00	.....
51 Niagara F. S..	1	484 05	541 22	163 51	293 00	1627 05	3108 83	1950 12	151 62
52 Norwood	1	580 86	580 86	1004 82	583 75	340 00	3090 29	2156 13	387 50
53 Oakville.....	1	509 27	513 27	715 63	383 50	835 07	2956 74	1800 00	199 29
54 Omemee	1	439 29	439 29	861 99	79 00	23 23	1842 80	1450 00	108 43

High Schools.

	Expenditure				Pupils Attending.			Average attendance.	Percentage of average to total attendance.	Charges per Year.	Cost per pupil.
	Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Fuel, Books and Contingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balances.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.							$ c.
1	102 89	265 75	1838 64	550 17	34	38	72	42	58	Free	25 54
2		276 42	3747 16	2180 41	94	85	179	120	67	$1 res.; $5 non-res	20 93
3	27 50	311 34	2796 84	913 99	47	48	95	54	57	Free	29 43
4	118 79	571 65	4115 47	162 22	40	48	88	48	54	$9	46 77
5	154 92	2101 46	5504 97	156 73	102	116	218	131	60	Free res.; $2.50 Co	25 25
6	120 64	418 73	7690 90	720 96	76	68	144	100	70	$12	53 41
7	18 80	190 28	1559 08	20 21	24	25	49	25	50	Free	31 82
8	161 42	227 20	4463 64		138	118	256	147	57	Free res.; $16 non-res	17 04
9		750 42	5761 06	629 29	78	65	143	78	55	$10	40 29
10	83 16	1016 65	10194 56		86	86	172	123	71	$4, $6, $7.50	59 25
11	43 40	272 49	2260 65	662 24	58	66	124	72	59	$10	19 03
12	24 90	1781 82	6407 16	243 52	113	87	200	126	63	$10	32 03
13	31 40	151 38	2014 60	800 09	47	32	79	38	50	Free res.; 75c. per mo. non-res	25 51
14	69 68	300 65	2857 44	874 67	63	67	130	80	61	$4.50	22 00
15	1 67	653 40	3162 02		78	72	150	78	52	$6 res.; $7.50 Co.; $15 non-res	21 08
16	141 78	441 09	3545 61	1912 04	94	119	213	123	58	$10	16 65
17		250 94	1719 08	127 03	45	35	80	50	62	$4.50	21 49
18	19 67	276 94	1817 76	672 56	44	47	91	37	41	Free res.; $8 non-res	20 00
19	91 07	1198 30	4835 43	1895 87	67	104	171	113	66	$5	28 27
20	128 71	1622 34	4899 92		48	70	118	70	60	Free	41 52
21	262 07	417 45	3087 85	1321 50	62	58	120	71	59	$9.50	25 73
22	33 05	2575 52	4629 99	222 73	64	64	128	70	55	$4.50	36 17
23	78 61	1485 32	4572 15	1602 94	59	48	107	63	60	Free	42 73
24	21 15	308 81	2173 81	1048 29	42	46	88	48	55	$5	24 71
25	45 92	160 24	2795 73	149 44	50	61	111	60	54	Free	25 19
26		328 08	2314 50	107 40	81	69	150	82	55	50c. per mo	15 43
27	290 21	763 30	6006 34	69 55	48	69	117	80	69	$10	51 33
28	52 50	107 56	2501 22		36	85	121	100	83	Free res.; $2.50 non-res & Co	20 66
29	161 31	478 10	3093 86		94	65	159	104	65	$5, $8	19 46
30	17 75	486 38	3115 19	10 18	100	60	160	92	57	$10 res.; $20 non-res	19 41
31	52 22	575 66	10385 28	362 60	112	131	243	150	62	$5, $7, $10 res.; $6, $8, $10 Co.; $8, $10, $12 non-res.	42 74
32	20 61	221 83	1759 44	99 38	28	39	67	34	50	$10	26 25
33		143 27	1545 30	62 11	33	24	57	26	47	$8	27 11
34	282 88	377 96	8613 32	631 00	41	50	91	70	77	$11.50	94 64
35	10 00	1312 59	4588 22	118 34	122	87	209	117	56	$8	21 95
36		208 79	1837 86	61 71	37	48	85	47	55	Free	21 62
37	20 50	2785 70	6197 90	21 06	81	72	153	104	68	Free	40 50
38		426 40	3259 30		104	93	197	122	62	Free res.; $1 per mo. non-res.; 25c. per mo. Co.	16 54
39	150 72	476 91	4007 21	151 77	86	83	169	99	59	$10, $8	23 71
40	149 98	940 02	3972 10		111	108	219	113	56	$4.50, $7.50, $10.50	18 14
41	121 86	660 81	3311 39	57 28	68	52	120	78	65	$10	27 59
42		521 01	2616 55	40 04	40	55	95	62	65	$7	27 55
43	36 52	1252 49	3902 15	9 23	111	75	186	131	70	$10	21 00
44	436 85	1252 88	7046 41		43	65	108	65	60	$8	65 24
45	34 00	586 18	3982 42	40 91	80	94	174	98	57	$6	22 88
46		2087 58	4710 32	46 86	60	66	126	65	52	$7	37 38
47	132 43	331 75	2519 18	586 80	37	43	80	50	62	Free	31 49
48	25 28	1168 38	4006 71	1166 52	18	37	55	31	58	$8	72 83
49	33 50	734 22	3594 44		79	60	139	85	61	$10	25 84
50		501 15	1826 15	23 84	15	21	36	13	37	Free	50 72
51	75 00	251 36	2428 10	680 73	69	79	148	76	51	Free res.; $16 non-res	16 41
52	102 90	443 76	3090 29		54	80	134	83	62	$9	23 06
53	13 75	64 65	2077 69	879 05	57	58	115	73	63	$5	18 07
54	31 54	176 96	1766 93	75 87	34	33	67	41	60	$1 per mo.	26 37

VIII.—TABLE H.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Receipts.						Expenditure.	
		Legislative Grants for Teachers' Salaries.	Municipal Grants (County).	Municipal Grants (Local).	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Teachers' Salaries.	Building, Rent and Repairs.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
55 Orangeville....	1	805 45	931 25	1151 00	1238 95	111 06	4237 71	3520 09	241 19
56 Orillia	1	783 26	783 26	3700 00	643 25	3094 55	9004 22	3113 39	258 40
57 Oshawa	1	786 44	786 44	2845 83	480 50	34 75	4933 96	3466 69	73 45
58 Paris	1	649 59	649 59	1500 00	74 00	824 87	3698 05	2462 50	20 00
59 Parkhill.....	1	633 11	633 11	930 00	460 35	256 36	2912 93	2200 00	.....
60 Pembroke	1	638 19	638 19	1887 14	.....	155 71	3319 23	2365 94	115 55
61 Petrolea.....	1	827 65	827 65	2000 00	52 00	388 53	4095 83	3625 11	143 60
62 Picton	1	766 13	968 81	2475 00	.....	768 87	4978 81	3356 66	136 16
63 Port Arthur...	1	932 04	.....	2391 96	.....	254 35	3578 35	2506 22	.....
64 Port Dover....	1	465 74	465 74	276 60	315 00	48 00	1571 08	1421 69	.....
65 Port Elgin	1	654 87	654 87	500 00	704 50	1245 30	3759 54	2295 52	63 82
66 Port Hope	1	811 10	331 02	2100 00	1213 50	96 00	4551 62	3586 32	131 39
67 Port Perry	1	768 28	768 28	1200 00	585 50	133 89	3455 95	2987 75	219 36
68 Port Rowan...	1	445 68	224 30	520 44	25	1301 14	2491 81	1291 60	36 58
69 Prescott.....	1	457 89	150 00	1455 00	19 00	34 63	2116 52	1700 00	9 89
70 Renfrew	1	553 10	553 10	1558 58	28 00	908 30	3601 08	2200 00	229 04
71 Richmond Hill.	1	457 31	700 00	.....	500 00	550 74	2208 05	1671 60	44 63
72 Sarnia	1	783 27	783 27	42447 79	120 00	1363 81	45498 14	4009 29	40546 44
73 Simcoe	1	656 24	656 22	894 03	156 50	744 28	3107 27	2629 16	431 81
74 Smith's Falls..	1	692 09	692 09	2195 98	108 00	93 00	3781 16	3200 00	28 52
75 Smithville.....	1	527 64	800 00	463 77	307 75	643 64	2742 80	1770 00	48 60
76 Stirling	1	505 58	505 58	624 20	184 00	309 94	2129 30	1633 43	265 40
77 Streetsville ...	1	445 69	445 69	300 00	203 50	650 41	2045 29	1295 00	.....
78 Sydenham.....	1	602 09	2929 64	.....	27 00	165 68	3724 41	2500 00	25 36
79 Thorold	1	530 21	596 84	900 00	.....	763 87	2790 92	1850 04	.....
80 Tilsonburg	1	509 03	1034 67	240 00	34 00	500 00	2317 70	1632 00	220 00
81 Trenton	1	678 80	.....	1400 00	337 58	1445 56	3861 94	2567 87	473 82
82 Uxbridge	1	670 58	334 66	335 92	532 75	2400 00	4273 91	2521 81	91 65
83 Vankleekhill ..	1	516 12	516 12	600 00	96 00	1111 62	2839 86	1925 02	29 50
84 Vienna	1	482 44	850 00	481 39	.....	129 00	1942 83	1444 76	158 46
85 Walkerton	1	850 64	1116 64	1500 00	1134 00	3896 30	8497 58	3600 00	.....
86 Wardsville	1	460 00	460 00	442 00	172 00	1008 43	2542 43	1191 00	48 93
87 Waterdown ...	1	463 24	653 24	350 00	214 67	319 67	2000 82	1418 36	3 86
88 Watford	1	.....	.....	7401 00	.....	.....	7401 00	709 00	4102 75
89 Welland	1	657 04	657 04	1100 00	189 50	591 29	3194 87	2397 44	191 95
90 Weston	1	524 18	700 00	325 00	721 25	402 96	2673 39	2380 00	80 35
91 Wiarton	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3903 00	3903 00	.....	386 70
92 Williamstown .	1	537 84	550 00	210 80	37 80	1053 33	2389 77	1674 50	178 75
93 Windsor	1	882 21	500 00	4022 57	.....	.....	5404 78	4100 00	.....
1 Total, 1891	93	56045 56	69079 94	177599 28	35466 64	76082 91	414274 33	220622 34	85325 79
2 " 1890	89	55866 15	60978 97	114279 18	30512 07	85398 12	347034 49	203440 96	61235 36
3 Increase.....	..	179 41	8100 97	63320 10	4954 57	.....	67239 84	17181 38	24090 43
4 Decrease	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	9315 21	.....	.....	.....
5 Percentage of total	..	14	17	43	8	18	.....	58	23

High Schools.

	Expenditure.				Pupils Attending.					Charges per Year.	Cost per pupil.
	Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Fuel, Books and Contingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balances.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average to total attendance.		
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.							$ c.
55	17 16	261 09	4039 53	198 18	134	99	233	141	61	$9	17 34
56	96 60	5535 83	9004 22	.....	95	84	179	97	54	$5	50 31
57	61 78	1252 99	4854 91	79 05	90	110	200	130	65	$5	24 27
58	45 53	467 30	2995 33	702 72	50	58	108	51	47	Free res. ; $1.50 per term to pupils outside Co	27 73
59	182 11	398 06	2780 17	132 76	57	62	119	71	60	$6, $8, $12	23 36
60	138 95	396 87	3017 31	301 92	76	67	143	73	51	Free	21 09
61	42 00	285 12	4095 83	.....	68	100	168	93	55	Free	24 38
62	183 36	1115 40	4791 58	187 23	92	119	211	107	50	Free res.; $1.30 per mo. non-res	22 71
63	.....	703 19	3209 41	368 94	20	38	58	30	54	Free	55 33
64	.....	149 39	1571 08	.....	30	30	60	44	73	Free	26 18
65	60 25	1331 16	3750 75	8 79	96	59	155	92	59	$6.50, $10	24 20
66	.....	663 49	4381 20	170 42	89	98	187	127	68	$9 res.; $11 non res	23 43
67	.....	124 49	3331 60	124 35	73	83	156	78	50	$7.50	21 36
68	89 77	635 59	2053 54	438 27	23	37	60	33	55	Free	34 23
69	21 50	314 10	2045 49	71 03	33	57	90	48	53	Free res.; 25c. per mo. non-res	22 73
70	11 50	267 16	2707 70	893 38	55	83	138	75	54	Free	.....
71	269 75	222 07	2208 05	.....	36	30	66	44	67	$10	33 45
72	.....	942 41	45498 14	.....	119	181	300	168	56	Free	15 16
73	46 30	.....	3107 27	.....	79	107	186	100	54	Free Co. and Dist.; $1 per mo. outsiders	16 71
74	.....	552 64	3781 16	.....	75	93	168	121	72	Free res.; $3 per term non-res	22 51
75	.....	262 96	2081 56	661 24	50	44	94	60	63	$5 res.; $12.50 non-res	22 14
76	.....	230 47	2129 30	.....	35	22	57	31	57	$6	37 35
77	25 41	724 88	2045 29	.....	29	28	57	34	60	$4	35 88
78	181 96	711 02	3418 34	306 07	61	74	135	72	54	Free res.; $6 non-res	25 32
79	173 48	458 10	2481 62	309 30	24	56	80	44	55	Free	31 02
80	40 43	92 50	1984 93	332 77	41	41	82	48	59	Free	24 21
81	.....	301 65	3343 34	518 60	61	72	133	78	59	Free res.; $9 non-res	25 13
82	7 00	1650 86	4271 32	2 59	80	56	136	79	58	$5 res.; $7.50 non-res	31 40
83	.....	313 74	2268 26	571 60	66	73	139	82	59	Free res.; $10 non-res	16 31
84	2 51	337 10	1942 83	.....	13	28	41	24	59	Free	47 39
85	58 06	4628 97	8287 03	210 55	92	110	202	136	67	$10	41 02
86	3 19	479 55	1722 67	819 76	30	21	51	26	51	Free	33 78
87	11 00	176 99	1610 21	390 61	48	36	84	38	46	$5	19 16
88	197 82	406 79	5407 36	1993 64	35	69	104	100	...	Free	52 00
89	.....	605 48	3194 87	.....	67	63	130	76	58	Free	24 58
90	.....	213 04	2673 39	.....	51	54	105	62	60	$10	25 46
91	.....	431 74	818 44	3084 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	141 76	504 09	2299 10	90 67	28	37	65	41	62	Free	35 37
93	.....	1304 78	5404 78	.....	93	112	205	117	57	Free	26 36
1	6142 69	66945 38	379036 20	35238 13	5826	6165	11991	7129	60	40 free ... / 52 fee	31 61
2	5034 90	48630 06	318341 28	28693 21	5060	5238	10298	6052	59	39 free / 50 fee	30 91
3	1107 79	18315 32	60694 92	6544 92	766	927	1693	1077	1	1 free / 2 fee	70
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	2	17	.....	.....	49	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

IX—TABLE I.—The

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE														
	Reading and Orthoepy.	English Grammar.	English Composition and Rhetoric.	Poetical Literature.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic and Mensuration.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Trigonometry.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Botany.	Zoology.	Latin.
1 Aylmer	170	236	236	236	236	215	215	232	166	21	78	52	76	16	73
2 Barrie	164	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	3	65	38	100	1	108
3 Brantford	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	87	20	19	55	10	4	243
4 Brockville	232	276	276	276	276	276	266	279	279	15	145	34	141	1	108
5 Chatham	363	363	363	363	363	363	363	363	320	13	69	65	68	5	202
6 Clinton	124	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	3	71	40	80	....	27
7 Cobourg	154	173	173	178	168	148	177	174	138	2	44	13	51	1	68
8 Collingwood	200	289	289	289	289	289	266	290	290	24	101	80	114	13	96
9 Galt	225	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	190	9	58	49	211	4	126
10 Guelph	230	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	201	17	43	37	85	8	96
11 Hamilton	581	686	686	686	686	686	655	502	397	35	353	88	369	24	239
12 Ingersoll	150	168	168	168	168	168	165	168	53	5	46	20	38	1	46
13 Kingston	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	251	6	75	60	75	5	223
14 Lindsay	290	373	373	373	373	290	357	373	224	26	125	65	86	8	131
15 London	457	555	555	555	553	553	528	556	500	25	254	85	163	23	199
16 Morrisburg	232	232	232	232	232	232	227	232	232	10	78	41	70	8	75
17 Napanee	211	272	272	272	272	272	253	272	206	19	110	59	121	17	142
18 Ottawa	314	411	411	411	411	411	411	411	315	35	78	30	82	4	306
19 Owen Sound	302	438	438	438	438	438	390	438	438	47	149	116	111	19	132
20 Perth	157	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	119	6	118	26	116	....	70
21 Peterborough	224	240	270	270	270	270	268	270	270	6	30	42	50	....	40
22 Ridgetown	174	203	223	223	223	223	218	223	205	17	152	56	143	12	84
23 Seaforth	169	212	212	212	212	201	201	213	213	12	95	42	79	2	80
24 Stratford	300	349	349	349	349	349	329	349	249	20	160	60	150	5	138
25 Strathroy	346	346	346	346	346	346	320	346	330	24	80	110	220	20	140
26 St. Catharines	257	361	361	361	361	361	350	361	274	40	12	65	20	10	161
27 St. Mary's	174	242	257	257	257	257	242	257	213	19	93	61	72	11	88
28 St. Thomas	298	252	344	344	344	340	330	332	237	20	84	38	87	4	129
29 Toronto (Jamieson ave.)	331	466	466	466	466	418	418	466	426	28	110	75	110	18	262
30 " (Jarvis st.)	578	578	578	578	578	578	578	578	520	78	364	124	351	1	378
31 Whitby	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	152	52	4	45	29	45	....	74
32 Woodstock	300	331	331	331	331	331	311	331	151	20	73	59	47	3	117
1 Total 1891	8572	9951	10108	10113	10101	9914	9737	9867	7885	629	3372	1814	3501	248	4401
2 " 1890	7067	8962	8953	8980	8895	8860	8736	8655	6795	525	2823	1734	2967	168	3857
3 Increase	1505	989	1155	1133	1206	1054	1001	1212	1090	104	549	80	534	80	544
4 Decrease	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 Percentage	82	97	99	99	99	97	95	96	77	6	33	18	35	2	43

Collegiate Institutes.

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Greek.		French.		German.		Writing.		Précis Writing and Indexing.		Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.		Phonography.		Drawing.		Temperance and Hygiene.		Vocal Music.		Drill.		Calisthenics.		Gymnastics.		How many Pupils obtained Commercial Certificates during the year.		How many passed the Primary Examination.		How many passed the Junior Leaving Examination.		How many passed the Senior Leaving Examination.		How many Matriculated at any University during the year.		Senior.		Junior.		1st Class Honors, how many?		2nd Class Honors, how many?	
1	11		68		10		82		179		170		....		170		....		....		112		124		112		40		9		12		3		6		3		3		3		...	
2	14		94		16		64		71		175		....		154		....		....		105		71		105		17		12		3		....		2		...		2		....		3	
3	29		222		19		131		131		131		....		131		....		....		342		342		172		.		13		15		3		10		...		10		16		11	
4	13		236		35		232		232		232		143		232		....		....		118		161		279		24		16		5		4		7		2		5		2		7	
5	24		162		20		300		....		300		....		300		....		60		300		300		300		70		34		21		4		10		...		10		3		10	
6	6		25		9		113		68		118		....		118		....		....		71		88		71		26		15		9		1		2		...		2		....		...	
7	4		97		17		89		141		141		....		145		....		....		78		96		78		27		13		1		....		6		...		6		....		...	
8	7		86		17		124		...		124		....		124		....		....		140		145		....		72		26		15		7		5		...		5		....		...	
9	8		118		86		104		...		220		....		224		....		....		131		120		131		26		19		12		3		2		...		2		1		2	
10	20		72		32		206		206		206		....		206		....		....		254		254		125		35		13		7		4		3		3		....		..		...	
11	24		201		83		374		473		473		42		477		....		...		686		686		....		37		28		27		13		11		...		11		11		12	
12	1		95		15		150		39		150		....		149		....		...		78		88		80		23		13		5		2		2		..		2		....		...	
13	48		218		93		248		248		248		12		125		....		...		186		137		186		11		6		11		2		16		4		12		6		2	
14	20		130		30		290		290		290		30		290		....		...		188		185		188		60		21		23		3		6		.		6		1		3	
15	33		234		47		457		457		457		....		457		....		....		554		305		....		...		42		20		4		4		..		4		2		4	
16	12		90		9		191		50		200		....		215		....		....		117		115		232		48		14		10		3		3		...		3		....		...	
17	14		156		46		115		211		211		....		211		....		40		272		272		130		26		14		11		6		4		...		4		..		...	
18	54		340		53		314		314		314		....		314		....		....		406		175		232		30		16		6		4		20		1		19		15		10	
19	26		186		28		302		....		250		....		225		....		....		198		240		100		35		49		37		10		11		4		7		2		9	
20	15		111		10		81		150		150		....		150		....		....		171		171		171		....		11		9		....		2		...		2		....		...	
21	18		96		25		98		...		220		....		220		....		....		160		110		160		32		20		9		6		6		...		6		1		...	
22	6		85		18		174		74		174		....		174		....		....		210		210		108		18		12		11		5		10		...		10		3		8	
23	10		105		40		114		54		169		....		169		....		....		94		106		98		14		12		12		3		2		...		2		....		...	
24	29		61		144		300		....		300		...		300		....		....		172		177		....		45		27		14		4		14		...		14		1		1	
25	9		110		25		220		....		220		....		220		....		....		220		220		220		37		37		35		3		7		...		7		6		8	
26	20		141		25		257		257		257		257		257		....		....		94		99		94		....		26		12		4		14		4		10		9		6	
27	10		79		11		174		....		174		....		174		....		....		174		89		85		40		18		23		6		9		1		8		2		8	
28	35		105		33		298		59		298		....		298		....		150		168		184		168		37		18		13		7		4		2		2		4		4	
29	32		284		93		148		75		181		....		165		....		....		204		202		184		8		16		16		5		11		...		11		13		7	
30	34		471		149		385		385		385		75		500		....		....		250		247		497		29		15		17		6		18		1		17		21		25	
31	15		63		7		160		51		166		54		166		....		....		200		200		90		24		10		9		2		6		...		6		6		...	
32	23		139		33		180		180		180		....		180		....		....		311		311		311		38		25		23		5		9		...		9		....		2	
1	622		4680		1278		6475		4386		7284		613		7240		....		250		6764		6230		4707		929		605		453		132		242		25		217		128		142	
2	592		4051		1377		5614		4499		6382		209		6511		216		722		5335		5447		5160		912		552		457		109		284		50		234		97		145	
3	30		629		....		861		....		902		404		729		....		....		1429		783		....		17		53		....		23		....		...		....		31		...	
4	...		....		99		....		113		....		....		....		216		472		....		....		453		....		....		4		....		42		25		17		....		3	
5	6		45		12		63		43		71		6		71		....		2		66		61		46		9		6		4		1		2		$\frac{25}{100}$		2		1		1	

IX.—TABLE I.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE														
	Reading and Orthoepy.	English Grammar.	English Composition and Rhetoric.	Poetical Literature.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic and Mensuration.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Trigonometry.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Botany.	Zoology.	Latin.
1 Alexandria	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	....	1	1	1	..	21
2 Almonte	159	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	146	2	83	30	83	..	98
3 Arnprior	80	95	95	95	95	94	95	95	95	3	1	10	....	..	61
4 Arthur.....	74	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	44	....	21	12	33	..	22
5 Athens.....	181	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	148	....	15	36	10	..	101
6 Aurora.....	142	142	142	143	143	143	143	143	122	....	59	24	57	..	44
7 Beamsville	44	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	41	1	8	4	8	..	12
8 Belleville.....	254	254	254	254	250	250	242	240	132	9	25	21	15	2	111
9 Berlin	114	141	141	141	141	141	139	141	98	5	10	29	9	1	35
10 Bowmanville ..	124	172	172	172	172	172	168	168	112	6	38	34	38	3	47
11 Bradford	120	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	70	..	28	19	28	..	52
12 Brampton	140	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	110	16	40	40	40	..	80
13 Brighton	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	47	....	29	8	29	..	27
14 Caledonia	110	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	....	29	12	17	..	46
15 Campbellford..	150	150	150	147	145	150	150	147	147	....	98	28	84	..	34
16 Carleton Place.	212	212	212	212	212	212	203	212	180	9	24	20	24	1	85
17 Cayuga	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	50	....	65	8	6	..	15
18 Colborne	79	91	91	91	89	88	91	91	91	2	18	6	18	..	33
19 Cornwall	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	170	....	26	40	25	..	42
20 Deseronto.....	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	88	....	27	14	20	..	25
21 Dundas	108	118	118	118	118	118	120	120	65	1	7	16	8	1	52
22 Dunnville.....	105	128	128	128	128	128	127	127	83	6	18	13	18	..	33
23 Dutton.....	83	107	107	107	107	107	100	107	103	9	26	24	13	3	44
24 Elora	65	88	88	88	88	88	83	87	88	5	2	11	1	..	27
25 Essex	105	111	111	111	111	86	105	111	50	5	29	20	26	2	45
26 Fergus	110	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	....	8	40	....	..	81
27 Forest	91	115	115	115	115	115	115	116	94	7	65	16	49	..	29
28 Gananoque	113	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	42	....	9	6	9	..	30
29 Georgetown ...	139	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	148	3	40	19	29	..	74
30 Glencoe	104	151	151	160	151	151	151	151	151	1	86	29	66	..	74
31 Goderich	195	243	243	240	240	231	233	243	150	14	58	49	56	2	70
32 Gravenhurst ..	62	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	1	60	4	60	..	12
33 Grimsby	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	29	....	....	4	....	..	27
34 Hagersville....	82	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	2	75	9	26	..	30
35 Harriston	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	208	148	10	130	64	95	5	51
36 Hawkesbury ..	80	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	57	....	23	5	20	..	17
37 Iroquois.....	136	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	91	....	62	22	62	..	65
38 Kemptville....	180	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	1	70	32	64	..	74
39 Kincardine...	128	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	17	44	24	32	..	70
40 Listowel	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	180	....	75	68	75	1	53
41 Lucan	120	120	120	120	120	120	113	120	120	7	57	25	26	..	45
42 Madoc	82	95	93	93	93	93	94	94	93	1	50	18	50	..	3
43 Markham	186	180	180	180	180	180	186	186	180	4	29	25	23	1	86
44 Meaford	90	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	25	4	25	15	25	..	12
45 Mitchell	164	174	174	33	173	173	167	174	92	8	30	33	30	3	32
46 Mount Forest..	111	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	2	37	17	29	..	45
47 Newburgh	68	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	45	....	32	4	17	..	28
48 Newcastle.....	47	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	....	2	11	..	..	20
49 Newmarket ...	113	139	139	139	135	135	136	135	135	....	52	19	41	..	53
50 Niagara.....	31	31	31	31	31	31	34	31	8	....	....	....	....	..	1

High Schools.

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Greek.	French.	German.	Writing.	Précis Writing and Indexing.	Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	Phonography.	Drawing.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Vocal Music.	Drill.	Calisthenics.	Gymnastics.	How many Pupils obtained Commercial Certificates during the year.	How many passed the Primary Examination.	How many passed the Junior Leaving Examination.	How many passed the Senior Leaving Examination.	How many matriculated at any University during the year.	Senior.	Junior.	1st Class Honors, how many?	2nd Class Honors, how many?
1	4	60	....	38	71	71	....	70	....	....	72	72	....	9	1	....	....	1	....	1	..	..
2	26	86	9	159	140	140	....	140	....	....	94	85	....	10	6	4	....	8	2	6	4	..
3	5	47	7	57	17	84	....	84	....	....	67	34	....	6	5	....	....	2	....	2	..	..
4	1	28	....	74	....	33	....	74	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	6	....	1	....	1	..	..
5	16	112	....	181	187	181	....	181	....	....	218	218	....	24	15	8	....	5	....	5	..	..
6	7	42	3	90	....	90	....	116	....	....	60	62	....	12	10	7	....	1	....	1	..	1
7	....	18	5	44	44	44	....	44	....	....	24	49	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	..	..
8	13	163	27	267	88	190	....	210	....	....	....	....	....	22	8	10	4	6	....	6	..	..
9	....	23	112	114	....	114	....	114	....	....	114	114	....	15	7	2	1	4	....	4	..	3
10	5	54	12	112	78	124	....	124	....	23	80	82	....	24	15	17	....	2	....	2	1	..
11	11	53	7	51	120	120	....	120	....	....	20	20	....	3	4	4	....	....	....	....	..	..
12	10	100	10	140	100	100	60	140	....	....	113	87	....	36	19	13	5	5	....	5	9	12
13	1	25	6	45	....	65	...	65	....	....	50	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	1	..	..
14	6	51	2	110	50	110	....	110	....	....	63	67	....	19	7	9	....	1	....	1	..	..
15	3	41	5	110	....	117	....	110	....	....	75	70	....	32	19	10	..	4	....	4	..	..
16	12	104	....	172	60	172	....	172	....	....	212	212	....	19	9	10	....	2	....	2	..	..
17	3	....	....	73	73	73	....	73	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	..	..
18	1	29	7	79	....	43	....	79	....	....	44	47	....	7	4	5	....	1	....	1	..	..
19	4	80	....	131	40	131	....	131	....	....	....	....	....	40	19	9	..	1	....	1	..	..
20	5	59	....	100	....	100	24	100	....	....	118	100	100	12	12	5	....	1	....	1	..	..
21	6	54	2	108	108	108	....	108	....	....	....	....	....	12	8	5	1	....	....	....	..	..
22	7	29	14	105	105	105	....	105	....	....	60	56	....	11	8	2	1	1	1	....	2	2
23	4	28	17	40	43	43	....	83	....	....	40	35	....	19	3	3	....	2	....	2	2	3
24	1	37	30	31	54	54	....	65	....	....	40	45	....	7	7	2	....	....	....	....	..	..
25	....	43	3	86	14	85	....	85	....	....	102	102	....	12	8	6	....	1	....	1	..	..
26	4	69	2	110	110	110	....	110	....	....	....	....	....	20	3	15	....	1	....	1	..	..
27	....	46	16	56	49	92	....	92	....	....	46	69	...	12	9	5	....	1	....	1	..	..
28	3	77	2	119	21	117	....	118	90	....	....	....	....	8	4	....	....	....	....	....	..	..
29	4	68	6	139	76	139	....	139	....	....	68	45	....	16	15	2	....	3	....	3	1	..
30	14	39	3	75	75	75	....	75	....	..	100	60	....	33	27	22	1	4	....	4	7	..
31	5	89	24	187	187	187	...	187	....	....	....	....	....	30	17	21	1	3	....	3	..	..
32	3	....	2	45	60	60	....	....	....	....	....	39	....	9	....	2	....	1	....	1	..	..
33	....	11	5	28	51	51	....	51	..	....	57	57	....	6	1	2	....	1	....	1	..	..
34	3	30	11	45	30	89	....	89	....	....	....	....	....	7	3	4	....	....	....	....	..	..
35	12	50	37	158	132	158	....	209	....	....	200	87	....	36	20	17	2	5	1	4	..	.
36	2	51	....	34	....	80	....	80	....	....	37	39	....	5	3	3	....	....	....	....	..	..
37	11	45	....	136	136	136	....	136	....	....	81	72	153	5	8	3	....	3	....	3	..	..
38	6	73	11	83	180	180	....	140	....	....	168	164	....	....	22	10	....	5	..	5	..	..
39	8	72	23	128	84	128	....	128	....	169	169	169	....	28	6	5	6	12	2	10	9	13
40	5	28	32	95	....	130	....	130	....	....	111	108	....	45	12	19	....	2	..	2	..	..
41	....	35	6	87	87	87	....	87	....	....	113	52	...	27	10	3	....	1	....	1	..	..
42	....	32	....	38	....	80	....	80	....	....	40	52	40	24	18	7	....	2	....	2	..	..
43	4	69	10	54	150	150	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	26	11	9	....	....	....	....	..	..
44	....	53	4	90	....	90	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	7	4	5	....	....	....	....	..	..
45	....	33	96	140	140	140	....	140	....	....	64	50	60	18	7	12	1	2	1	1	..	1
46	7	45	4	111	111	111	....	111	....	....	60	66	....	28	7	3	....	2	....	2	..	..
47	13	12	1	68	68	68	....	68	....	....	37	43	....	4	6	1	....	1	....	1	..	..
48	1	36	7	23	47	47	....	47	....	....	18	37	...	9	3	5	....	....	....	....	..	..
49	4	47	12	64	111	111	....	111	....	....	139	139	....	27	10	11	....	1	....	1	..	..
50	1	23	....	35	....	33	9	33	....	22	....	33	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..

IX.—TABLE I.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	NUMBEB OF PUPILS IN THE														
	Reading and Orthoepy.	English Grammar.	English Composition and Rhetoric.	Poetical Literature.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic and Mensuration.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Trigonometry.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Botany.	Zoology.	Latin.
51 Niagara F. S.	128	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	71	1	26	23	42	..	82
52 Norwood	106	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	80	....	57	20	30	..	21
53 Oakville	115	115	84	84	115	115	115	115	115	....	60	16	60	..	30
54 Omemee	50	66	66	66	65	50	67	67	67	....	25	8	25	..	19
55 Orangeville	160	233	233	233	230	230	233	232	150	8	65	32	60	..	104
56 Orillia	172	179	179	179	179	179	178	178	78	3	12	24	10	..	82
57 Oshawa	200	200	200	200	198	198	187	199	123	11	54	30	49	..	57
58 Paris	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	...	70	10	71	..	46
59 Parkhill	100	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	....	55	19	55	..	27
60 Pembroke	131	143	143	143	142	142	142	127	128	1	23	9	....	..	58
61 Petrolea	153	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	165	2	40	13	69	..	73
62 Picton	188	210	211	211	210	210	210	210	162	2	36	22	28	..	64
63 Port Arthur	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	26	1	....	7	....	..	17
64 Port Dover	46	60	60	60	60	60	56	60	45	5	11	8	8	..	19
65 Port Elgin	132	154	153	153	153	153	150	153	116	3	36	36	58	..	78
66 Port Hope	147	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	147	10	32	48	32	2	44
67 Port Perry	148	154	156	156	156	148	153	154	97	8	31	23	23	..	46
68 Port Rowan	52	60	60	60	60	60	60	59	54	3	59	12	57	..	3
69 Prescott	90	90	90	90	85	85	90	90	50	....	....	12	....	..	30
70 Renfrew	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	124	49	3	10	8	7	..	50
71 Richmond Hill	62	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	....	2	8	2	..	25
72 Sarnia	268	300	300	300	300	300	299	300	120	6	30	43	20	..	139
73 Simcoe	186	186	186	186	184	184	184	184	160	....	75	30	75	..	50
74 Smith's Falls	130	168	168	168	168	168	159	168	168	9	38	38	38	5	62
75 Smithville	78	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	69	4	14	20	16	4	37
76 Stirling	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	55	55	....	35	11	35	..	20
77 Streetsville	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	49	....	1	4	1	..	28
78 Sydenham	131	135	135	135	131	131	131	135	93	4	34	19	36	2	43
79 Thorold	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	31	....	3	7	3	..	24
80 Tilsonburg	81	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	48	....	14	13	14	..	23
81 Trenton	102	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	....	48	31	48	..	16
82 Uxbridge	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	117	3	25	14	23	..	54
83 Vankleekhill	109	139	139	139	136	136	129	139	139	10	8	20	8	..	47
84 Vienna	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	28	2	10	4	10	2	3
85 Walkerton	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	114	....	70	43	54	..	49
86 Wardsville	41	51	51	51	51	51	47	51	48	3	8	6	8	..	13
87 Waterdown	75	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	74	....	10	9	10	10	40
88 Watford	94	102	104	100	104	94	102	104	104	2	40	16	40	1	15
89 Welland	114	130	130	130	130	130	127	130	130	4	25	12	25	1	45
90 Weston	92	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	69	....	8	15	7	..	48
91 Williamstown	39	65	65	65	65	39	65	65	65	....	10	4	10	..	22
92 Windsor	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	128	4	43	19	43	..	60
1 Total 1891	10688	11945	11916	11775	11907	11817	11827	11894	9083	273	3099	1798	2705	52	4087
2 " 1890	9073	10204	10210	10032	10202	10193	10092	10174	7045	182	2810	1711	2596	37	3257
3 Increase	1615	1741	1706	1743	1705	1624	1735	1720	2038	91	289	87	109	15	830
4 Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. .	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	...	..	...
5 Percentage	90	100	100	99	100	99	99	99	76	2	26	15	23	½	34

High Schools.

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Greek.	French.	German.	Writing.	Précis Writing and Indexing.	Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	Phonography.	Drawing.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Vocal Music.	Drill.	Calisthenics.	Gymnastics.	How many Pupils obtained Commercial Certificates during the year.	How many passed the Primary Examination.	How many passed the Junior Leaving Examination.	How many passed the Senior Leaving Examination.	How many Matriculated at any University during the year.	Senior.	Junior.	1st Class Honors, how many?	2nd Class Honors, how many?
51	5	56	....	128	128	128	....	132	....	....	36	....	...	7	4	5	....	....	....	....	..	..
52	....	46	10	106	106	106	....	106	....	....	131	131	....	30	13	7	....	5	....	5	..	..
53	10	...	....	57	90	90	....	90	....	....	52	58	....	8	4	10	....	....	....	....	..	.
54	2	26	1	18	....	55	....	50	....	....	30	....	....	6	6	1	....	....	....	....	..	..
55	18	101	17	65	190	190	....	160	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	8	....	8	....	8	..	3
56	13	77	11	140	45	145	....	150	....	....	115	84	88	....	10	3	....	2	....	2	..	1
57	4	96	12	200	27	153	....	159	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	12	3	1	1	....	..	..
58	1	19	....	108	95	95	....	95	....	....	108	....	....	20	4	4	....	....	....	....	..	..
59	4	37	4	100	100	100	....	....	....	....	57	62	57	31	6	10	....	....	....	....	..	..
60	19	45	21	126	51	126	....	126	....	....	143	143	....	6	4	5	....	....	....	....	..	..
61	5	143	38	153	....	152	57	149	....	....	68	....	...	14	7	5	....	....	....	....	..	..
62	4	81	30	48	45	85	....	179	....	....	59	30	....	13	15	9	....	....	....	....	..	..
63	....	41	....	58	....	28	....	57	....	....	....	....	....	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	..	..
64	1	30	14	55	46	46	....	46	....	....	....	....	....	12	5	7	....	....	....	....	..	..
65	8	44	38	144	144	144	....	144	....	....	94	59	94	38	23	6	1	4	....	4	..	..
66	....	116	40	137	31	146	....	146	....	....	70	76	...	19	11	14	....	5	....	5	..	..
67	6	84	36	109	109	109	....	109	....	45	68	80	150	22	12	8	....	5	....	5	..	2
68	....	....	....	52	....	52	....	52	....	....	23	37	....	11	5	7	....	....	....	....	..	..
69	1	65	....	90	....	80	....	80	....	....	33	57	....	3	3	1	....	5	....	5	..	..
70	7	73	5	114	114	114	....	110	....	....	54	54	....	10	8	3	....	2	1	1	1	2
71	....	40	4	62	....	62	....	62	....	....	36	66	....	7	2	1	....	....	....	....	..	..
72	10	170	20	110	256	256	....	255	....	....	119	....	....	22	8	11	....	2	....	2	..	1
73	1	70	12	146	....	146	....	146	....	....	60	90	....	22	14	4	....	1	....	1	..	..
74	8	75	1	130	130	130	....	130	....	....	75	93	....	55	17	10	3	1	...	1	..	..
75	5	26	4	78	....	50	....	78	....	....	50	44	....	18	9	5	....	2	....	2	1	..
76	3	....	....	44	....	44	....	44	....	....	....	....	....	12	2	4	....	3	....	3	..	..
77	1	28	8	51	32	51	....	55	....	....	29	28	....	20	4	1	....	....	....	....	..	..
78	6	28	11	111	....	98	....	98	....	....	....	....	....	20	8	5	1	3	...	3	1	3
79	3	56	....	80	24	24	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	7	4	1	....	....	....	....	..	..
80	2	35	5	71	71	71	....	71	....	60	82	82	41	15	3	2	....	1	....	1	..	..
81	4	36	....	51	102	102	....	102	....	....	61	72	....	15	9	11	....	6	....	6	..	1
82	6	63	17	106	..	106	....	87	....	....	77	56	....	18	10	3	....	3	....	3	..	..
83	5	70	6	109	109	109	....	117	....	....	63	69	....	7	7	10	....	2	1	1	2	1
84	....	15	2	41	41	30	....	30	....	....	41	41	41	12	4	3	....	....	....	....	..	..
85	6	32	53	46	....	162	....	141	....	....	35	17	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..
86	1	19	3	41	....	41	....	41	....	....	....	....	....	7	3	2	1	1	....	1	..	2
87	....	39	....	30	20	20	....	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	4	..	....	....	....	..	..
88	1	33	3	35	....	77	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..
89	15	29	3	114	114	114	....	114	....	....	66	63	....	24	6	3	2	3	....	3	..	3
90	7	39	8	82	90	90	....	77	....	....	51	105	....	6	5	3	....	2	....	2	..	..
91	11	16	....	39	39	39	....	39	....	27	24	33	....	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	..	..
92	1	50	4	190	....	190	....	..	....	....	....	....	...	20	6	6	....	4	....	4	..	..
1	465	4639	1033	8380	5640	8302	150	9285	90	346	5184	4668	844	1360	737	543	34	171	10	161	40	54
2	479	3786	835	7157	4868	7879	224	8176	275	354	3060	3452	951	1335	818	414	34	198	19	180	49	50
3	....	853	198	1223	772	423	....	1109	....	....	2124	1216	....	25	....	129	....	....	....	....	..	4
4	14	...	....	....	....	....	74	....	185	8	....	....	107	....	81	....	....	27	9	19	9	..
5	4	39	9	70	47	70	....	77	1	3	43	39	7	11	6	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	$\frac{10}{100}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	

X.—TABLE K.—The

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.	MISCELLANEOUS												
	Brick, stone or frame school house.	Freehold or rented school house.	Size of playground.	Days open during the year.	Schools under United Board.	Value of library.	Value of scientific apparatus.	Value of charts, maps and globes.	Gymnasium.	Value of gymnasium or appliances.	Museum.	Estimated value of museum.	Schools using authorized Scripture Readings.
			acres.			$	$	$		$		$	
1 Aylmer	B	F	4½	198	....	507	483	122	1	600	1	200	....
2 Barrie	B	F	3	197	....	450	508	134	1	1740	....	....	....
3 Brantford	B	F	1	197	....	436	768	108	1	1000	1	....	1
4 Brockville	S	F	2	195	....	513	456	125	1	220	....	....	....
5 Chatham	B	F	2½	201	....	505	779	117	1	700	1	100	1
6 Clinton	B	F	3½	200	....	281	800	212	1	650	....	....	1
7 Cobourg	B	F	[illegible]	203	....	551	493	110	1	885	....	....	1
8 Collingwood	B	F	1	200	....	450	500	128	1	375	....	....	1
9 Galt	S	F	8½	197	....	659	818	171	1	1700	1	50	1
10 Guelph	S	F	4	196	1	609	531	139	1	2000	1	50	....
11 Hamilton	S	F	⅓	202	1	590	955	149	1	285	1	50	1
12 Ingersoll	B	F	2	201	1	483	470	127	1	675	....	....	1
13 Kingston	S	F	1	200	....	596	691	87	1	1564	....	....	1
14 Lindsay	B	F	2	203	1	528	541	107	1	726	1	25	..
15 London	B	F	2	202	1	664	1345	216	1	.....	....	....	1
16 Morrisburg	B	F	1	198	1	445	522	114	1	1114	....	....	1
17 Napanee	B	F	3	196	1	481	680	102	1	950	1	25	....
18 Ottawa	S	F	2½	200	....	534	747	144	1	2250	1	100	1
19 Owen Sound	B	F	4¾	195	1	562	1216	168	1	700	....	....	1
20 Perth	B	F	5	201	1	550	711	141	1	815	....	500	1
21 Peterborough	B	R	2½	202	1	620	660	158	.....	.....	....	....	....
22 Ridgetown	B	F	1½	203	....	506	798	97	1	508	1	50	....
23 Seaforth	B	F	3	200	....	662	574	155	1	750	1	50	....
24 Stratford	B	F	6	202	....	579	1007	194	1	400	....	....	1
25 Strathroy	B	F	1¼	198	....	515	543	105	1	494	....	....	1
26 St. Catharines	B	F	¼	204	....	507	503	127	1	600	....	....	1
27 St. Mary's	B	F	3½	201	....	479	506	125	1	450	....	....	1
28 St. Thomas	B	F	2	196	1	577	463	125	1	825	....	....	....
29 Toronto (Jarvis st)	B	F	2	198	....	541	695	441	1	8900	1	20	....
30 " (Jameson ave)	B	F	1½	193	....	750	1589	128	1	4642	....	....	1
31 Whitby	B	F	1	202	1	451	525	135	1	1080	....	....	1
32 Woodstock	B	F	1	204	....	617	922	135	1	2200	....	....	1
	B S F	F R	acres.										
1 Total, 1891	26 6 0	31 1	78¼	200	12	17198	22799	4646	31	39798	12	1220	21
2 Total, 1890	25 6 0	30 1	75¾	203	11	15777	19971	4443	31	37994	12	1255	18
3 Increase	1 0 0	1	2½	.....	1	1421	2828	203	.....	1804	....	....	3
4 Decrease	.....	.....	.....	3	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	35	....
5 Percentage	81 19	100	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	....	100	.....	38	....	66

Collegiate Institutes.

INFORMATION.

Schools opened or closed with prayer.		Schools using Bible.	Commencement exercises, Reg. 65.	Number of pupils in— Form I.	Form II.	Form III.	Form IV.	No. of pupils from municipalities composing High School District.	From other municipalities within the county.	From other counties.	Who passed Law Society matriculation examination.	Who passed Medical Council matriculation examination.	Who passed examination as Students of Surveying.	Who entered mercantile life.	Who became occupied with agriculture.	Who joined a learned profession.	Who became teachers.	Who left for other occupations.
1	1	.....	1	170	45	21	....	190	31	15	....	1	.....	12	14	8	20	24
2	....	... .	....	160	13	8	..	88	88	5	....	.. . .	.....	8	7	1	17	25
3	1	1	....	252	73	16	1	211	95	36	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	13	....
4	1	1	1	210	54	11	4	198	77	4	.....	.....	.....	11	2	1	11	8
5	1	1	1	280	66	17	....	230	125	8	.....	.....	. . .	30	30	5	20	20
6	1	1	....	118	34	7	....	.....	158	1	... ..	.....	.....	3	4	2	20	....
7	1	1	....	148	28	2	...	116	58	4	.....	.....	1	5	5	2	15	22
8	1	1	...	200	66	20	4	77	125	88	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	45	25
9	1	1	1	227	25	17	....	157	80	32	.....	.....	....	5	4	2	10	12
10	1	.....	....	206	29	19	....	193	43	18	.....	.....	.....	16	4	5	18	20
11	1	.....	....	464	140	82	....	563	60	63	.....	... .	.....	40	20	15	35	40
12	1	.. ...	1	141	22	5	....	109	52	7	.....	. ....	.....	5	6	1	12	36
13	1	1	1	248	70	5	....	250	58	15	.....	.....	.....	50	....	10	12	....
14	1	....	1	275	74	24	...	175	136	62	.... .	4	.....	21	8	11	40	70
15	1	1	1	457	71	28	1	198	54	5	.....	2	.....	40	18	10	30	45
16	1	1	.. ..	191	31	10	....	104	94	34	....	4	.....	10	12	5	17	16
17	1	1	1	211	42	17	2	136	130	6	.....	.....	.....	25	40	10	15	10
18	1	1	1	314	62	35	....	320	65	26	.....	....	.....	33	12	19	24	11
19	1	....	....	302	93	31	12	196	156	86	3	5	.... .	50	30	20	60	....
20	1	.... .	....	145	21	5	1	112	56	4	.....	.....	.....	6	3	...	3	....
21	1	.....	1	224	43	3	.. .	208	60	2	....	.....	.....	18	....	....	16	....
22	1	.....	1	162	41	20	....	90	119	14	.....	2	.....	12	18	4	16	36
23	1	1	. .	169	32	12	....	80	97	36	.....	1	.....	10	20	2	27	2
24	1	.....	....	300	29	20	....	260	72	17	.....	.....	.....	20	3	4	20	10
25	1	.....	1	212	97	36	1	122	165	59	.....	....	.....	12	50	10	40	....
26	1	.....	....	257	64	29	11	199	92	70	.....	4	.... .	20	10	5	12	20
27	1	.....	....	174	49	34	....	127	65	65	.....	.. ..	.....	10	4	7	30	20
28	1	.....	...	298	40	14	....	231	105	16	.....	2	1	50	24	5	20	18
29	1	1	1	443	219	25	1	670	13	5	....	4	3	47	1	2	22	113
30	1	1	....	331	87	48	....	412	42	12	.....	.....	... ..	40	12	10	30	70
31	1	.....	....	166	30	4	....	99	100	1	.....	1	.....	8	8	2	17	14
32	1	1	....	250	61	20	....	176	132	23	.....	.....	.....	20	40	20	18	10
1	31	16	14	7705	1851	645	38	6597	2803	839	3	30	5	638	410	200	705	697
2	29	14	20	6853	1640	523	81	6012	2251	834	7	20	4	485	314	181	706	551
3	2	2	...	852	211	122	....	585	552	5	.....	10	1	153	96	19	...	146
4	.....	.....	6	....	....	....	43	.....	.....	... .	4	.....	.....	....	....	....	1	....
	100	50	44	75	18	6	1	64	28	8	.....	..	....					

X.—TABLE K.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	MISCELLANEOUS												
	Brick, stone or frame school house.	Freehold or rented school house.	Size of playground.	Days open during the year.	Schools under United Board.	Value of library.	Value of scientific appliances.	Value of charts, maps and globes.	Gymnasium.	Value of gymnasium or appliances.	Museum.	Estimated value of museum.	Schools using authorized Scripture Readings.
			acres.			$	$	$		$		$	
1 Alexandria	F	F	1¼	201	....	138	115	43	..	....	..	....	....
2 Almonte	S	R	1	203	1	581	294	461	..	15	1	50	...
3 Arnprior	B	F	2	203	1	198	93	44	..	....	..	....	....
4 Arthur	B	F	2	201	....	150	181	25	..	7	..	....	....
5 Athens	S	F	2	203	1	321	290	35	..	....	..	....	....
6 Aurora	B	R	½	201	....	206	283	56	..	....	..	....	....
7 Beamsville	B	F	1	203	1	244	211	38	..	....	1	60	1
8 Belleville	B	F	1¼	201	1	257	342	134	..	....	..	....	....
9 Berlin	B	F	4	197	....	282	940	66	..	....	..	....	....
10 Bowmanville	B	F	1½	200	....	532	427	54	..	....	1	50	....
11 Bradford	B	F	2	191	....	56	210	54	..	....	..	....	....
12 Brampton	B	F	5	200	....	143	284	28	..	....	1	60	....
13 Brighton	B	F	⅔	200	1	139	255	29	..	....	..	....	1
14 Caledonia	B	F	2	203	1	154	293	50	..	5	..	....	....
15 Campbellford	B	F	½	202	1	76	278	33	..	....	..	....	1
16 Carleton Place	S	F	1¼	201	1	241	359	48	..	....	..	....	1
17 Cayuga	B	F	1¼	201	....	111	153	29	..	....	..	....	1
18 Colborne	B	F	1½	203	1	233	236	62	..	....	1	50	1
19 Cornwall	B	F	⅝	203	....	595	228	134	..	....	..	....	1
20 Deseronto	B	F	2	200	....	226	328	42	..	211	..	....	....
21 Dundas	B	F	2	200	1	204	211	109	..	....	..	....	1
22 Dunnville	B	R	¼	199	....	155	384	28	..	....	..	....	1
23 Dutton	B	R	1	199	....	112	204	32	..	....	..	....	....
24 Elora	S	R	1	200	....	51	269	113	..	....	..	3000	1
25 Essex	B	F	3¼	199	....	147	213	75	..	....	..	....	1
26 Fergus	S	F	1	203	1	106	184	75	..	....	..	....	1
27 Forest	B	F	2	202	....	50	207	29	..	15	..	....	....
28 Gananoque	S	F	⅓	200	1	136	131	77	..	....	..	....	1
29 Georgetown	B	F	4½	201	....	128	247	33	..	8	..	....	1
30 Glencoe	B	F	2	200	....	245	294	47	..	....	..	....	....
31 Goderich	B	F	⅓	201	....	318	404	76	1	1500	..	....	1
32 Gravenhurst	F	R	1	200	....	127	233	34	..	....	..	....	....
33 Grimsby	F	F	1	200	....	101	100	44	..	....	..	....	1
34 Hagersville	B	F	1½	201	....	99	249	32	..	....	..	....	....
35 Harriston	B	F	3	201	....	22	200	73	..	....	..	....	1
36 Hawkesbury	B	F	1¼	201	1	203	253	58	..	....	..	....	1
37 Iroquois	B	F	1¼	201	....	276	350	51	..	....	..	....	1
38 Kemptville	B	F	2	203	1	126	279	60	1	428	..	....	....
39 Kincardine	B	F	3	198	1	333	512	90	..	17	..	....	1
40 Listowel	B	F	2½	201	....	147	128	76	..	....	..	....	....
41 Lucan	B	F	3	202	....	162	355	45	..	....	..	....	1
42 Madoc	B	F	1	200	....	148	365	80	1	290	..	....	1
43 Markham	B	F	2	203	....	58	95	10	..	....	..	....	....
44 Meaford	B	F	3	201	....	113	338	35	..	....	..	....	1
45 Mitchell	B	F	¾	203	....	140	182	78	1	460	..	....	....
46 Mount Forest	B	F	2	198	....	257	408	76	..	5	1	100	1
47 Newburgh	S	F	3	201	1	298	144	42	..	....	..	....	....
48 Newcastle	B	F	¾	201	1	86	84	20	..	....	..	....	1
49 Newmarket	B	F	2	201	....	148	352	53	..	....	..	....	1
50 Niagara	B	F	½	202	....	128	133	58	..	....	..	....	1
51 Niagara Falls, South	F	F	2	202	....	84	180	41	..	....	..	....	...
52 Norwood	B	F	1	198	1	264	156	8	..	25	..	....	1
53 Oakville	B	F	⅔	200	1	177	134	24	..	....	..	....	1
54 Omemee	F	F	⅔	202	1	70	148	33	..	....	..	....	....
55 Orangeville	B	F	2½	198	....	391	367	77	..	....	..	....	....
56 Orillia	B	F	2½	197	....	337	249	4	1	3609	..	....	....
57 Oshawa	B	F	3	202	1	206	300	77	..	....	1	100	1

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

	Schools opened or closed with prayer.	Schools using Bible.	Commencement exercises, Reg. 55.	Number of pupils in— Form I.	Form II.	Form III.	Form IV.	No. of pupils from municipalities composing High School District.	From the municipalities within the county.	From other counties.	Who passed Law Society matriculation examination.	Who passed Medical Council matriculation examination.	Who passed examination as Students of surveying.	Who entered mercantile life.	Who became occupied with agriculture.	Who joined a learned profession.	Who became teachers.	Who left for other occupations
1				71	1			66	4	2				2	1		5	4
2	1	1		144	28	7		109	41	29				4	6	1	4	10
3	1			80	11	4		78	11	6				3			3	6
4	1			74	14			45	39	4		1		9	6	3	4	6
5	1		1	181	37			73	140	5				6	12	2	18	10
6	1	1		117	27			75	66	3				2	1		8	
7	1	1		44	5			28	19	2				7			4	
8	1	1		207	37	12		234	20	2				14	2	14	18	22
9	1	1		114	19	8	2	58	80	5				11	3		11	10
10	1	1	1	124	36	12		97	73	2				10	4	2	11	2
11	1	1		71	49	4		49	74	1				4	8		14	12
12	1		1	140	44	16		100	88	12				5	4		20	
13	1	1		65	14			44	35					3	4		3	5
14	1	1		110	20			41	79	10		1		3	10	4	15	5
15	1			117	33			75	67	8				6	10	3	22	7
16	1			172	32	9		159	36	18		2		7	2		6	4
17	1		1	73	7			22	58					3	6		3	10
18	1	1		79	6	6		39	50	2		1		6	10		12	
19	1	1		131	40			83	64	24	1			5	6	1	28	
20				100	18			68	31	19				6			17	6
21	1	1		101	14	5		54	65	1				5	6	1	6	13
22	1	1	1	105	20	2	1	49	79					10	10	12	6	
23	1	1		83	17	7		99	6	2				5	3	3	6	5
24	1			65	18	5		43	45					4	6	1	7	15
25	1			86	19	6		49	57	5				8	7	2	6	
26	1			110	40			80	64	6				30	8	4	15	
27	1			94	16	7		58	59					2	1	3	6	5
28	1			113	8			91	26	4				3	1		6	6
29	1			132	24	3		54	73	32								
30	1			104	47	9		36	91	33				4	5	1	17	17
31	1			188	39	16		140	91	12				15	3	4	30	6
32	1	1		62	5			55	8	4				2			2	
33	1			51	6			23	29	5				1		1	1	
34	1	1		82	7	2		45	40	6				3	7	2	1	
35	1	1		132	55	17	5	53	89	67		1	1	8	6	3	22	32
36	1			80	5			64	21					2	1	1	5	2
37	1		1	136	17			49	92	12		2		10	3	4	9	14
38	1			166	31			73	57	67				10	5		30	
39	1	1	1	128	23	13	5	71	94	4				7	9	8	14	25
40				160	59			112	90	17				5	8	1	35	2
41	1	1		87	26	7		42	76	2				10	20	1	4	5
42	1	1		82	13			44	48	3				2	5		20	2
43	1			150	32	4		37	141	8				7	2	1	9	12
44	1			90	15	3		68	37	3								
45	1			140	26	7	1	104	64	6		1		9	10	3	15	19
46	1			101	25			72	16	38				3	5		8	
47	1			68	12			18	61	1				4	8		5	2
48	1			47	8			23	29	3				3	1	1	6	4
49	1			113	26			48	80	11					1	13	13	
50	1		1	36				32		4					3		1	10
51	1			124	24			99	13	36				6	4		4	20
52	1			106	25	3		58	61	15				6	10		15	12
53	1		1	98	17			54	52	9		1		4	2	2	8	6
54	1			57	10			39	20	8				1	3		2	1
55	1		1	180	48	5		83	83	67				13	5	35	25	14
56	1	1		150	22	7		105	56	18				4	8	3	10	18
57	1		1	163	35	2		198		2				11	9	2	9	21

X.—TABLE K.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	MISCELLANEOUS													
	Brick, stone or frame school house.	Freehold or rented school house.	Size of playground.	Days open during the year.	Schools under United Board.	Value of library.	Value of scientific appliances.	Value of charts, maps and globes.	Gymnasium.	Value of gymnasium or appliances.	Museum.	Estimated value of museum.	Schools using authorized Scripture Readings.
			acres.			$	$	$		$			
58 Paris	B	F	½	203	1	110	481	111	..	....	..	....	1
59 Parkhill	B	F	3	204	1	52	311	94	1	75	1	25	1
60 Pembroke	B	F	½	201	1	75	245	78	..	....	..	....	....
61 Petrolea	B	F	2⅕	204	....	314	315	31	..	....	..	....	1
62 Picton	B	F	1	200	....	373	388	57	..	....	..	....	....
63 Port Arthur	B	F	⅘	201	....	.....	247	50	..	....	..	....	....
64 Port Dover	B	F	1	199	1	83	87	55	..	....	..	....	1
65 Port Elgin	B	F	1¼	201	....	91	271	43	1	310	..	....	....
66 Port Hope	B	F	⅘	201	....	75	241	45	4	....	..	....	1
67 Port Perry	B	F	1⅘	200	1	304	254	44	..	....	1	10	....
68 Port Rowan	B	F	2½	203	1	44	138	36	..	....	..	....	1
69 Prescott	S	F	½	203	1	87	119	67	..	....	..	....	1
70 Renfrew	B	F	3⅙	201	1	104	88	18	..	....	..	....	1
71 Richmond Hill	B	F	1	199	1	227	203	30	..	....	..	....	1
72 Sarnia	B	F	1¼	201	1	.....	557	107	..	....	..	....	1
73 Simcoe	B	F	2	204	1	153	232	42	..	....	..	....	1
74 Smith's Falls	B	F	⅜	203	1	184	372	68	..	....	..	....	....
75 Smithville	B	F	1	203	....	40	311	49	..	....	..	....	1
76 Stirling	B	F	1	199	1	104	360	70	..	12	..	....	....
77 Streetsville	B	F	½	200	....	90	83	54	..	....	1	10	1
78 Sydenham	S	F	1½	201	....	150	112	17	..	....	..	....	....
79 Thorold	B	F	2	203	....	51	183	51	..	....	..	....	....
80 Tilsonburg	B	R	1	203	....	135	236	64	..	25	..	....	....
81 Trenton	B	F	3	199	1	154	294	79	..	5	..	....	1
82 Uxbridge	B	F	⅜	198	1	118	202	38	..	....	..	....	[illegible]
83 Vankleekhill	B	F	1¼	200	....	40	87	...	..	....	..	....	....
84 Vienna	B	F	5	203	1	98	233	105	1	525	..	....	1
85 Walkerton	B	F	1¼	209	....	166	418	52	..	10	..	....	1
86 Wardsville	B	F	2	203	1	139	141	36	..	4	..	....	....
87 Waterdown	S	F	2	204	1	141	164	20	..	....	..	....	1
88 Watford	B	F	2	80	...	33	77	88	..	....	..	....	....
89 Welland	B	F	1	202	....	64	32	35	..	....	..	....	....
90 Weston	B	F	½	202	....	132	144	55	..	....	..	....	....
91 Williamstown	B	F	⅓	204	1	300	200	25	..	....	..	....	1
92 Windsor	B	F	1¾	198	1	101	360	34	..	....	..	....	....
	B S F	F R	acres.										
1 Total, 1891	77.10.5	85 7	149¾	200	42	15174	23028	5286	12	7561	10	3515	49
2 Total, 1890	74.11.4	83 6	144	202	43	13228	20200	4814	10	5319	20	3255	46
3 Increase	3. 1	2 1	5¾	...	....	1946	2828	472	2	2242	..	260	3
4 Decrease	1.	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	....	..	....	10	....	....
5 Percentage	82.11.7	93 7	.....	....	46	.....	.....	....	13	....	11	....	53

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

	Schools opened or closed with prayer.	Schools using Bible.	Commencement exercises, Reg. 55.	Number of pupils in— Form I.	Form II	Form III.	Form IV.	No. of pupils from municipalities composing High School District.	From the municipalities within the county.	From other counties.	Who passed Law Society matriculation examination.	Who passed Medical Council matriculation examination.	Who passed examination as Students of Surveying.	Who entered mercantile life.	Who became occupied with agriculture.	Who joined a learned profession.	Who became teachers.	Who left for other occupations.
58	1	1	....	95	13	....	....	60	38	10	.....	.....	.....	7	3	....	.....	20
59	1	1	....	100	19	....	....	54	52	13	.....	1	.....	12	20	1	15	5
60	1	.....	....	126	16	1	....	103	31	9	.....	.....	.....	7	9	4	11	21
61	1	.....	1	153	13	2	....	105	61	2	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	10	3
62	1	.....	....	180	30	1	....	110	91	10	.....	.....	.. .	14	19	1	15	26
63	1	.....	....	53	4	1	....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	8	.. ..	8	....	8
64	1	1	....	46	9	5	....	28	23	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	4	1
65	1	1	....	116	36	3	...	72	75	8	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3	21	15
66	1	.....	....	147	30	10	....	122	58	7	....	1	.....	15	5	1	10	....
67	.....	.....	1	109	39	8	....	56	84	16	....	2	.....	8	10	8	18	...
68	1	.....	1	47	10	3	....	27	30	3	.....	.....	.....	2	3	....	4	....
69	1	1	1	77	13	....	....	60	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	4	10
70	1	.....	10	122	16	....	....	57	76	5	.....	.....	1	4	4	....	31	....
71	1	.....	....	57	7	2	....	23	42	1	.....	.....	.....	....	2	....	1	2
72	1	.....	...	256	39	4	1	189	105	6	.....	.....	.....	10	10	....	15	70
73	1	.....	1	146	40	....	....	85	99	2	.....	2	.....	25	20	....	20	30
74	1	.....	1	130	29	9	....	100	28	40	.....	.....	.....	6	2	2	15	16
75	1	.....	....	78	12	4	....	54	36	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	7	12
76	1	1	1	11	46	....	....	31	24	2	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	6	....
77	1	.....	....	53	4	....	....	17	24	16	.....	.....	.....	3	4	2	1	2
78	.....	.....	....	111	20	4	....	126	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	...	....	....	19	5
79	1	1	1	49	30	1	....	66	9	5	.....	.....	.....	5	8	....	5	5
80	1	1	1	71	11	....	....	49	17	16	.....	.....	.....	6	6	....	4	3
81	1	....	1	102	31	....	....	80	5	47	3	2	.....	15	12	6	18	14
82	1	....	....	106	27	3	....	59	73	4	.....	.....	.....	8	6	....	6	10
83	1	....	....	109	20	10	....	74	44	21	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	17	3
84	1	.....	1	35	4	2	....	37	....	4	.....	.. ..	.....	3	3	....	6	....
85	1	....	....	152	46	4	....	98	100	4	3	1	.....	22	24	4	32	13
86	.....	.....	....	41	6	4	....	31	8	12	.....	.. ..	.....	....	11	....	5	...
87	1	1	....	75	9	....	....	84	.....	.....	....	.... ..	...	2	50	2	6	2
88	1	1	....	94	8	2	....	51	52	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
89	1	1	1	114	12	4	....	62	67	1	.....	.....	.....	6	6	....	6	20
90	1	1	....	82	21	2	....	29	60	16	.....	.....	.....	6	20	2	3	6
91	1	.....	1	39	26	....	....	61	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	7	...	7	....
92	.....	.....	1	177	24	4	....	97	46	62	1	.....	.....	20	10	8	4	....
1	85	33	35	9643	2032	301	15	6370	4587	1034	8	20	2	564	564	200	950	735
2	79	33	33	8097	1948	249	4	5761	3665	872	11	22	3	533	481	166	837	634
3	6	.....	2	1546	84	52	11	609	922	162	.....	.....	.....	31	83	34	113	101
4	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
5	93	37	38	80	17	3	....	53	38	9	.....	.....	.....	...	....	....	...	....

XI.—TABLE L.—Occupations of Parents of High School Pupils.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.	Occupations of Parents or Guardians of High School Pupils.					Occupations of Parents or Guardians of High School Pupils who passed at Examination.				
	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Merchants.	Professions.	Total.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Merchants.	Professions.	Total.
Aylmer	99	40	23	12	174	22	6	3	4	35
Barrie	70	30	30	18	148	10	2	3	4	19
Brantford	61	69	75	32	237	14	6	10	9	39
Brockville	69	57	79	14	219	9	8	5	3	25
Chatham	115	48	92	36	291	17	6	10	7	40
Clinton	62	15	30	10	117	9	2	1	1	13
Cobourg	52	30	19	16	117	7	3	3	1	14
Collingwood	148	35	25	19	227	26	2	3	2	33
Galt	58	46	84	39	227	19	9	10	4	42
Guelph	49	49	65	27	190	11	4	10	2	27
Hamilton	61	192	213	64	530	14	31	21	13	79
Ingersoll	51	17	42	7	117	10	2	6	.....	18
Kingston	45	54	91	40	230	6	9	6	2	23
Lindsay	137	41	87	21	286	31	6	7	3	47
London	40	230	110	50	430	15	25	25	15	80
Morrisburg	108	36	27	30	201	18	1	1	2	22
Napanee	111	38	62	22	233	8	.....	8	3	19
Ottawa	36	59	97	97	289	5	4	7	6	22
Owen Sound	163	71	70	31	335	63	18	14	8	103
Perth	63	41	37	9	150	12	8	4	2	26
Peterboro'	56	55	51	50	212	26	12	10	5	53
Ridgetown	96	34	18	14	162	19	6	2	5	32
Seaforth	111	28	34	8	181	24	2	5	7	38
Stratford	76	109	59	30	274	13	10	6	1	30
Strathroy	153	31	36	21	241	38	5	3	4	50
St. Catharines	131	63	71	20	285	15	6	6	10	37
St. Mary's	102	52	27	15	196	37	10	2	3	52
St. Thomas	72	127	45	17	261	18	7	7	5	37
Toronto (Jarvis Street)	34	35	220	48	337	4	7	11	13	35
" (Jameson Avenue)	42	59	145	42	288	12	22	28	11	73
" (Harbord Street)	16	17	115	62	210	3	2	13	6	24
Whitby	67	34	34	20	155	6	1	5	4	16
Woodstock	122	49	44	28	243	35	8	4	4	51
Total	2676	1891	2257	969	7793	576	250	259	169	1254
HIGH SCHOOLS.										
Alexandria	36	7	9	3	55	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Almonte	52	53	30	7	142	7	4	4	1	16
Arnprior	22	23	21	5	71	4	2	2	1	9
Arthur	34	8	18	6	66	2	2	2	.....	6
Athens	97	26	21	12	156	18	2	1	3	24
Aurora	52	24	15	20	111	12	1	4	5	22
Beamsville	15	8	2	5	30	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

XI.—TABLE L.—Occupations of Parents of High School Pupils.

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Occupations of Parents or Guardians of High School Pupils.					Occupations of Parents or Guardians of High School Pupils who passed at Examination.				
	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Merchants.	Professions.	Total.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Merchants.	Professions.	Total.
Belleville	43	64	61	26	194	5	9	5	4	23
Berlin	24	18	41	8	91	6	3	2	1	12
Bowmanville	59	25	47	19	150	15	2	5	3	25
Bradford	70	14	16	8	108	9	1	1	.....	11
Brampton	82	17	32	14	145	9	5	5	2	21
Brighton	31	5	15	4	55	5	1	1	.....	7
Caledonia	58	14	23	5	100	17	2	5	1	25
Campbellford	59	21	20	6	106	10	2	5	2	19
Carleton Place	54	60	30	9	153	4	6	.....	.....	10
Cayuga	30	17	5	8	60	4	....	....	.....	4
Colborne	23	20	7	1	51	8	4	.....	.....	12
Cornwall	66	28	18	15	127	10	4	2	4	20
Deseronto	32	35	14	20	101	4	7	2	1	14
Dundas	55	9	19	6	89	14	4	5	3	26
Dunnville	52	12	17	10	91	9	3	2	1	15
Dutton	56	10	12	11	89	6	.....	1	1	8
Elora	24	14	14	10	62	3	1	1	1	6
Essex	40	17	20	4	81	5	4	4	2	15
Fergus	50	18	30	10	108	3	1	1	3	8
Forest	47	18	17	6	88	10	2	1	.....	13
Gananoque	28	39	36	6	109	1	2	2	.....	5
Georgetown	75	21	31	10	137	1	2	3	2	8
Glencoe	80	9	12	15	116	27	4	.....	1	32
Goderich	88	66	26	18	198	24	4	5	2	35
Gravenhurst	5	20	11	3	39	.....	2	1	.....	3
Grimsby	17	6	6	4	33	1	....	.....	.....	1
Hagersville	45	11	19	8	83	10	2	4	1	17
Harriston	93	25	37	14	174	27	6	7	6	46
Hawkesbury	27	29	7	2	65	3	1	1	.....	5
Iroquois	81	27	21	6	135	5	3	3	2	13
Kemptville	91	33	21	17	162	13	5	2	4	24
Kincardine	69	21	27	16	133	12	2	4	1	19
Listowel	81	14	44	11	150	6	2	1	3	12
Lucan	60	7	21	4	92	13	2	2	1	18
Madoc	38	14	21	8	81	10	2	1	8	21
Markham	97	18	18	8	141	18	2	1	....	21
Meaford	41	15	23	7	86	4	1	1	2	8
Mitchell	52	18	40	8	118	6	.....	1	2	9
Mt. Forest	36	18	15	19	88	6	1	4	1	12
Newburgh	36	14	11	4	65	6	.....	1	....	7
Newcastle	19	11	6	3	39	4	2	.....	....	6
Newmarket	70	13	11	13	107	19	3	.....	3	25
Niagara	10	6	6	2	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Falls South	49	29	16	11	105	6	2	2	2	12
Norwood	58	25	12	7	102	16	2	1	..	19
Oakville	48	16	12	18	94	3	2	2	1	8
Omemee	34	10	1	6	51	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Orangeville	108	23	36	19	186	17	5	4	4	30
Orillia	48	28	39	31	146	5	3	3	2	13
Oshawa	62	54	32	7	155	9	6	3	1	19

XI.—TABLE L.—Occupations of Parents of High School Pupils.

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Occupations of Parents or Guardians of High School Pupils.					Occupations of Parents or Guardians of High School Pupils who passed at Examination.				
	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Merchants.	Professions.	Total.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Merchants.	Professions.	Total.
Paris	23	12	29	2	66	....	3	4	.....	7
Parkhill	48	10	22	6	86	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Pembroke	26	28	31	8	93	4	1	5	1	11
Petrolea	28	63	15	3	109	2	2	2	1	7
Picton	87	39	28	15	169	9	4	3	4	20
Port Arthur	1	14	17	5	37	....	3	.....	1	4
Port Dover	24	14	11	6	55	5	1	2	.....	8
Port Elgin	46	15	37	16	114	16	8	12	4	40
Port Hope	56	22	44	15	137	10	7	6	3	26
Port Perry	66	18	21	13	118	7	.....	3	2	12
Port Rowan	30	8	.	4	42	4	.....	1	1	6
Prescott	23	24	10	6	63	2	1	. ....	1	4
Renfrew	58	14	31	9	112	3	.....	4	1	8
Richmond Hill	31	3	18	...	52	2	1	1	.....	4
Sarnia	47	62	64	33	206	5	2	5	4	16
Simcoe	50	21	48	16	135	10	3	6	2	21
Smith's Falls	53	65	20	6	144	12	11	.....	3	26
Smithville	48	12	7	4	71	6	2	1	1	10
Stirling	19	9	10	6	44	2	.....	.....	4	6
Streetsville	26	14	1	1	42	3	1	.....	.....	4
Sycenham	76	8	6	8	98	4	.....	1	.....	5
Thorold	10	28	18	3	59	1	1	.....	...	2
Tilsonburg	27	13	16	10	66	4	.....	1	.....	5
Trenton	32	29	20	9	90	6	5	1	2	14
Uxbridge	56	15	17	15	103	11	2	2	3	18
Vankleekhill	69	12	13	13	107	10	1	.....	2	13
Vienna	21	9	4	4	38	4	.....	1	1	6
Walkerton	110	27	40	13	190	38	5	7	2	52
Wardsville	25	5	5	.....	35	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Waterdown	42	19	1	2	64	5	.... .	.. ...	1	6
Watford	91	19	18	9	137	8	.....	2	4	14
Welland	39	17	39	8	103	2	2	2	2	8
Weston	56	11	14	4	85	10	2	.....	.....	12
Wiarton	5	3	19	4	31	1	1	1	.....	3
Williamstown	37	6	6	7	56	5	.....	.....	1	6
Windsor	28	62	21	14	125	3	4	.....	.....	7
Total	4428	1975	1913	860	9176	694	213	193	139	1239
Grand Total	7104	3866	4170	1829	16969	1270	463	452	308	2493

XII.—TABLE M.—Protestant Separate Schools.

STATISTICS.	Anderdon.	No. 6, Bromley.	No. 9, Cambridge.	No. 3, Clarence.	No. 1, Marlboro'.	No. 1, Osgoode.	No. 2, Osgoode.	Puslinch.	Rama.	L'Orignal.	Penetanguishene.	Total.
Receipts :	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Balances from 1890	.....	.....	2 89	35 21	45	17 13	31 13	90 10	108 75	103 75	174 21	563 42
Government Grants	17 45	24 40	8 18	27 47	4 73	45 35	9 90	14 90	58 98	30 61	121 26	363 23
Municipal Grants	263 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 18	798 63	.....	1106 93
Trustees' School Taxes	68 39	228 20	94 26	330 00	41 96	185 00	100 20	202 13	509 00	.....	.....	3159 14
Other sources	.....	10 00	.....	103 00	27 90	19 05	.....	45 00	122 25	.....	1089 97	1417 37
Total	348 96	262 60	105 33	495 68	75 04	266 53	141 23	352 13	844 16	932 99	2785 44	6610 09
Expenditure :												
Teachers' Salaries	178 36	235 00	68 22	170 00	71 54	185 00	90 00	262 00	480 50	475 00	1045 25	3260 87
School Sites and Buildings	6 00	.....	20 00	236 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00	.....	163 30	459 47
Libraries, Maps, etc	.....	.....	.....	15 82	.....	8 62	.....	.....	34 39	.....	.....	58 83
Other expenses	164 60	16 31	5 48	46 84	3 50	35 10	14 60	27 25	44 91	96 10	1576 89	2004 58
Total	348 96	251 31	93 70	468 83	75 04	228 72	104 60	289 25	566 80	571 10	2785 44	5783 75
Balances on hand	.....	11 29	11 63	26 85	.....	37 81	36 63	62 88	277 36	361 89	.....	826 34
Teachers :												
Certificate	III.	III.	Temp.	Temp.	Temp.	Temp.	Temp.	III.	II.	II.	I.	11 T'chers.
Salary	Female, $250.	Male, $235.	Female, $144.	Female, $200.	Female, $150.	Female, $185.	Female, $180.	Female. $262.	Female, $300.	Male, $475.	Male, $700. III. Female, $265.	3 Male. 8 Female. 1 I. C. C. 2 II. C. C. 3 III. C. C. 5 Temp. C.
Pupils :												
Total attending	40	49	22	30	9	47	16	35	76	63	148	535
Boys	14	27	10	11	5	30	12	15	45	29	73	271
Girls	26	22	12	19	4	17	4	20	31	34	75	264
Attending less than 20 days	8	3	4	.....	.....	6	.....	2	8	2	9	42
20 to 50 days	13	5	4	4	.....	10	.....	11	9	6	15	77
51 " 100 "	9	12	9	6	6	8	10	5	26	17	37	145
101 " 150 "	5	11	5	16	3	10	6	6	13	9	30	114
151 " 200 "	5	16	.....	4	.....	13	.....	11	20	20	57	146
201 " year	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	11

XII.—TABLE M.—Protestant Separate Schools.—*Continued.*

STATISTICS.	Anderson.	No. 6, Bromley.	No. 9, Cambridge.	No. 3, Clarence.	No. 1, Marlboro'.	No. 1, Osgoode.	No. 2, Osgoode.	Puslinch.	Rama.	L'Original.	Penetanguishene.	Total.
Pupils :—Continued.												
Average attendance	11	19	9	15	3	22	9	16	76	40	80	300
No. in First Reader, Part I.	15	17	3	4	2	18	2	4	37	11	52	165
" " " " II.	4	4	4	6	1	8	2	3	22	12	21	87
" Second "	7	9	4	5	2	7	2	13	17	14	27	107
" Third "	8	8	4	11	3	4	4	7	....	10	22	81
" Fourth "	6	11	7	4	1	9	6	6	.....	16	17	83
" Fifth "	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	9	12
Writing	40	32	13	30	6	47	13	35	76	63	148	503
Arithmetic	40	39	16	23	6	47	13	35	76	63	148	506
Drawing	40	32	.....	30	1	47	13	35	76	63	148	485
Geography	22	28	8	13	4	20	12	28	76	40	75	326
Music	.....	.....	.....	22	....	.....	.....	35	.....	40	.....	97
Grammar	14	28	4	8	4	12	12	15	76	40	48	261
History	14	19	6	6	2	16	12	15	58	52	48	248
School Houses	F	L	L	F	L	F	F	F	F	B	B	2 Brick. 6 Frame. 3 Log.
Number of Maps	2	....	6	2	....	3	2	10	14	10	8	57
" Globes	1	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	3	1	6
" Trees planted on Arbor Day	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	21	....	....	.....	5	.....	26

XIII.—TABLE N.—Report on Truancy.

CITIES.	No. of children otherwise employed during school hours.	No. of cases of truants reported.	No. of complaints made before Police Magistrates or J. P's.	No. of convictions.	Name of Truant Officer.
Brantford	5	218	3	3	Peter Malloch.
Guelph		6	1	1	T. W. Randall.
Hamilton		82	2		James Castell.
St. Thomas					William Burrage.
Stratford	6	21	3	3	Arthur Robb.
TOWNS.					
Brockville		284			Charles Rose.
Chatham		4			P. R. Guttridge.
Clinton		4			Joseph Wheatley.
Dundas		8			D. Camp.
Essex					James S. Burdick.
Gravenhurst		4			Louisa E. Brown.
Kincardine	8	15	1		G. W. Hamilton.
Meaford	3	3			R. Dealy.
Midland					B. R. Lane.
Newmarket					T. H. Lloyd.
Niagara Falls		3			J. Kimmins.
North Toronto		22			Geo. H. Lawrence.
Oshawa		60			William Halnan.
Owen Sound	3				A. E. Pratt.
Penetanguishene		2			J. F. Dempsey.
Perth					Henry James.
Port Arthur		2			W. H. Hesson.
Port Hope		5			John Douglas.
Ridgetown		2			M. Tompkins.
Sarnia			2		P. H. Clark.
Seaforth		3			E. Linley.
Thornbury	1	12			Thomas Boon.
Tilsonburg					John Reid.
Welland		85			William Eastman.
Woodstock	1	22	1		William Baldwin.
VILLAGES.					
Arnprior	3	200			John Martin.
Beamsville	4	3			N. H. Johnson.
Belle River		1			N. Conway.
Bradford					George Poole.
Chesterville		38			Jeremiah Hanes.
Elora		8			David Geddes.
Exeter	13	20			Enoch Follick.
Fort Erie		4			B. F. Matthews.
Hagersville		2			B. Knisley.
Kingsville					Geo. Broadwell.
Lucknow		8	1		K. J. McLeod.
Madoc		3			Jno. Taylor.
Newburgh		2			J. M. Taylor.
Niagara Falls S					William Dalton.
Ottawa, East		2			W. F. Bompas.
Port Elgin		1			Jno. Christian.
Port Rowan					J. W. McCall.
Sutton					John Lyall.
Tara	1				L. G. Briggs.
Teeswater		2			John Farquharson.
Wyoming			1		A. E. Harvey.
Total	48	1161	15	7	

XIV.—TABLE O.—Report on Kindergartens.

CITIES.	No. of Kindergartens.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils Attending.	Average Attendance.
Brantford	1	3	120	78
Hamilton	16	42	1631	702
Kingston	2	2	175	60
London	3	3	331	144
Ottawa	2	2	137	48
St. Catharines	1	2	83	30
Stratford	1	4	72	17
Toronto	27	76	2653	1715
TOWNS.				
Aylmer	1	7	128	63
Brockville	1	1	34	19
Chatham	1	1	57	45
Dundas	1	1	144	46
Ingersoll	1	3	110	27
Peterborough	1	3	60	43
Strathroy	1	3	91	46
Tilsonburg	1	2	113	40
Toronto Junction	2	2	143	33
Waterloo	1	1	133	62
Niagara Falls	1	1	108	35
VILLAGES.				
Preston	1	1	52	34
Total	66	160	6375	3287

XV.—TABLE P.—Report on Night Schools.

CITIES.	No. Night Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils Attending.	Average Attendance.
Brantford	1	1	83	25
Hamilton	7	11	319	53
Kingston	3	7	143	16
London	1	3	193	16
Ottawa	2	6	224	.....
St. Catharines	1	1	27	5
Toronto	15	38	1592	518
TOWNS.				
Berlin	2	2	164	26
Galt	1	3	98	19
R. C. S. S.				
Hamilton	2	2	43	5
Peterborough	1	2	44	3
Total	36	76	2930	686

XVI.—TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Public, Separate and High Schools (including Collegiate Institutes); also, Normal and Model Schools. From the year 1881 to 1891, inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Education Department.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891
1..	Population	1913460										2114321
2..	School Population between the ages of five and sixteen years, up to 1884, and five to twenty-one subsequently)	484224	483817	478791	471287	583147	661204	611212	615353	616028	617856	615781
3..	High Schools (including Collegiate Institutes)	104	104	104	106	107	109	112	115	120	120	124
4..	Normal and Model Schools	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5..	Total Public Schools in operation	5043	5013	5058	5109	5177	5213	5277	5330	5380	5459	5537
6..	Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools	195	190	194	207	218	224	229	239	243	259	280
7..	Grand Total of all Schools in operation	5348	5313	5362	5428	5508	5552	5624	5690	5749	5844	5947
8.	Total Pupils attending High Schools (including Collegiate Institutes)	13136	12348	11843	12737	14250	15344	17459	17742	18642	19395	22230
9..	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools	1116	1059	1098	1093	1063	1099	1204	1239	1370	1359	1327
10..	Total Pupils attending Public Schools	451449	445364	438192	439454	444868	458297	462839	464200	468025	461994	455573
11..	Total Pupils attending Roman Catholic Separate Schools	24819	26148	26177	27463	27590	29199	30373	31123	32790	34571	36168
12..	Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Public, Separate and Model Schools	490520	484919	477310	480747	487771	503939	511875	514304	520827	517319	515298
13..	Total amount paid for the Salaries of Public and Separate School Teachers	2106019	2144448	2210187	2296027	2327050	2385464	2458540	2521540	2553845	2669377	2722116
14..	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Public and Separate School-Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, etc	738252	882526	898243	984835	985650	1072235	1283565	1337825	1644670	1626301	1354126

15..	Grand Total paid for Public and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repairs of School-Houses, and for Libraries, Apparatus, etc	2844271	3026974	3108430	3280862	3312700	3457699	3742105	3859365	4198515	4295678	4076242
16..	Total amount paid for High School (including Collegiate Institutes) Teachers' Salaries	257218	253864	266317	282776	294078	307517	327452	375680	376878	404973	442098
17..	Total amount paid for erection or repairs of High School (including Collegiate Institutes) Houses, Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, Fuel, Books, etc.	88632	89857	82630	102690	135683	170280	168160	261375	268459	222235	319468
18..	Amount paid for other educational purposes	256861	262307	267688	265239	269977	281798	280832	300763	301518	362094	351254
19..	Grand total paid for educational purposes*	3446982	3633002	3725065	3931567	4012438	4217294	4518549	4797183	5145370	5284980	5189062
20..	Total Public and Separate School Teachers	6922	6857	6911	7085	7218	7364	7594	7796	7967	8180	8319
21..	Total Male Teachers.	3362	3062	2829	2789	2744	2727	2718	2824	2774	2730	2754
22..	Total Female Teachers	3560	3795	4082	4296	4474	4637	4876	4972	5193	5450	5565
23..	Average number of days each Public School has been kept open	208	206	207	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208

*Not including Colleges and Private Schools.

APPENDIX B.—*PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1892.*

1. ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

I. Indenture Respecting the Publication of the High School French Grammar by the Rose Publishing Co., Approved (16th February, 1892).

II. Goderich High School to Rank as a Collegiate Institute, Approved (11th May, 1892.

III. Mr. Eugene Quesnel Appointed on the Official Staff of the Education Department, Approved, (21st June, 1892).

IV. High School Established in the Town of Toronto Junction, Approved (21st June, 1892).

V. Appointment of Lecturers in the Provincial School of Pedagogy, Approved (18th August, 1892).

VI. Agreement Respecting the Publication of the "First Latin Book," by the Copp, Clark Co., (Limited).

Agreement Respecting the Publication of the "Primary Latin Book," by the Methodist Book and Publishing House.

Agreement Respecting the Publication of the "Public School History of England and Canada," by the Copp, Clark Co., (Limited), Approved (24th August, 1892).

VII. The Hon. R. Harcourt Appointed Acting Minister of Education During the Absence of the Hon. G. W. Ross, Approved (31st August, 1892).

VII. William Houston, Esq., M.A., Authorized to Conduct Teachers' Institutes Approved (28th October, 1892).

IX. High School Established in the Town of Niagara Falls, Approved (21st December, 1892).

2. MINUTES OF DEPARTMENT.

I. Copyright of Jeffers' Primer of Canadian History reconveyed to the Canada Publishing Co., Approved (12th January, 1892.

II. Regulations Respecting Text-Books, Approved (20th January, 1892).

III. Regulations Respecting the Extension of Third Class Certificates, Approved (10th May, 1892).

IV. Regulations Respecting the Provincial School of Pedagogy, Approved (14th July, 1892).

V. Miss Sara Margaret Ross, Appointed Assistant Teacher in the Provincial Model School, Toronto (18th August, 1892.

Miss Mary MacIntyre, Appointed Director of the Toronto Normal Kindergarten, Approved (18th August, 1892).

VI. Miss Vida Scott's Admission to a County Model School, Approved (19th August, 1892).

VII. Regulations Respecting Candidates for Kindergarten Certificates, Approved (24th August, 1892).

VIII. Copy-Books Nos. 5 and 6 of the Public School Writing Course Prescribed for Candidates at the High School Entrance Examination, Approved (24th August, 1892).

IX. The "First Latin Book," Authorized (24th August, 1892).

The "Primary Latin Book," Authorized (24th August 1892).

Robertson's History of England and Canada, Authorized for use in Public Schools Subject to the Provisions of Section 175 of the Public Schools Act, 1891 (24th August, 1892).

The Public School History of England and Canada Authorized in 1886, to Cease to be Authorized on and after First Day of July, 1894, Approved (24th August, 1892).

X. The Regulations Respecting the School of Pedagogy Amended for 1892, Approved (2nd September, 1892).

XI. The Regulations Respecting County Model Schools Amended for 1892, Approved (20th September, 1892.)

3. CIRCULARS FROM THE MINISTER.

Departmental Regulations.

19. Throughout all the school terms—Writing shall be taught at least twice a week in the lowest division of Form I., each lesson being not less than half an hour in length; and the subject shall also be taken up in connection with Book-keeping in the other divisions: Reading shall be tanght at least twice a week in each of the divisions of Forms I. and II., each lesson being not less than half an hour in length; and the subject shall also be taken up in connection with English literature in all the forms. Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics shall be taught not less than an hour and a half a week in each division of Forms I. and II. and not less than an hour a week in the other forms; and additional provision shall be made for practice by the pupils, under efficient supervision. In High Schools which have no gymnasium, Gymnastics is not obligatory, and Drill and Calisthenics shall be taken up only when the weather permits.

It is regrettable to find, from the reports of the High School Inspectors, that in some instances insufficient attention is still given to Reading, Writing and Physical Training, although the regulation was made in 1889. The time required for these subjects should be separately apportioned on the time table of the school and devoted to the teaching of them alone. It will not do for the teacher to take any other class while he is supposed to teach writing or to combine the special work in Reading with the teaching of Literature.

Provision also should be made for Physical education during the regular school hours in accordance with the circumstances of each school, and systematic instruction should be given by a competent teacher during the time prescribed—this department of school work being as thoroughly organized as any other on the programme. In the case of a High School with a gymnasium, no grant will be allowed on this part of the accommodations unless the full time is allowed for drill, etc., and the work done is of a satisfactory character. Where the number in a class in Reading, Writing, Drill, etc., exceeds twenty-five, more time than the minimum prescribed should be given, and the regulation should be observed throughout each school term—every pupil in the forms concerned being required to take part in the work. It is also important to note that the examination in Book-keeping and Reading prescribed in Regulation 28 can not be accepted by the Education Department unless the provisions of Regulation 19 in regard to Writing and Reading have been strictly observed and certified by the Principal and the High School Inspectors.

Toronto, March, 1892.

Provincial School of Pedagogy. Session of 1892.

General.

63. The session of the Provincial School of Pedagogy shall begin on the first Monday in September, and end on the third Friday in December. Application for admission to the school shall be made to the Minister of Education on or before August 1st.

64.—(1) Only such persons shall be admitted to the Provincial School of Pedagogy or its final written examination as shall have completed at least the twenty-first year of their age on or before the close of the session, and as hold at least a High School Senior Leaving Certificate.

(2) Teachers-in-training on admission to the school, and other candidates at the final written examination, shall each pay a fee of $10.

(3) The following certificates shall be awarded candidates who pass the prescribed written and practical examinations in December and June: after a session at the School of Pedagogy, Specialists' certificates, High School Assistants' certificates and first-class certificates to candidates who have had three years' experience in a Public School, or who hold a second-class certificate, and without a session at the School of Pedagogy, first-class certificates to candidates, who, holding a second-class certificate, have had two years' successful experience in a Public School, and Specialists' certificates to candidates who hold High School Assistants' or first-class certificate.

Duties of Staff.

65.—(1) The Principal shall be the chief instructor in the theoretical and critical course, and shall be responsible for the organization and management of the school. He shall have charge of the teachers-in-training and determine the hours for instruction, observation, and practice teaching in the School of Pedagogy. He shall prescribe the duties of the Lecturers on Methods and shall from time to time be present at their instructions and those of the Special Instructors, and the practice teaching of the teachers-in-training. He shall, with the assistance of the Lecturers and Special Instructors, furnish the Minister of Education with the prescribed statement of the standing of each teacher-in-training at the close of the session.

(2) Each Lecturer shall develop systematically the best method of dealing with each branch of his department in the various stages of a pupil's progress, and shall, as far as possible, explain and justify his methods on scientific principles, giving model lessons for classes in different stages of advancement. He shall also criticize the practice teaching of the teachers-in-training in the School of Pedagogy, and shall by suitable records, provide the means of forming a just estimate of the standing of each teacher-in-training.

(3) No certificate or testimonial shall be given to any teacher-in-training or other candidate at the final examination by any of the examiners or members of the staff of the School of Pedagogy.

Duties of Teachers-in-Training.

66.—(1) Teachers-in-training shall lodge and board at such houses only as are approved by the Principal. Ladies and gentlemen shall not board at the same house. Communication between the sexes is strictly prohibited, except by permission of the Principal or one of the Lecturers or Masters.

(2) Teachers-in-training shall attend regularly and punctually throughout the session, and shall submit to such discipline and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Principal.

(3) The teachers-in-training shall make no presentation to any member of the staff of the School of Pedagogy.

Course of Study and Text Books.

67.—(1) The course of study and training shall be as follows: Psychology, the history and criticism of Educational systems, the Science of Education, lectures with practical illustrations on the best methods of teaching each subject on the programme of studies for High Schools, lectures on School Organization and Management. Observation and Practice in the School of Pedagogy; instruction in Reading, Temperance and Hygiene, Writing, Drawing, Stenography, Drill, Gymnastics and Calisthenics, and such other subjects as may be prescribed by the Minister of Education.

(2) (*a*) In addition to the text-books prescribed for Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, the following are authorized for the School of Pedagogy: Quick's Essays on Educational Reformers (International Educational Series, 1890 Edition), McLellan's Applied Psychology, Spencer's Education, Landon's School Management, Fitch's Lectures on Teaching, Manual of Hygiene, and Houghton's Physical Culture.

(*b*) The following are recommended for reference: Mahaffy's Old Greek Education, Compayre's History of Pedagogy, Gill's Systems of Education, Radestock's Habit in Education, Dewey's Psychology, Sully's Teachers' Hand-book of Psychology (Appleton), Ladd's Outlines of Physiological Psychology.

Examinations.

68.—(1) Teachers-in-training shall take the following examinations:—(*a*) At least one written examination conducted, during the session, by the staff of the School, on the work of the session; (*b*) a final written examination in December, conducted by the staff of the School and such other examiners as the Minister may appoint, in the following subjects, which are obligatory on all candidates:—Psychology, Science of Education, History of Education, School Organization and Management, Methods in Mathematics, and Methods in English. In addition to the foregoing subjects candidates holding University qualifications shall take Methods in Latin, and Methods either in Greek or in French and German; and other candidates, Methods in Science or Classics, or Modern Languages; candidates for a Commercial Specialist's Certificate shall take also Methods in the Commercial subjects; (*c*) and a final examination in December, in Reading and Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics for male teachers, and Drill and Calisthenics for female teachers, conducted by the staff of the School, unless otherwise ordered by the Minister of Education.

(2) The following schedule of marks shall be the basis for determining the standing of each teacher-in-training at the final examination in December:—Psychology, 200; Science of Education, 200; History of Education, 150; School Organization and Management, 150; Methods in English, Mathematics, Science, Classics, French and German, and the Commercial Department, 100 each; Teaching ability, on the report of the staff of the School of Pedagogy, based upon the records of the written and oral tests, 250; and 100 for each of Reading, and Drill, Gymnastics and Calisthenics.

(3) The standard for the examinations shall be as follows:—(*a*) one-half of the marks for teaching ability; (*b*) one-third of the marks in each subject at the final written examination conducted by the staff of the School and the Examiners appointed by the Minister; (*c*) one-half of the aggregate of marks given under (*a*) and (*b*); and (*d*) one-half of the marks in each of Reading, and Drill, Gymnastics and Calisthenics. For Specialist's Certificates the standard shall be two-thirds of the marks in the candidates special department. Any candidate who obtains fifty per cent. in each subject and seventy per cent. of the aggregate, shall be entitled to a certificate with honors. The Examiners shall have power to reject any candidate who may show himself deficient in scholarship.

69.—(1) A teacher-in-training who has passed the final examination in December, shall be awarded an Interim Certificate on which he may teach for half a year in a High School, and if eligible for a First-class Certificate, in a Public School.

(2) The holder of an Interim Certificate shall notify the Minister of Education as soon as he has received an appointment to teach on said Certificate.

(3) The holder of an Interim Certificate who has taught successfully for half a year, as certified by the Inspector of the School in which he has taught, shall be awarded a full Professional Certificate on passing an examination in Practical Teaching in June, conducted by Examiners appointed by the Minister of Education, at Collegiate Institutes to be selected by him from time to time.

(4) The standard at the Examination in Practical Teaching shall be one-third of the marks obtainable for each of the lessons assigned, and half of the total of the marks obtainable. For a Specialist's Certificate the standard shall be half of the marks obtainable in each of the lessons assigned in the special department, and two-thirds of the total of the marks obtainable for such lessons.

70.—(1) At Collegiate Institutes to be selected by the Minister, candidates who are exempt from attendance at the School of Pedagogy, shall pass the final written examina-

tion in December of the School of Pedagogy, and an examination in Reading, and in Drill, Gymnastics and Calisthenics, conducted by Examiners appointed by the Minister. They shall also pass the June examination in Practical Teaching.

(2) The results of the examinations of such teachers shall be determined on the same basis as that prescribed for teachers-in-training, omitting the marks for teaching ability.

Instructions to Examiners.

71. The examiners at the practical examination shall be guided by the following instructions :—

(1) Each candidate shall teach at least three lessons of thirty minutes each, and the full time of thirty minutes shall be allowed by the examiner for each lesson.

(2) The subject of the lessons assigned shall be such as are suitable for High School pupils, or for pupils of the Fifth Form of the Public Schools, due regard being had to the character of the candidate's non-professional certificate. No lesson shall be assigned more than once in any class.

(3) One of the three lessons shall be in the department of English, and one in the department of Mathematics. The subject of the third lesson shall be determined by the department covered by the candidate's non-professional certificate : in the case of candidates who hold University non-professional qualifications, it shall be in one of the following departments : (*a*) Latin and Greek, and (*b*) Latin, French and German ; and in the case of other candidates, it shall be in one of the following departments : (*a*) Latin and Greek, (*b*) French and German, and (*c*) Physics, Botany and Chemistry, and in Zoology (in the case of the Senior Leaving certificates obtained in July, 1890, and thereafter).

(4) For a candidate for a Specialist's Certificate, subjects shall be assigned in his specialty of a more difficult character than would be assigned for a pass candidate ; and, if this department be not one of those in which he would be assigned a lesson in the ordinary course of the examination, the presiding Examiner may substitute one or more in the Specialist's department for any one of the three regular lessons.

(5) The Examiners appointed by the Minister of Education will present themselves at the Schools to which they are respectively assigned, on the afternoon of the day preceding the practical examination.

(6) The presiding Examiner shall arrange a time-table for the examination, and shall, on consultation with the other Examiners, select the lessons for the candidates.

(7) The time-table shall be posted in a suitable place on the afternoon of the day preceding the practical examination, and shall indicate the hours at which, the forms in which, and the examiners before whom, the candidate is to teach his three lessons.

(8) The subject of one of the lessons shall be given the candidate by the presiding Examiner the day before, and the subjects of the other lessons one hour before the time he is required to teach ; and in the case of each of the three lessons, it shall be the duty of the candidate to apply to the Examiner for the subject at the proper time.

(9) After a lesson has been assigned, no hint or assistance of any kind shall be given to a candidate by any Examiner or Collegiate Institute master.

(10) The candidate shall teach before at least two examiners, one of whom shall be the presiding examiner.

(11) In practical teaching the examiners shall assign the marks according to the aptitude and efficiency of each teacher-in-training, and in all doubtful cases they shall in writing also set forth in detail their opinion of the qualifications of the teachers-in-training.

(12) Immediately after the close of the examination each presiding examiner shall send to the Education Department, a return of the practical examination in the prescribed form.

(13) After a lesson has been taught, no information or opinion shall be given to the candidate as to his standing or marks. All reports in connection with the examinations shall be regarded by the examiners as strictly confidential.

(14) If from any unforeseen cause, the Regulations of the Education Department are varied in any particular, the presiding examiner shall report such variation fully to the Minister at the close of the examination.

(15) Regulations 63 to 71, formerly adopted with regard to the School of Pedagogy, are hereby repealed.

Toronto, June, 1892.

Dominion Teachers' Association Exhibit of School Work and Appliances.

The Dominion Teachers' Association will hold its first meeting in Montreal on the 5th day of July. For the purpose of illustrating the school system of the Dominion it has been decided to hold an exhibition of specimens of school work, school appliances, text books, etc. The Committee in charge of this department of the Association's work is composed of : S. C. Stevenson, Esq., Chairman, W. Patterson, Esq., Secretary, Geo. W. Parmlee, Esq., Paul Delages, Esq., U. E. Archambault, Esq., Dr. Robins, E. W. Arthy, Esq., J. R. Dougall, Esq., A. D. Lacroix, Esq., Prof. Nicholson.

The advantages to be derived from an exhibition of the educational work and school appliances from the different provinces, would be difficult to over estimate, as teachers will have an opportunity of comparing methods and results, and examining school apparatus, furniture, text books, etc., enabling them to judge whether improvements can be introduced into their own schools.

It is earnestly requested that you will assist in this great educational work by sending specimens to the exhibition, and thus promote the success of the first meeting of the Dominion Educational Association, and at the same time show the educational advantages possessed by this Province.

The following suggestions are made as to classes of Exhibits :—

I. *Public Schools.*

1. Kindergarten Work. 2. Specimens of Drawing. 3. Specimens of Map Drawing. 4. Specimens of Penmanship. 5. Specimens of Book-keeping. 6. Specimens of Arithmetic, Algebra, etc.

The drawings, etc., should be of uniform size.

II. *High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.*

1. Specimens of Drawing. 2. Specimens of Map Drawing. 3. Specimens of Penmanship. 4. Specimens of Book-keeping. 5. Specimens of Arithmetic, Algebra. 6. Specimens of Original Charts, Diagrams, on improved methods of teaching.

III. *Ladies Colleges, Etc.*

1. Specimens of Needle-work Embroideries, etc. 2. Specimens of Drawing, all grades. 3. Specimens of Paintings, Oil and Water Colors. 4. Specimens of Modelling. 5. Specimens of Painting on China.

IV. *Art Schools.*

1. Specimens of Drawing, all grades. 2. Specimens of Paintings, Oil and Water Colors. 3. Specimens of Painting on China. 4. Specimens of Modelling. 5. Specimens of Lithographic Work, Engraving on Wood. 6. Specimens of Needle-work, Embroidery, etc.

V. *Commercial Colleges.*

1. Specimens of Writing. 2. Specimens of Arithmetic. 3. Specimens of Book-keeping. 4. Systems used for Banking, etc

VI. *Manufacturers of School Appliances.*

1. Specimens of Maps, Charts and Diagrams, Globes, etc. 2. Specimens of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

VII *Manufacturers of School Furniture.*

1. Specimens of School Desks and Furniture.

VIII. *Publishers of Text Books.*

1. Specimens of Text Books, Copy Books, Drawing Books, etc., for Public and High Schools.

For further particulars as to transmission of exhibits or the amount of space required, or any other information, apply to W. Patterson, Esq., Secretary of Committee on Exhibits, Montreal.

Toronto, June, 1892.

The Dominion Education Association.

An important event in the educational history of Canada in 1892 was the holding of the first meeting of the Dominion Educational Association. At this Convention, which was held in Montreal, the first successful effort was made to unite the various educational forces of the country. Nearly every province in Canada was represented, and in particular, Ontario sent its full quota of instructors and teachers, including several distinguished professors from the Universities of the Province. Valuable papers were read and profitable discussions held regarding various features of elementary, secondary and higher education. Considerable attention was given to topics relating to the training of teachers. the advantages of uniform matriculation examinations, University extension, Kindergarten Schools and various educational problems of present-day importance. The exhibits of school works were very commendable. It was felt that the organization of the Association would do much to blend the educational interests of the Dominion.

Toronto, July, 1892.

Circular to Inspectors and Teachers.

Your attention is called to the propriety of having suitable exercises in the schools on the 12th of October to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. For this purpose teachers are recommended to make whatever arrangements they may find most convenient for bringing to the notice of their pupils such an important historical event. It is suggested that on the afternoon of that day, so far as time may allow, there might be suitable songs and recitations by the pupils, a sketch of the life of Columbus might be read, and advantage might be taken of the occasion for having short addresses, dealing with the progress of civilization since the discovery of this Continent. Exercises of this kind could be made very interesting and should exert a good influence on the youth of our country.

Toronto, August, 1892.

Circular to Inspectors and Teachers.

The co-operation of Inspectors and Teachers is invited in the preparation of a collection of pupils' work from the schools of Ontario, to be exhibited at the World's Columbian Exhibition, to be held in Chicago, 1893. To keep up the reputation which the educational exhibits from this Province have already achieved in England, France and the United States, it is desirable to make the exhibit as attractive and as fairly representative as possible of the pupils' ordinary school work.

For the ordinary exercises it would be well to have white foolscap paper, such as is generally used at examinations; for writing, large letter paper, and for specimens of drawing, including map drawing, ordinary drawing paper will be most suitable, the sizes being 8½ by 11 inches, 11 by 17, or 17 by 22 inches. At the foot of each specimen the name of pupil, age, form and school should be given. Slips for the purpose, if required, will be furnished by the Department.

A list of such specimens as would fairly illustrate what is being done in our schools is annexed. It is recommended that Public School teachers send specimens of their pupils' work thus prepared, to their Inspector, who will make a selection of the five best of each kind, and forward them to this Department. The Principal of each High School and Collegiate Institute will in like manner send an exhibit of the work of his students. In this way there will be afforded an opportunity of showing the best work of the kind done in each Public School inspectorate, and in each High School and Collegiate Institute. It is desirable that the written exercises should include specimens of each subject taken up, and may be selected from answers from pupils at an examination Special care may be taken regarding the specimens in drawing, map drawing, etc., provided the work is executed by the pupils.

The specimens should be sent to this Department, by the Inspector or High School Principal, not later than the 15th of February, in order to allow time for any necessary framing or binding in book form before being sent to Chicago.

Toronto, November, 1892.

List of Subjects.

1. Kindergarten Work.
2. Writing—Copy Books.
   " Specimens of Writing.
3. Book-keeping—Sets of Books.
   " —Commercial Forms.
4. Drawing—Books.
   " —Specimens of Freehand, Object Drawing, Industrial Designs etc.
   " —Maps, plain and colored, Raised Maps—putting on papier maché, on slates, or card-board.
5. Specimen page showing exercises, or answer papers in the various subjects of the High or Public School course.
6. Natural Science—Specimens of Plants, Woods, etc., or Mammalia, Birds, etc.
7. Photographs—Buildings, Grounds, Laboratories, Gymnasiums etc.
8. Miscellaneous—Any special work of the pupils, as apparatus, etc.

Apportionment of Legislative Public School Grant for 1892.

The apportionment of the Grant to the several Municipalities is based upon the latest Returns of Population for the year 1891, and the division between the Public and Separate Schools on the average attendance of that year, as reported by the Inspectors, Public School Boards, and Separate School Trustees respectively.

While the Separate Schools will receive their portion of the Grant direct from the Department, that of the Public Schools will be paid, according to this Schedule, through the respective county, city, town, and village treasurers.

The County Councils—whose duty it is to raise from the several townships in their counties a sum at least equal to the amounts respectively apportioned to each county—are reminded that *all the supporters of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools are exempt* from any rate to be levied for this purpose.

Education Department,
Toronto, May, 1892.

Public School Apportionment to Counties for 1892, for which an Assessment is to be made by the County Council, in the several Townships in each County, sufficient to raise an amount at least equal to the amount apportioned to each County.

All Roman Catholic Separate School supporters are exempt from any rate for such purpose.

1. COUNTY OF BRANT.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Brantford	$784 00
Burford	563 00
Dumfries, South	351 00
Oakland	94 00
Onondaga	158 00
Total	$1950 00

2. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Albemarle	$150 00
Amabel	328 00
Arran	336 00
Brant	479 00
Bruce	371 00
Carrick	372 00
Culross	279 00
Eastnor	163 00
Elderslie	357 00
Greenock	365 00
Huron	470 00
Kincardine	410 00
Kinloss	327 00
Lindsay and St. Edmunds	140 00
Saugeen	144 00
Total	$4691 00

3. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Fitzroy	$310 00
Gloucester	568 00
Goulbourn	305 00
Gower, North	262 00
Huntley	274 00
March	116 00
Marlborough	190 00

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Nepean	$542 00
Osgoode	474 00
Torbolton	124 00
Total	$3165 00

4. COUNTY OF DUFFERIN.

Amaranth	$439 00
Garafraxa, East	358 00
Luther, East	310 00
Melancthon	545 00
Mono	622 00
Mulmur	580 00
Total	$2854 00

5. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Aldborough	$581 00
Bayham	394 00
Dorchester, South	189 00
Dunwich	375 00
Malahide	460 00
Southwold	530 00
Yarmouth	596 00
Total	$3125 00

6. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Anderdon	$229 00
Colchester, North	186 00
" South	300 00
Gosfield, North	216 00
" South	242 00
Maidstone	297 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Malden	$114 00
Mersea	442 00
Pelee Island	38 00
Rochester	264 00
Sandwich, East	482 00
" West	298 00
Tilbury, West	541 00
Total	$3649 00

7. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Barrie	$74 00
Bedford	174 00
Clarendon and Miller	89 00
Hinchinbrooke	148 00
Howe Island	38 00
Kennebec	153 00
Kingston	290 00
Loughborough	218 00
Olden	118 00
Oso	139 00
Palmerston and Canonto	100 00
Pittsburg	309 00
Portland	246 00
Storrington	244 00
Wolfe Island	140 00
Total	$2480 00

8. COUNTY OF GREY.

Artemesia	$446 00
Bentinck	726 00
Collingwood	430 00
Derby	240 00
Egremont	398 00
Euphrasia	399 00
Glenelg	332 00
Holland	376 00
Keppel	426 00
Normanby	636 00
Osprey	396 00
Proton	350 00
Sarawak	127 00
St. Vincent	416 00
Sullivan	448 00
Sydenham	454 00
Total	$6600 00

9. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Canborough	$122 00
Cayuga, North	218 00
" South	108 00
Dunn	108 00
Moulton	209 00
Oneida	205 00
Rainham	228 00
Seneca	283 00
Sherbrooke	51 00
Walpole	538 00
Total	$2070 00

10. COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Anson and Hindon	$35 00
Cardiff	66 00
Clyde, Burton, Dudley, Dysart, Harcourt, Harburn, Eyre, Guilford, Havelock, etc.	114 00
Glamorgan	54 00
Lutterworth	49 00
Minden	135 00
Monmouth	40 00
Snowdon	94 00
Stanhope, Sherbourne and McClintock	58 00
Total	$645 00

11. COUNTY OF HALTON.

Esquesing	$466 00
Nassagaweya	327 00
Nelson	357 00
Trafalgar	465 00
Total	$1615 00

12. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Carlow	$61 00
Dungannon	81 00
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	101 00
Faraday	89 00
Hungerford	573 00
Huntingdon	259 00
McClure, Wicklow and Bangor	90 00
Herschel and Monteagle	186 00
Madoc	305 00
Marmora and Lake	215 00
Mayo	59 00
Rawdon	386 00
Sidney	511 00
Thurlow	598 00
Tudor and Cashel	97 00
Limerick	58 00
Wollaston	85 00
Tyendinaga	498 00
Total	$4252 00

13. COUNTY OF HURON.

Ashfield	$439 00
Colborne	245 00
Goderich	322 00
Grey	466 00
Hay	451 00
Howick	535 00
Hullett	365 00
McKillop	326 00
Morris	359 00
Stanley	290 00
Stephen	497 00
Tuckersmith	343 00
Turnberry	282 00
Usborne	298 00
Wawanosh, East	237 00
" West	237 00
Total	$5602 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES.

14. COUNTY OF KENT.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Camden	$331 00
Chatham	637 00
Dover	474 00
Harwich	638 00
Howard	451 00
Oxford	341 00
Raleigh	480 00
Romney	178 00
Tilbury, East	313 00
Zone	154 00
Total	$3997 00

15. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Bosanquet	$310 00
Brooke	392 00
Dawn	355 00
Enniskillen	570 00
Euphemia	253 00
Moore	548 00
Plympton	457 00
Sarnia	290 00
Sombra	450 00
Warwick	401 00
Total	$4026 00

16. COUNTY OF LANARK.

Bathurst	$304 00
Beckwith	196 00
Burgess, North	114 00
Dalhousie and Sherbrooke, North	246 00
Darling	84 00
Drummond	250 00
Elmsley, North	121 00
Lanark	216 00
Lavant	75 00
Montague	266 00
Pakenham	206 00
Ramsay	271 00
Sherbrooke, South	107 00
Total	$2456 00

17. COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Bastard and Burgess, South	$372 00
Crosby, North	140 00
" South	215 00
Elizabethtown	486 00
Elmsley, South	101 00
Kitley	273 00
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front	380 00
" " Rear	270 00
Yonge and Escott, Rear	150 00
Yonge, Front and Escott	312 00
Total	$2699 00

17(*a*). COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Augusta	$510 00
Edwardsburg	446 00
Gower, South	101 00

COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Oxford, Rideau	$384 00
Wolford	221 00
Total	$1662 00

18. COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Adolphustown	$69 00
Amherst Island	112 00
Anglesea, Effingham and Kaladar	133 00
Camden, East	475 00
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby	106 00
Ernestown	356 00
Fredericksburg, North	174 00
" South	120 00
Richmond	305 00
Sheffield	245 00
Total	$2095 00

19. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Caistor	$228 00
Clinton	224 00
Gainsborough	318 00
Grantham	220 00
Grimsby, North	129 00
" South	189 00
Louth	199 00
Niagara	219 00
Total	$1726 00

20. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Adelaide	$294 00
Biddulph	296 00
Caradoc	498 00
Delaware	198 00
Dorchester, North	458 00
Ekfrid	325 00
Lobo	355 00
London	1075 00
McGillivray	371 00
Metcalfe	202 00
Mosa	342 00
Nissouri, West	359 00
Westminster	558 00
Williams, East	205 00
" West	174 00
Total	$5710 00

21. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Charlotteville	$446 00
Houghton	234 00
Middleton	403 00
Townsend	482 00
Walsingham, North	285 00
" South	220 00
Windham	418 00
Woodhouse	280 00
Total	$2768 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES.

22. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Alnwick	$134 00
Brighton	343 00
Cramahe	339 00
Haldimand	469 00
Hamilton	563 00
Monaghan, South	134 00
Murray	375 00
Percy	367 00
Seymour	382 00
Total	$3106 00

22(*a*). COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Cartwright	$246 00
Cavan	353 00
Clarke	533 00
Darlington	560 00
Hope	482 00
Manvers	440 00
Total	$2614 00

23. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Brock	$449 00
Mara	318 00
Pickering	763 00
Rama	163 00
Reach	506 00
Scott	277 00
Scugog Island	70 00
Thorah	169 00
Uxbridge	388 00
Whitby, East	364 00
Whitby	288 00
Total	$3755 00

24. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Blandford	$201 00
Blenheim	583 00
Dereham	444 00
Nissouri, East	326 00
Norwich, North	266 00
" South	298 00
Oxford, North	176 00
" East	242 00
" West	247 00
Zorra, East	461 00
" West	321 00
Total	$3565 00

25. COUNTY OF PEEL.

Albion	$345 00
Caledon	518 00
Chinguacousy	557 00
Gore of Toronto	115 00
Toronto	636 00
Total	$2171 00

26. COUNTY OF PERTH.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Blanchard	$351 00
Downie	338 00
Easthope, North	310 00
" South	207 00
Ellice	342 00
Elma	493 00
Fullarton	293 00
Hibbert	258 00
Logan	339 00
Mornington	355 00
Wallace	359
Total	$3645 00

27. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Anstruther	$28 00
Asphodel	199 00
Belmont and Methuen	292 00
Burleigh	45 00
Cavendish	10 00
Chandos	87 00
Douro	246 00
Dummer	249 00
Ennismore	106 00
Galway	78 00
Harvey	125 00
Monaghan, North	105 00
Otonabee	427 00
Smith	321 00
Total	$2318 00

28. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Alfred	$66 00
Caledonia	166 00
Hawkesbury, East	327 00
" West	198 00
Longueuil	62 00
Plantagenet, North	407 00
" South	297 00
Total	$1523 00

28(*a*). COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Cambridge	$262 00
Clarence	238 00
Cumberland	400 00
Russell	254 00
Total	$1154 00

29. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Ameliasburg	$359 00
Athol	143 00
Hallowell	368 00
Hillier	101 00
Marysburg, North	104 00
" South	197 00
Sophiasburg	244 00
Total	$1716 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES.

30. COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Admaston	$245 00
Algona, South	86 00
Alice and Fraser	215 00
Bagot and Blythfield	153 00
Brougham	47 00
Bromley	162 00
Brudenell and Lynedoch	153 00
Grattan	196 00
Griffith and Matawatchan	51 00
Hagarty, Jones, Sherwood, Richards and Burns	240 00
Head, Clara and Maria	46 00
Horton	175 00
McNab	402 00
Pembroke	79 00
Petawawa	115 00
Ratcliffe and Raglan	115 00
Rolph, Wylie, McKay, Buchanan	92 00
Ross	305 00
Sebastopol	83 00
Stafford	104 00
Westmeath	371 00
Wilberforce and Algona, North	269 00
Total	$3704 00

31. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Adjala	$222 00
Essa	489 00
Flos	355 00
Gwillimbury, West	300 00
Innisfil	469 00
Matchedash	20 00
Medonte	439 00
Nottawasaga	648 00
Orillia	192 00
Oro	461 00
Sunnidale	291 00
Tay	466 00
Tiny	171 00
Tecumseth	374 00
Tosscrontio	146 00
Vespra	332 00
Total	$5375 00

32. COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Cornwall	$592 00
Finch	332 00
Osnabruck	592 00
Roxborough	458 00
Total	$1974 00

32 (*a*). COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Matilda	$508 00
Mountain	370 00
Williamsburg	475 00
Winchester	400 00
Total	$1753 00

32 (*b*) COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Charlottenburg	$590 00
Kenyon	581 00
Lancaster	444 00
Lochiel	478 00
Total	$2093 00

33. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Bexley	$ 89 00
Carden	90 00
Dalton	66 00
Eldon	348 00
Emily	274 00
Fenelon	315 00
Laxton, Digby and Longford	93 00
Mariposa	501 00
Ops	315 00
Somerville	222 00
Verulam	242 00
Total	$2555 00

34. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Dumfries, North	$307 00
Waterloo	769 00
Wellesley	504 00
Wilmot	608 00
Woolwich	522 00
Total	$2710 00

35. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Bertie	$477 00
Crowland	123 00
Humberstone	322 00
Pelham	281 00
Stamford	231 00
Thorold	249 00
Wainfleet	306 00
Willoughby	129 00
Total	$2118 00

36. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Arthur	$317 00
Eramosa	361 00
Erin	432 00
Garafraxa, West	337 00
Guelph	300 00
Luther, West	233 00
Maryborough	386 00
Minto	422 00
Nichol	219 00
Peel	487 00
Pilkington	198 00
Puslinch	418 00
Total	$4110 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES.

37. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Ancaster	$486 00
Barton	579 00
Beverley	564 00
Binbrook	196 00
Flamborough, East	303 00
" West	344 00
Glanford	208 00
Saltfleet	296 00
Total	$2976 00

38. COUNTY OF YORK.

Etobicoke	$448 00
Georgina	211 00
Gwillimbury, East	444 00
" North	209 00
King	667 00

COUNTY OF YORK.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Markham	617 00
Scarborough	480 00
Vaughan	550 00
Whitchurch	460 00
York	768 00
Total	$4854 00

39. DISTRICTS.

Algoma	Exclusive of towns and villages appearing elsewhere in this list.	$1700 00
Muskoka		1500 00
Nipissing		600 00
Parry Sound		1500 00
Total		$5300 00

Apportionment to Roman Catholic Separate Schools for 1892 Payable through this Department.

School Sections.		*Apportionment.*
Adjala	10	$16 00
Alfred	3	19 00
"	6	23 00
"	7 (with 8, Plantagenet, South)	20 00
"	7	21 00
"	8	37 00
"	9	24 00
"	10	52 00
"	11	20 00
"	12	41 00
"	13	16 00
"	14	17 00
Admaston	4	19 00
Anderdon	3 and 4	16 00
Artemesia	6, with 7 Glenelg.	8 00
Arthur	6	61 00
"	10	28 00
Asphodel	4	14 00
Augusta	15	*To be apport'd.
Biddulph	6	22 00
"	9 (with 1, McGillivray)	4 00
Bonfield, 1 A, 1 B, 2, 4 (District of Nipissing)		*To be apport'd.
Brant	2	*To be apport'd.
Brougham	1	15 00
Brighton	1 (15)	10 00
Bromley	4	29 00
"	6	28 00
Burgess, North	6	11 00
Caledonia	3, 4 and 10	32 00
"	6	*To be apport'd.
"	12	* "
Cambridge	3	27 00
"	4	8 00
"	6 and 7	61 00
Carrick	1	50 00
"	U 1	65 00
"	2	24 00
"	U 2	21 00
"	14	86 00
Charlottenburg	15	39 00
Clarence	3, with 16 Cumberland.	*To be apportioned
"	5	83 00
"	6	59 00
"	8	73 00
"	11	19 00
"	12	27 00
"	13	35 00
"	14	30 00
"	16	*To be apport'd.
"	19	* "
Cornwall	1	16 00
"	16	90 00
Crosby, North	4	74 00
" "	7	10 00
Culross	U 1	74 00
"	U 2	33 00
Cumberland	10	25 00
"	11	13 00
"	13	27 00
"	14	*To be apport'd.
"	16	* "
Downie	9	26 00
Edwardsburg	2	20 00
Ellice	7	20 00
Finch	5	43 00
Flamborough West	2	13 00
Greenock	3, (with 2 Brant)	*To be apportioned.
Glenelg	5	33 00
"	7 (with 6, Artemesia)	11 00

School Sections.		*Apportionment.*
Gloucester	1 (with 3, Osgoode)	$15 00
"	4, 5 and 12	7 00
"	14	36 00
"	15	51 00
"	17	17 00
"	20	38 00
"	25	47 00
Haldimand	2	*To be apport'd.
"	14	6 00
"	21	36 00
Harwich	9	28 00
Hawkesbury, East	2	41 00
" "	4	20 00
" "	6	*To be apport'd.
" "	7	88 00
" "	10	39 00
" "	11	*To be apport'd.
" "	12	17 00
" "	15	17 00
" "	16	13 00
Hawkesbury, West	4	101 00
Hibbert	(1) 3	22 00
Holland, etc	3	14 00
Hullett	2	5 00
Innisfil	12 (with town of Barrie)	9 00
Kingston	8	20 00
Kitley	7	5 00
Lancaster	14	22 00
Lochiel	12 A	64 00
"	12 B	18 00
Longueuil, West	2	26 00
" "	4 A	14 00
" "	7	22 00
Maidstone	4 (with 2, Rochester)	24 00
Malden	3 A	42 00
"	3 B	34 00
Mara	3	61 00
March	3	16 00
Marmora and Lake	1	14 00
Matawatchan	3	33 00
Mattawa	1 (see Mattawa Town	
McKim	1 " "	
Moore	3, 4 and 5	12 00
Mornington	4	34 00
McGillivray	1 (with 9 Biddulph)	4 00
McKillop	1	24 00
Nepean	7	40 00
"	15	98 00
Nichol	1	30 00
Normanby	5	22 00
"	10	10 00
Osgoode	1	13 00
"	2 (15)	22 00
"	3 (with 1, Gloucester)	15 00
Otonabee	10	10 00
Papineau	1 (See District of Nipissing)	
"	2 " "	
Peel	8	8 00
"	12	35 00
Percy	5	8 00
"	12 (with 12 Seymour)	3 00
Plantagenet, North	4	23 00
" "	9	29 00
" "	15	27 00
" South	7	37 00
" "	U 7, (with 6 Caledonia).	*To be apportioned.
" "	8, (with 7 Alfred)	14 00
" "	11,	*To be apport'd.
Proton	6	24 00
Raleigh	4	24 00
"	5	24 00

Apportionment to Roman Catholic Separate Schools, etc.

School Sections.		*Apportionment.*
Raleigh	6	$24 00
Richmond	10 and 17	8 00
Rochester	2 (with 4 Maidstone)	12 00
Roxboro	12	42 00
"	16	15 00
Russell	1	15 00
"	6	82 00
Seymour	12 (with 12 Percy)	3 00
Sheffield	5	13 00
Sombra	5	38 00
Stamford	7	20 00
Stafford	2	20 00
Stephen	6	40 00
Springer	1 (see Sturgeon Falls Vill.)	
Sydenham	7	10 00
Tiny	2	39 00
Toronto Gore	6	22 00
Tyendinaga	20	*To be apport'd.
"	24	* "
"	28	* "
Tyendinaga	30	*To be apport'd.
Vespra	7	$9 00
Waterloo	13	87 00
Wawanosh, West	1	17 00
Wellesley	5	19 00
"	9 and 10	32 00
"	11	76 00
"	12	11 00
Westminster	13	17 00
Widdifield	2 (see District of Nipissing)	
Williams, West	10	27 00
Wilmot	15½	40 00
Winchester	12 (with 1 Russell)	13 00
Windham	8	30 00
Wolfe Island	1	19 00
"	2	15 00
"	4	31 00
Woolwich	10	32 00
Yonge and Escott R.	4	8 00
York	1	32 00

(*New Schools, or report of attendance not received.)

Apportionment to Cities, Towns and Villages for 1892.

	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Cities.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Belleville	1036 00	232 00	1268 00
Brantford	1716 00	200 00	1916 00
Guelph	1101 00	225 00	1326 00
Hamilton	4902 00	898 00	5800 00
Kingston	1711 00	547 0	2258 00
London	3436 00	438 00	3874 00
Ottawa	2546 00	2815 00	5361 00
St. Catharines	889 00	274 00	1163 00
St. Thomas	1178 00	132 00	1310 00
Stratford	1028 00	198 00	1226 00
Toronto	18817 00	2343 00	21160 00
Windsor	1292 00	.....	1292 00
Total	$39652 00	$8302 00	$47954 00
Towns.			
Alliston	209 00	.....	209 00
Almonte	269 00	93 00	362 00
Amherstburg	143 00	135 00	278 00
Aurora	238 00	.....	238 00
Aylmer	270 00	.....	270 00
Barrie	502 00	128 00	630 00
Berlin	752 00	172 00	924 00
Blenheim	207 00	.....	207 00
Bothwell	112 00	.....	112 00
Bowmanville	422 00	.....	422 00
Bracebridge	139 00	.....	139 00
Brampton	417 00	.....	417 00
Brockville	822 00	233 00	1055 00
Carleton Place	535 00	.....	535 00
Chatham	925 00	162 00	1087 00
Clinton	301 00	.....	301 00
Cobourg	451 00	130 00	581 00
Collingwood	626 00	.....	626 00
Cornwall	237 00	408 00	745 00
Deseronto	372 00	.....	372 00
Dresden	237 00	.....	237 00
Dundas	289 00	139 00	428 00
Durham	147 00	.....	147 00
Essex	188 00	.....	188 00
Forest	199 00	.....	199 00
Fort William	186 00	.....	186 00
Galt	856 00	59 00	915 00
Gananoque	436 00	.....	436 00
Goderich	401 00	45 00	446 00
Gore Bay	148 00	.....	148 00
Gravenhurst	230 00	.....	230 00
Harriston	198 00	.....	198 00
Ingersoll	530 00	91 00	621 00
Kincardine	352 00	.....	352 00
Leamington	206 00	.....	206 00
Lindsay	549 00	214 00	763 00
Listowel	294 00	.....	294 00
Little Current	116 00	.....	116 00
Mattawa	209 00	In P.S.grant	209 00
Meaford	230 00	.....	230 00
Midland	272 00	.....	272 00
Mitchell	271 00	.....	271 00
Milton	158 00	.....	158 00
Mount Forest	316 00	.....	316 00
Napanee	399 00	.....	399 00
Newmarket	210 00	31 00	241 00
Niagara	152 00	.....	152 00
Niagara Falls	297 00	69 00	366 00
North Bay	51 00	49 00	100 00

Apportionment to Cities, Etc.

	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Towns.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Toronto	147 00		147 00
Oakville	190 00	35 00	225 00
Orangeville	478 00		478 00
Orillia	484 00	118 00	602 00
Oshawa	445 00	61 00	506 00
Owen Sound	909 00	66 00	975 00
Palmerston	206 00		206 00
Parkhill	159 00	32 00	191 00
Paris	333 00	40 00	373 00
Parry Sound	166 00		166 00
Pembroke	301 00	229 00	530 00
Penetanguishene	463 00		463 00
Perth	358 00	107 00	465 00
Peterborough	841 00	379 00	1220 00
Petrolea	516 00		516 00
Picton	354 00	37 00	391 00
Port Arthur	484 00	163 00	647 00
Port Hope	588 00		588 00
Prescott	232 00	128 00	360 00
Rat Portage	196 00	77 00	273 00
Ridgetown	279 00		279 00
Sandwich	144 00		144 00
Sarnia	690 00	78 00	768 00
Sault Ste. Marie	134 00	35 00	169 00
Seaforth	315 00		315 00
Simcoe	385 00		385 00
Smith's Falls	466 00		466 00
Stayner	163 00		163 00
St. Mary's	375 00		412 00
Strathroy	398 00	37 00	398 00
Thornbury	95 00		95 00
Thorold	199 00	99 00	298 00
Tilsonburg	273 00		273 00
Toronto Junction	347 00		347 00
Trenton	402 00	172 00	574 00
Uxbridge	263 00		263 00
Walkerton	380 00	in P.S. grant	380 00
Walkerville	260 00		260 00
Waterloo	310 00	45 00	355 00
Welland	230 00		230 00
Whitby	298 00	36 00	334 00
Wingham	255 00		255 00
Woodstock	1115 00		1115 00
Total	$31802 00	$4132 00	$35934 00
Incorporated Villages.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Acton	151 00		151 00
Ailsa Craig	87 00		87 00
Alexandria	36 00	146 00	182 00
Alvinston	121 00		121 00
Arkona	60 00		60 00
Arnprior	225 00	133 00	358 00
Arthur	84 00	57 00	141 00
Athens	109 00		109 00
Ayr	122 00		122 00
Ashburnham	196 00		196 00
Bath	63 00		63 00
Bayfield	71 00		71 00
Beamsville	109 00		109 00
Beaverton	91 00		91 00
Beeton	82 00		82 00
Belle River	91 00		91 00
Blyth	115 00		115 00
Bobcaygeon	122 00		122 00
Bolton	81 00		81 00

Apportionment to Cities, Etc.

	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Incorporated Villages.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Bradford	136 00		136 00
Brighton	175 00		175 00
Brussels	147 00		147 00
Burk's Falls	45 00		45 00
Burlington	166 00		166 00
Caledonia	121 00		121 00
Campbellford	302 00		302 00
Cannington	137 00		137 00
Cardinal	120 00		120 00
Casselman	24 00	140 00	164 00
Cayuga	102 00		102 00
Chesley	188 00		188 00
Chesterville	87 00		87 00
Chippewa	64 00		64 00
Clifford	68 00		68 00
Colborne	128 00		128 00
Creemore	94 00		94 00
Drayton	89 00		89 00
Dundalk	79 00		79 00
Dunnville	274 00		274 00
Dutton	87 00		87 00
East Toronto	113 00		113 00
Eganville	53 00	40 00	93 00
Elmira	119 00		119 00
Elora	133 00	31 00	164 00
Embro	57 00		57 00
Erin	68 00		68 00
Exeter	200 00		200 00
Fenelon Falls	129 00		129 00
Fergus	175 00	15 00	190 00
Fort Erie	114 00		114 00
Garden Island	48 00		48 00
Georgetown	191 00		191 00
Glencoe	117 00		117 00
Grimsby	105 00		105 00
Hagersville	106 00		106 00
Hastings	60 00	38 00	98 00
Hawkesbury	54 00	136 00	190 00
Hespeler	170 00		170 00
Holland Landing	51 00		51 00
Huntsville	145 00		145 00
Iroquois	140 00		140 00
Kemptville	142 00		142 00
Kingsville	169 00		169 00
Lakefield	58 00		58 00
Lanark	103 00		103 00
Lancaster	79 00		79 00
L'Orignal	106 00	18 00	124 00
London, West	230 00		230 00
Lucan	111 00		111 00
Lucknow	135 00		135 00
Madoc	128 00		128 00
Markdale	82 00		82 00
Markham	129 00		129 00
Maxville	63 00		63 00
Merrickville	118 00		118 00
Merritton	161 00	51 00	212 00
Milbrook	111 00		111 00
Milverton	69 00		69 00
Minden	124 00		124 00
Morrisburg	211 00		211 00
Newboro'	54 00		54 00
Newburg	68 00		68 00
Newbury	52 00		52 00
Newcastle	91 00		91 00
New Hamburg	154 00		154 00

APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, ETC.

	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
INCORPORATED VILLAGES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Niagara Falls, South	137 00	.....	137 00
Norwich	148 00	.....	148 00
Norwood	121 00	.....	121 00
Oil Springs	136 00	.....	136 00
Omemee	86 00	.....	86 00
Ottawa, East	85 00	.....	85 00
Paisley	147 00	.....	147 00
Point Edward	235 00	.....	235 00
Portsmouth	68 00	37 00	105 00
Port Colborne	103 00	35 00	138 00
Port Dalhousie	104 00	.....	104 00
Port Dover	130 00	.....	130 00
Port Elgin	224 00	.....	224 00
Port Perry	152 00	.....	152 00
Port Rowan	72 00	.....	72 00
Port Stanley	81 00	.....	81 00
Preston	195 00	33 00	228 00
Renfrew	206 00	190 00	396 00
Richmond	47 00	.....	47 00
Richmond Hill	93 00	.....	93 00
Rockland	27 00	139 00	166 00
Shelburne	225 00	.....	225 00
Southampton	174 00	.....	174 00
Springfield	52 00	.....	52 00
Stirling	96 00	.....	96 00
Stouffville	139 00	.....	139 00
Sturgeon Falls	36 00	in P.S.Grant	36 00
Streetsville	86 00	.....	86 00
Sundridge	99 00	.....	99 00
Sutton	78 00	.....	78 00
Tara	87 00	.....	87 00
Teeswater	136 00	.....	136 00
Thamesville	95 00	.....	95 00
Thedford	76 00	.....	76 00
Tilbury Centre	65 00	36 00	101 00
Tiverton	63 00	.....	63 00
Tottenham	99 00	.....	99 00
Tweed	58 00	33 00	91 00
Vienna	43 00	.....	43 00
Wallaceburg	251 00	54 00	305 00
Wardsville	42 00	.....	42 00
Waterdown	82 00	.....	82 00
Waterford	144 00	.....	144 00
Watford	143 00	.....	143 00
Wellington	65 00	.....	65 00
Weston	112 00	24 00	136 00
Winchester	122 00	.....	122 00
Wiarton	237 00	.....	237 00
Woodbridge	94 00	.....	94 00
Woodville	81 00	.....	81 00
Wyoming	99 00	.....	99 00
Wroxeter	61 00	.....	61 00
Total	$15582 00	$1386 00	$16968 00

SUMMARY OF APPORTIONMENT FOR 1892.

	Counties.	Public Schools. $ c.	Separate Schools. $ c.	Total. $ c.
1.	Brant	1950 00	.....	1950 00
2.	Bruce	4691 00	353 00	5044 00
3.	Carleton	3165 00	415 00	3580 00
4.	Dufferin	2854 00	.....	2854 00
5.	Elgin	3125 00	.....	3125 00
6.	Essex	3649 00	128 00	3777 00
7.	Frontenac	2480 00	85 00	2565 00
8.	Grey	6600 00	132 00	6732 00
9.	Haldimand	2070 00	.....	2070 00
10.	Haliburton	645 00	.....	645 00
11.	Halton	1615 00	.....	1615 00
12.	Hastings	4252 00	14 00	4266 00
13.	Huron	5602 00	86 00	5688 00
14.	Kent	3997 00	100 00	4097 00
15.	Lambton	4026 00	50 00	4076 00
16.	Lanark	2456 00	11 00	2467 00
17.	Leeds and Grenville	4361 00	117 00	4478 00
18.	Lennox and Addington	2095 00	21 00	2116 00
19.	Lincoln	1726 00	.....	1726 00
20.	Middlesex	5710 00	74 00	5784 00
21.	Norfolk	2768 00	30 00	2798 00
22.	Northumberland and Durham	5720 00	66 00	5786 00
23.	Ontario	3755 00	61 00	3816 00
24.	Oxford	3565 00	.....	3565 00
25.	Peel	2171 00	22 00	2193 00
26.	Perth	3645 00	102 00	3747 00
27.	Peterborough	2318 00	24 00	2342 00
28.	Prescott and Russell	2677 00	1434 00	4111 00
29.	Prince Edward	1716 00	.....	1716 00

SUMMARY FOR APPORTIONMENT FOR 1892.

	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
COUNTIES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
30. Renfrew	3704 00	144 00	3848 00
31. Simcoe	5375 00	73 00	5448 00
32. Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5820 00	362 00	6182 00
33. Victoria	2555 00	.....	2555 00
34. Waterloo	2710 00	297 00	3007 00
35. Welland	2118 00	20 00	2138 00
36. Wellington	4110 00	162 00	4272 00
37. Wentworth	2976 00	13 00	2989 00
38. York	4854 00	32 00	4886 00
39. Districts—			
(a) Algoma (Exclusive of towns and villages appearing elsewhere in this list.)	1700 00	.....	1700 00
(b) Muskoka (Exclusive of towns and villages appearing elsewhere in this list.)	1500 00	.....	1500 00
(c) Nipissing (Exclusive of towns and villages appearing elsewhere in this list.)	600 00	.....	600 00
(d) Parry Sound (Exclusive of towns and villages appearing elsewhere in this list.)	1500 00	.....	1500 00
Total	$134926 00	$4428 00	$139354 00

GRAND TOTALS.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS	134926 00	4428 00	139354 00
CITIES	39652 00	8302 00	47954 00
TOWNS	31802 00	4132 00	35934 00
VILLAGES	15582 00	1386 00	16968 00
GRAND TOTALS	$221962 00	18248 00	$240210 00

APPENDIX C.—*PROVINCIAL, NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.*

1. Toronto Normal School.

1. *Staff of Toronto Normal School, 1892.*

Thomas Kirkland, M.A	Principal.
James Carlyle, M.D	Mathematical Master.
A. C. Casselman	Drawing Master, and in Model School.
S. H. Preston	Music " " " "
Miss Natalie Gillmayr	French Teacher.
Sergt. T. Parr	Drill and Calisthenics.

2. *Students in Toronto Normal School, 1892.*

	Admitted.	
	Male.	Female.
First Session	22	89
Second Session	24	97
Total	46	186

2. Ottawa Normal School.

1. *Staff of Ottawa Normal School, 1892.*

John A. McCabe, LL.D	Principal.
Wm. Scott, B.A	Mathematical Master.
T. H. McGuirl, B.A	Drawing Master, and in Model School.
W. G. Workman	Music " " " "
M. Fichot	French Teacher
E. B. Cope	Clerk and Accountant, also Drill and Calisthenics Master, and in Model School.

2. *Students in Ottawa Normal School, 1892.*

	Admitted.	
	Male.	Female.
First Session	30	72
Second Session	31	63
Total	61	135

3. Toronto Model School.

1. *Staff of Toronto Model School, 1892.*

Angus McIntosh	Head Master, Boys' Model School.
R. W. Murray	First Assistant, " "
Thomas M. Porter	Second " " "
Miss Jeannie Wood	Third " " "
" Sarah M. Rose	Fourth " " "
" Margaret T. Scott	Head Mistress, Girls' Model School.
" May K. Caulfeild	First Assistant, " "
" M. Meehan	Second " " "
" Alice Stuart	Third " " "
" Mattie Rose	Fourth " " "
" Mary Macintyre	Kindergarten Teacher.
" Mary Adair	Assistant "

2. *Number of Pupils, 1892.*

Boys, 235 ..... Girls, 231 ..... Total, 466
Kindergarten ..... Total, 50

4. Ottawa Model School.

1. *Staff of Ottawa Model School.*

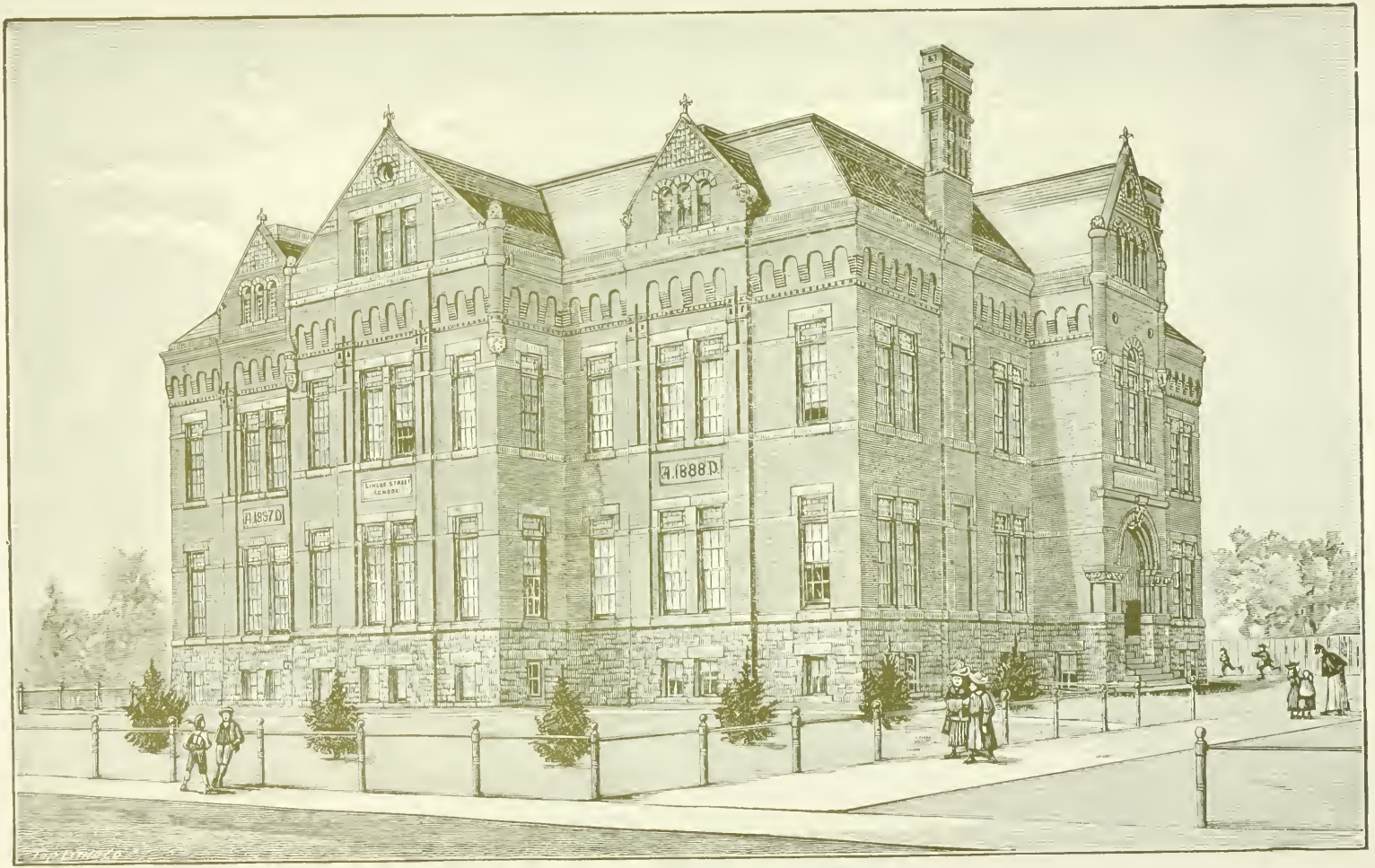
Edwin D. Parlow	Head Master, Boys' Model School.
Thomas Swift	First Assistant " "
R. H. Cowley	Second " " "
Miss C. F. Sutherland	Third " " "
" Adeline Shenick	Head Mistress, Girls' Model School.
" Mary G. Joyce	First Assistant, " "
" Margaret A. Mills	Second " " "
" M. E. Butterworth	Third " " "
" Eliza Bolton	Kindergarten Teacher.
" E. Guillett	Assistant "

2. *Number of Pupils in 1892.*

Boys, 147 ..... Girls, 137 ..... Total, 284
Kindergarten ..... Total, 42

APPENDIX D.—STATISTICS OF

Name of Model School.	No. of Students on Roll.	Males.	Females.	No. having Senior Leaving Certificates.	No. having Junior Leaving Certificates.	No. having Primary Certificates.	No. admitted for District Certificate.	Average age of Students.	No. that withdrew during the term.	No. that passed final examination.	Males.	Females.	No. rejected.	No. of lessons taught by each Student.	No. of departments used.
								years.							
1 Athens	26	7	19	....	4	21	1	19	2	21	6	15	3	21	4
2 Barrie	23	7	16	....	5	14	4	20	....	23	7	16	....	25	8
3 Beamsville	14	3	11	1	4	9	....	19½	....	13	3	10	1	42	4
4 Berlin	11	5	6	....	4	7	....	19	....	11	5	6	...	35	10
5 Bracebridge	16	3	13	....	....	1	15	18	....	15	3	12	1	30	6
6 Bradford	24	14	10	....	5	10	9	18½	....	23	13	10	1	30	4
7 Brampton	14	4	10	1	2	10	1	17	....	14	4	10	....	30	6
8 Brantford	20	7	13	4	4	12	....	19	....	17	6	11	3	34	17
9 Caledonia	20	6	14	....	7	13	....	18 4-5	....	20	6	14	....	30	4
10 Chatham	31	14	17	....	13	18	....	18	....	30	14	17	....	16	12
11 Clinton	27	10	17	2	13	12	....	19 11-12	....	26	9	17	1	26	8
12 Cobourg	13	5	8	....	5	8	....	19	....	12	4	8	1	35	10
13 Collingwood	24	4	20	....	3	7	14	19	....	23	3	20	1	32	12
14 Cornwall	16	4	12	....	5	11	....	19¼	....	15	4	11	1	25	9
15 Durham	16	5	11	....	2	14	....	19	....	16	5	11	....	30	4
16 Elora	11	5	6	....	4	7	....	18½	....	10	4	6	1	40	4
17 Forest	17	8	9	3	1	13	....	19	...	17	8	9	....	35	6
18 Galt	23	7	16	1	4	18	....	18 3-5	1	21	7	14	1	22	8
19 Gananoque	5	1	4	...	....	3	2	19 3-5	....	5	1	4	....	30	7
20 Goderich	19	7	12	....	6	13	....	19½	....	19	7	12	....	29	10
21 †Hamilton	36	15	21	10	17	9	....	19	1	32	14	18	3	15	25
22 Ingersoll	8	5	3	....	4	4	....	18	...	8	4	4	....	35	10
23 Kincardine	25	14	11	....	2	23	....	19⅛	1	24	13	11	...	25	9
24 Kingston	34	7	27	....	8	12	14	18 3-5	....	34	7	27	. ..	28	26
25 †Lindsay	29	17	12	1	13	15	....	18 3-5	....	29	17	12	.	20	14
26 London	32	9	23	4	10	18	....	19⅓	....	28	8	20	4	30	6
27 Madoc	28	6	22	1	3	12	12	19 4-5	2	25	5	20	1	20	5
28 Meaford	16	5	11	....	3	13	....	19	....	16	5	11	....	25	7
29 Milton	12	3	9	1	4	7	....	19	....	12	3	9	....	33	6
30 Minden	10	1	9	....	....	....	10	18	....	10	1	9	....	35	2
31 Mitchell	25	13	12	2	8	15	....	18	....	25	13	12	....	35	7
32 Mount Forest	29	18	11	1	7	21	....	19⅔	....	26	16	10	3	23	8
33 Morrisburg	16	9	7	1	4	11	....	20	....	16	9	7	....	23	8
34 Napanee	30	11	19	1	5	13	11	19 2-5	4	26	9	17	....	21	6
35 Newmarket	19	8	11	....	7	12	....	20⅓	1	18	7	11	....	30	3
36 Norwood	23	9	14	1	7	14	1	19	.. .	23	9	14	....	24	5
37 Orangeville	21	10	11	....	2	19	..	19	1	15	5	10	5	40	11
38 †Owen Sound	26	11	15	2	12	12	....	19	....	22	10	12	4	30	8



THE MODEL SCHOOL, LONDON, ONTARIO.

COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS, 1892.

	Time given to Model School work by Principal.	Had Principal an assistant?	Amount received from Municipal Grant.	Amount received from fees.	Salary of Principal.	Amount paid Assistant for M. S. work.	Is separate room provided?	Is this room on School premises.	No. of Assistants with required Certificates.	No. of Students under age (18 years.)	Name of Principal.	Certificate of Principal.	Year in which Principal was appointed.
			$	$	$								
1	all day	yes	150	130	700	120	yes	yes	3	....	G. Sharman	I.B..	1888
2	"	"	150	115	1000	150	"	"	7	....	J. M. Moran	I.A ..	1890
3	"	"	150	70	700	150	"	"	4	....	A. E. Caverhill ..	I.C ..	1886
4	"	"	150	55	1000	266	"	"	7	2	J. Suddaby	I.C ..	1879
5	"	"	.....	80	650	150	"	"	2	1	G. H. Thomas....	I.C *.	1885
6	"	"	150	120	750	125	"	"	4	2	A. Orton	I.B ..	1888
7	"	"	250	70	800	100	"	"	6	5	W. G. Jessop.....	II ...	1887
8	"	"	150	100	1275	.....	"	"	17	....	W. Wilkinson....	M.A.	1872
9	"	"	150	100	700	125	"	"	4	....	E. J. Rowlands...	I.A ..	1889
10	"	"	150	62	800	200	"	"	6	3	W. C. Simmons...	I.A ..	1891
11	"	"	150	135	825	130	"	"	6	....	W. R. Lough.....	I.C ..	1884
12	"	"	150	65	800	150	"	"	5	....	A. Barber.....	I.C ..	1885
13	"	"	150	20	1000	150	"	no	6	....	E. Ward	I	1881
14	"	"	150	80	875	140	"	yes	4	....	J. Connolly	I.A ..	1892
15	"	"	150	80	675	130	"	"	4	....	T. Allan	I.B ..	1888
16	"	"	150	55	600	140	"	"	3	2	R. Shepherd	I.A .	1892
17	"	"	200	85	775	140	"	"	6	1	T. A. Reid.....	I.C ..	1891
18	"	"	150	115	1000	130	"	"	4	1	R. Alexander. ...	I.B ..	1875
19	"	"	150	25	900	150	"	"	5	....	J. C. Linklater ...	I.C ..	1888
20	"	"	150	95	900	150	"	"	6	....	R. Park.....	I.A .	1889
21	"	"	150	180	1400	.....	"	"	15	....	S. B. Sinclair.....	B.A..	1887
22	"	"	150	40	900	135	"	"	8	....	H. F. McDiarmid	I.A ..	1885
23	"	"	150	125	850	95	"	"	4	...	F. C. Powell	I.B ..	1877
24	"	"	150	170	1100	200	"	"	26	....	R. K. Row.....	I.B ..	1885
25	"	"	150	145	1000	.....	"	"	14	3	G. E. Broderick ..	I.A ..	1888
26	"	"	150	160	1050	.... .	"	"	6	....	R. M. Graham ...	I.C ..	1891
27	"	"	250	140	750	140	"	"	5	....	E. Richardson	I.C ..	1892
28	"	"	150	80	650	100	"	no	4	1	A. Jordan	I.C ..	1890
29	"	"	200	60	750	140	"	yes	3	....	H. Gray.....	I.C ..	1882
30	"	"	150	50	500	75	"	"	2	7	C. S. Eggleton	II.A .	1889
31	"	"	150	125	825	150	"	"	6	2	S. Nethercott.....	I.B .	1874
32	"	"	150	145	700	175	"	"	5	....	S. B. Westervelt..	I.C.B. & II A	1877
33	"	"	150	80	750	150	"	"	4	....	W. B. Kayler	I.C ..	1892
34	"	"	200	145	800	166	"	"	4	....	J. Bowerman.....	II ...	1879
35	"	"	175	95	800	150	"	"	4	1	W. Rannie	I.C ..	1877
36	"	"	150	115	700	14	"	"	5	....	C. N. Callander ..	I.C ..	1891
37	"	"	150	105	750	130	"	no	7	....	M. Armstrong....	I.C ..	1885
38	"	"	150	130	1000	.....	"	yes	6	....	T. Frazer	I.C ..	1883

APPENDIX D.—STATISTICS OF

Name of Model School.	No. of Students on Roll.	Males.	Females.	No. having Senior Leaving Certificates.	No. having Junior Leaving Certificates.	No. having Primary Certificates.	No. admitted for District Certificates.	Average age of Students.	No. that withdrew during the term.	No. that passed final examination.	Males.	Females.	No. rejected.	No. of lessons taught by each Student.	No. of departments used.
								years.							
39 Parry Sound	30	7	23	....	....	....	30	19	....	30	7	23	....	18	4
40 Perth	40	11	29	2	9	26	3	18	....	38	11	27	2	26	9
41 Picton	23	12	11	....	3	19	1	18¾	....	23	12	11	....	25	8
42 †Port Hope	25	10	15	1	15	9	....	18⅔	....	23	8	15	2	28	12
43 Port Perry	13	8	5	....	1	12	....	19	....	13	8	5	....	30	6
44 Prescott	15	10	5	....	4	11	....	19	....	15	10	5	....	30	6
45 Renfrew	43	9	34	....	1	3	39	18	....	43	9	34	....	16	5
46 Richmond	17	6	11	1	4	12	...	18½	....	17	6	11	...	30	3
47 St. Thomas	31	14	17	6	10	15	....	19	1	30	13	17	....	30	8
48 Sarnia	12	4	8	....	5	7	....	18½	....	12	4	8	....	39	9
49 Simcoe	19	4	15	2	5	12	....	19	....	19	4	15	....	20	7
50 Stratford	43	18	25	3	18	22	...	19	....	43	18	25	...	27	16
51 Strathroy	32	17	15	1	20	11	....	18¾	....	29	16	13	3	40	10
52 Toronto	18	....	18	2	15	1	....	18	1	17	....	17	....	....	15
53 Toronto Junction	24	10	14	2	9	13	....	19	...	23	9	14	1	30	10
54 Vankleekhill	17	6	11	....	1	5	11	20	....	17	6	11	....	31	3
55 Walkerton	27	12	15	....	6	21	....	19	....	27	12	15	....	30	9
56 Welland	20	8	12	1	6	13	....	19 1-6	...	20	8	12	....	45	6
57 Whitby	18	4	14	1	9	8	....	19½	....	18	4	14	....	31	7
58 Windsor	10	3	7	....	4	5	1	19½	....	10	3	7	....	30	8
59 Woodstock	17	7	10	1	4	12	....	19	....	17	7	10	....	35	27
								average years.							
Total	1283	477	806	60	356	688	179	18 11-12	15	1225	449	776	43		

* Non-professional. † Principal

COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS, 1892.

	Time given to Model School work by Principal.	Had Principal an assistant?	Amount received from Municipal Grant.	Amount received from fees.	Salary of Principal.	Amount paid Assistant for M. S. work.	Is separate room provided?	Is this room on School premises?	No. of Assistants with required Certificates.	No. of Students under age (18 years.)	Name of Principal.	Certificate of Principal.	Year in which Principal was appointed.
			$	$	$								
39	"	"	.....	150	750	145	"	no	3	....	J. A. Cummings..	I.C ..	1891
40	"	"	150	40	925	125	"	yes	9	9	M. M. Jacques ...	I.C ..	1884
41	"	"	150	135	900	140	"	"	6	3	R. Greenlees	I.A ..	1886
42	"	"	150	125	1000	.....	"	"	10	2	F. Wood	I.C ..	1885
43	"	"	150	65	800	150	"	"	4	....	A. M. Rae	I.C .	1877
44	"	"	150	75	1000	140	"	"	5	2	C. Macpherson ...	I.B ..	1881
45	"	"	150	215	750	130	"	"	2	16	E. N. Jory	I.C ..	1891
46	"	"	300	50	600	100	"	"	3	....	W. J. Simpson...	I.C*..	1888
47	"	"	150	.....	1000	125	"	"	8	....	N. M. Campbell ..	I.C ..	1877
48	"	"	200	60	850	.....	"	"	8	....	A. Wark.....	I.B ..	1877
49	"	"	150	95	800	160	"	"	4	....	J. Rowat.....	I.A ..	1889
50	"	"	150	215	1000	....	"	"	16	1	J. R. Stuart.....	I.A ..	1887
51	"	"	150	160	850	200	"	"	9	....	T. Dunsmoor.....	I.C ..	1882
52	3 hrs.	3 hrs.	150	.....	1450	.....	"	"	5	5	L. J. Clark.....	I.C ..	1888
53	all day	all day	150	120	800	.....	"	"	9	....	W. Wilson	I.C ..	1886
54	"	"	150	85	600	130	"	"	3	....	E. T. Hoidge	I.C* .	1892
55	"	"	150	135	850	130	"	"	5		W. R. Telford....	I.B ..	1882
56	"	"	150	100	800	150	"	"	5	2	S. C. Woodworth.	I.C ..	1890
57	"	"	150	90	900	130	"	"	4	....	J. Brown.....	I.B .	1876
58	"	"	150	50	850	166	"	"	6	....	A. Wherry	I.C ..	1891
59	"	"	150	85	900	150	"	"	19	....	J. W. Garvin.....	B.A..	1889
					average $854					71			

does not teach a division of pupils.

APPENDIX E.—*TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.*

1. Ontario Educational Association.

Extracts from the Proceedings of Convention held on the 19th, 20th and 21st April, 1892.

The Convention met on Tuesday, 19th April, 1892, the President, Mr. W. Mackintosh, in the chair.

Revised Constitution.

Preamble.

The objects of the Association are to elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching, and to promote the cause of education in Ontario.

Article I.—Name.

This Association shall be styled "The Ontario Educational Association."

Article II.—Departments.

Sec. 1.—It shall consist of at least six departments: 1. University and College Departments. 2. High School Department. 3. Public School Department. 4. Training School Department. 5. Inspectors' Department. 6. Kindergarten Department.

Sec. 2.—Other Departments and Sections may be organized in the manner prescribed in this constitution.

Article III.—Membership.

Sec. 1.—Any person connected in any way with the work of Education shall be eligible for membership. Such person may become a member of this Association by paying a fee of 50 cents and signing this Constitution, and may continue a member by the payment of the same fee annually. Neglect to pay such fee shall cause the membership to cease.

Sec. 2.—Each Department and Section may prescribe its own conditions for membership provided that no person be admitted to such membership who is not a member of the General Association.

Sec. 3.—Any person eligible for membership may become a life member by paying at any one time the sum of ten dollars.

Article IV.—Officers.

Sec. 1.—The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall consist of the officers of the Association, the presiding officers of the several departments who are vice-presidents of the Association, the secretaries of the several departments, and one director elected by each department.

Sec. 2.—On the third day of each annual Convention, a President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer shall be nominated in open meeting, and elected by ballot, a majority of votes cast being necessary for a choice. The officers thus elected shall continue in office until the close of the annual Convention subsequent to their election.

Sec. 3.—Each department and section shall be administered by a Chairman, Secretary and such other officers as it shall deem necessary for the management of its affairs: but no person shall be elected to any office of any department or section, or of the Association, who is not at the time of his election a member of the Association.

Duties of President.

Sec. 4.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as by custom devolve upon a presiding officer; and shall be *ex officio* member of all Committees. In his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside; and in the absence of all the Vice-Presidents, a *pro tempore* Chairman shall be appointed on nomination, the Secretary putting the question.

Duties of Secretary.

Sec. 5.—The Secretary shall keep a full and just record of the proceedings of the Association and of the Board of Directors; shall give notice of the meetings of the Association and of the Board of Directors; shall conduct such correspondence as the Directors may assign; prepare a daily order of business for the use of the Chairman; and shall have his records present at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Directors.

Duties of Treasurer.

Sec. 6.—The Treasurer shall receive and hold in safe keeping all moneys paid to the Association; shall invest, deposit, or expend the same as the Board of Directors shall order; and shall keep an exact account of his receipts and expenditure, with vouchers for the latter, which account he shall render to the Board of Directors prior to each regular meeting of the Association; he shall also present an abstract thereof to the Association; and shall give such security for the faithful discharge of his duties as may be required by the Board of Directors.

Duties of Board of Directors.

Sec. 7.—The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies in its own body; shall have in charge the general interests of the Association; shall make all necessary arrangements for its meetings; and shall do all in its power to render it a useful and honorable Institution. The Board of Directors shall hold their regular meetings two hours before the time of the assembling of the Association; as occasion may require during the meeting of the Association, and immediately after the adjournment of the same. Five of the Board of Directors shall form a quorum for business. The President shall have power to call a meeting of the Board whenever the interests of the Association may seem to demand it. Upon the written application of 15 members of the Association, for permission to establish a new department, the Board of Directors may grant such permission. The formation of such department shall in effect be a sufficient amendment to this constitution, for the insertion of its name in Article II. and the Secretary shall make the necessary alterations.

Sec. 8.—Two auditors shall be elected at each annual meeting, for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Association. These auditors shall hold no other office in this Association during their term of office.

Article V —Meetings.

Sec. 1.—A meeting of the Association shall be held annually, during the Easter vacation, at which meeting twenty members shall form a quorum. The place and the precise time of meeting shall be determined by the Association, at its annual meeting. Special meetings shall be held at such times and places as the President shall determine, on the recommendation of twenty members.

Sec. 2.—The General meetings of the Association, shall be held only in the evenings, and no meetings of departments or of sections shall be held at these times. Any department or section of the Association may hold a special meeting at such time and place as by its own regulations it shall appoint.

Article VI.—Amendments to the Constitution.

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, by the unanimous vote of the members present; or by a two thirds vote, providing the alterations or amendments have been substantially proposed at a previous regular meeting.

By-Laws.

1. At each regular meeting of the Association there shall be appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

2 The bills for any expense, sanctioned by the Board of Directors, upon being certified by the President and Secretary, shall be paid by the Treasurer.

3. Each member of the Association shall be entitled to a copy of the Annual Report.

4. All questions proposed for debate shall be in accordance with the declared objects of the Association, and shall be delivered in writing to the Secretary for the approval of the Board of Directors.

5. Theological questions of a sectarian nature shall not be introduced or discussed at any meeting.

6. Each speaker in a discussion shall be allowed ten minutes; the mover shall be allowed five minutes at the close for a reply; and twenty-five minutes for the reading of a paper.

Rules of Order.

1. On a point of order being raised while a member is speaking, the member speaking shall at once take his seat. The point of order shall then be stated by the member objecting, and the Chairman shall without further debate, decide thereupon, stating the rule applicable to the case without argument or comment.

2. No motion shall be put from the chair unless submitted in writing, except a motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, or of the previous question.

3. Without the permission of the Chairman, no member shall speak when there is not a motion before the Association.

4. No member shall speak to a motion until it has been delivered to the Chairman in writing, with the names of the mover and seconder thereon. The mover shall then have the first, and the seconder the second right of speaking to such motion.

5. No amendment to a motion can be received after an amendment to an amendment, nor any motion unless for the previous question, to lay on the table, or to adjourn simply.

6. A motion to adjourn simply shall take precedence of all motions and amendments; a motion to lay on the table of all except to adjourn; a motion for the previous question of all except to adjourn or to lay on the table.

7. The yeas and nays upon any question shall be recorded on the minutes, when called for by five members.

8. When a member intends to speak or submit a motion, he shall rise in his place, and respectfully addressing the chair, confine himself to the question, and avoid personalities; and any member once reprimanded for the indulgence of improper language and persevering in it, shall be liable to public censure or expulsion, as the Association may determine.

9. Should more than one member rise to speak at the same time, the Chairman shall at once, and without appeal, determine who is entitled to the floor.

10. Members shall speak but once on any question, including amendments, without the consent of the Association.

11. The previous question shall be put in this form—"Shall the question be put now?" If this be carried, no further motions, amendments, or debate shall be permitted, but the question put without delay.

12. The following questions shall not be debatable—1st. To adjourn simply. 2nd. To lay on the table. 3rd. The previous question.

13. No amendment to the minutes shall be allowed after their adoption; and no resolution to expunge any part of them shall have any other affect than the erasure of the record, nor shall any motion to expunge be in order until after a motion for their adoption.

14. A motion to adjourn simply shall always be in order, except—1st. When a member is in possession of the floor. 2nd. When members are voting. 3rd. When an adjournment was the last preceding motion. 4th. When it has been decided that the previous question shall be put.

15. A rule may be suspended at any meeting of the Association, by a two-thirds vote.

16. These Rules of Order shall also, as far as possible, apply in Committee of the whole.

Order of Business.

The following shall be the Order of Business at the Annual Meetings:—

1st. Meeting opened with reading of Scripture and prayer.

2nd. Roll of Officers called.

3rd. Reading of Minutes.

4th. Reading of Communications.

5th. Reports of Committees.

6th. Discussion of topics announced in the annual circular.

7th. New Business.

8th. Election of Officers.

9th. Closing Business—Time and Place of next Meeting.

10th. Adjournment.

The Association may at any time, by a majority, of votes alter the Order of Business.

Resolved—That whereas all the rural school teachers of the Province except delegates from local Associations are by the present arrangement of holidays shut out from attendances at the meetings of the Ontario Educational Association, we therefore request the Minister of Education to make such changes in the Regulations as will permit all teachers to attend; and that the Secretary be instructed to bring this resolution before the Minister.

Resolved—That the new Constitution be put in force at the next annual meeting.

Resolved—That this Association request the Board of Directors to ask the Kindergarten Department to send representatives to the new Board of Directors.

Kindergarten Section.

Resolved—That a syllabus of work required for Provincial Kindergarten Examinations be authorized, and that such syllabus shall be submitted to the directors of the Kindergarten Section of the Provincial Teachers' Association for approval before it becomes law, also that Kindergarten Examinations be placed on the same basis as other Provincial Examinations, or that each recognized trainer shall be recognized equally in the preparation of papers and examination work.

Public School Inspectors' Section.

Resolved—That in the judgment of this section of the Ontario Teachers' Association the taxation for school purposes should be further equalized by requiring counties as well as townships to levy at least $100 per annum for each teacher employed in the schools of the same, whether that the teacher is principal or assistant, provided that each holds a legal certificate during all the time of employment, and that grants, Legislative and Municipal, should be distributed on the basis of local effort in the employment of such teachers.

Resolved—To have Algebra on the P. S. Leaving Examination, so that pupils passing this examination and going to High Schools would not have to take the lower forms.

Resolved—That the regulations governing the examination in agriculture and hygiene at the High School Entrance should be amended by striking out the exaction of a minimum of one-third in each of these subjects, leaving the regulation as at present in relation to the maximum.

Resolved—1. The establishment of the Public School Leaving Examination is heartily approved and Teachers and Inspectors are recommended to encourage rural schools to embrace its advantages.

Resolved—2. That the Regulations governing this examination be amended to include elementary algebra and geometry in the list of obligatory subjects, among other reasons give the holder of the Public School Leaving diploma a status on entering the High School.

Resolved—3. That whereas this examination specially benefits farmers' children, and to encourage a larger number to avail themselves of its benefits, the County Councils should assume the expenses on the basis named in Regulation No. 9, Sub. 12, and that the Hon. Minister of Education be requested to issue a circular to the County Councils impressing the view set forth in this clause upon their notice.

Resolved—That 1. The non-professional training of candidates attending the County Model Schools is as a rule defective inasmuch as it does not involve a clear and definite apprehension of the underlying principles embraced in the several branches of the Public School course, which is a serious hindrance to the professional training given in the Model School.

A great part of the time and energy of the Model School Master, which should be devoted to professional work only, has to be occupied in endeavoring to remedy the defect.

2. To obviate the evil in some degree it is respectfully recommended that greater care be exercised hereafter in the examination of Third Class Teachers by the examiners, both at the non-professional and the professional examinations.

3. As to the extension of the Model School term it is suggested that the Model Schools open at the same time in August as the Rural Schools and be continued for eighteen weeks.

2. Financial Statement, 1891.

Name of Institute.	Total Number of Members.	Government Grants.	Municipal Grants.	Members' Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Printing and Postage.	Libraries, Educational Journals, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Balances.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brant	127	25 00	25 00	.....	123 91	173 91	9 20	5 00	20 00	34 20	139 71
Bruce, East	176	25 00	25 00	.....	97 87	147 87	10 50	22 55	46 50	79 55	68 32
Bruce, West	60	25 00	25 00	15 25	101 76	167 01	20 70	46 10	100 21	167 01	.....
Carleton	135	25 00	25 00	.....	8 4	58 45	5 25	.....	27 42	32 67	25 78
Dufferin	104	25 00	25 00	9 50	.....	59 50	8 00	51 50	.....	59 50	.....
Dundas	66	25 00	25 00	23 25	73 66	146 91	24 50	8 75	83 86	117 11	29 80
Durham	120	25 00	25 00	....	238 92	288 92	15 00	.....	130 52	145 52	143 40
Elgin	175	25 00	50 00	59 85	58 04	192 89	.....	10 40	27 05	37 45	155 44
Essex, North, No. 1	106	25 00	25 00	.....	86 16	136 16	24 00	....	51 00	75 00	61 16
Essex, South, No. 2	85	25 00	50 00	.....	93 16	168 16	36 03	.....	31 25	67 28	100 88
Frontenac	140	25 00	25 00	.....	70 78	126 78	33	....	43 97	44 30	76 48
Glengarry	90	25 00	25 00	....	53 51	103 51	8 98	19 14	36 37	64 49	39 02
Grenville	50	25 00	25 00	18 75	67 45	136 20	1 50	62 75	12 20	76 45	59 75
Grey, East (N)	89	25 00	25 00	14 25	65 57	129 82	11 38	4 50	14 70	30 58	99 24
Grey, West (S)	62	25 00	25 00	19 50	42 65	112 15	11 10	66 50	30 00	107 60	4 55
Grey, South	113	25 00	25 00	13 75	80 80	144 55	11 85	.....	51 10	62 95	81 60
Haldimand	106	25 00	25 00	.....	253 47	303 47	3 25	4 00	46 35	53 60	249 87
Haliburton	55	25 00	25 00	....	31 40	81 40	5 11	11 85	21 00	37 96	43 44
Halton	93	25 00	.....	.....	56 91	81 91	20 33	.....	28 05	48 38	33 53
Hastings, North	80	25 00	25 00	12 50	115 04	177 54	21 99	77 50	16 50	115 99	61 55
Hastings, South	126	25 00	25 00	.....	146 28	196 28	20 50	... .	41 65	62 15	134 13
Huron, East (N)	46	25 00	25 00	11 50	100 65	162 15	25 07	.....	54 75	79 82	82 33
Huron, West (S)	130	25 00	25 00	8 25	109 75	168 00	11 25	31 42	35 75	78 42	89 58
Kent, East	89	25 00	25 00	39 00	83 49	172 49	3 00	.....	124 45	127 45	45 04
Kent, West	105	25 00	25 00	10 25	113 29	173 54	.....	22 00	111 80	133 80	39 74
Lambton, East, No. 1	104	25 00	25 00	47 00	60 82	157 82	88 60	....	22 00	110 60	47 22
Lambton, West No. 2	126	25 00	.. ....	.....	110 87	135 87	95 62	8 40	31 85	135 87	.....
Leeds, East, No. 2	135	25 00	25 00	....	145 93	195 93	60	10 00	17 97	58 57	137 36
Leeds, West	100	25 00	25 00	.....	100 03	125 03	7 50	5 19	25 00	37 69	87 34

Lanark	175	25 00	25 00	.....	144 40	194 40	.....	60 20	23 75	83 95	110 45
Lennox and Addington	125	25 00	25 00	.....	32 34	82 34	10 00	27 41	21 10	58 51	23 83
Lincoln	116	25 00	25 00	.....	175 66	225 66	12 99	.....	30 85	43 84	181 82
Middlesex, East	124	25 00	75 00	24 25	198 54	322 79	.....	45 05	200 38	245 43	77 36
Middlesex, West	116	25 00	200 00	38 50	142 47	405 97	65 25	.....	223 64	288 89	117 08
Norfolk	133	25 00	25 00	.....	34 28	84 28	59 35	.....	14 50	73 85	10 43
Northumberland	120	25 00	25 00	32 00	133 41	215 41	9 25	32 50	10 30	52 05	163 36
Ontario	115	25 00	25 00	.....	102 90	152 90	3 60	.....	31 25	34 85	118 05
Oxford	91	25 00	25 00	22 75	87 80	160 55	17 21	.....	75 25	92 46	68 09
Peel	95	25 00	25 00	18 00	110 31	178 31	4 50	85 00	5 65	95 15	83 16
Perth	186	25 00	25 00	.....	86 30	136 30	20 65	.....	105 30	125 95	10 35
Prescott and Russell	126	25 00	25 00	39 53	64 15	153 68	14 62	80 28	16 80	111 70	41 98
Prince Edward	90	25 00	25 00	.....	189 86	239 86	5 30	22 30	27 75	55 35	184 51
Renfrew	45	25 00	50 00	.....	88 41	163 41	11 68	1 75	14 00	27 43	135 98
Simcoe, North	48	25 00	50 00	8 00	66 38	149 38	52 95	42 02	48 55	143 52	5 86
Simcoe, South	56	25 00	25 00	14 00	50 74	114 74	7 25	60 63	15 00	82 88	31 86
Simcoe, East and Muskoka, West	42	25 00	50 00	.....	56 44	131 44	7 10	1 75	26 50	35 35	96 09
Stormont	25	25 00	25 00	25 00	70 06	145 06	6 08	2 50	48 50	57 08	87 98
Victoria, East	65	25 00	75 00	7 25	123 07	230 32	8 12	.....	5 30	13 42	216 90
Victoria, West	75	25 00	25 00	.....	302 52	352 52	11 25	17 00	76 75	105 00	247 52
Waterloo	147	25 00	25 00	73 50	97 04	220 54	28 57	.....	84 15	112 72	107 82
Welland	115	25 00	25 00	.....	104 61	154 61	13 04	.....	31 10	44 14	110 47
Wellington, North	105	25 00	25 00	14 51	46 41	110 92	20 98	40 02	48 00	109 00	1 92
Wellington, South	124	25 00	25 00	.....	180 01	230 01	9 13	.....	71 72	80 85	149 16
Wentworth	107	25 00	25 00	31 25	7 39	88 64	18 50	.....	23 42	41 92	46 72
York, North	55	25 00	25 00	87 89	51 69	189 58	7 10	93 11	25 35	125 56	64 02
York, South	128	25 00	25 00	27 25	189 45	266 70	19 50	91 18	30 50	150 18	116 52
District of Algoma, No. 1 (N.S)	27	25 00	.....	.....	33 50	58 50	2 00	14 25	.....	16 25	42 25
District of Algoma, No. 2	30	25 00	.....	.....	15 16	40 16	.....	.....	13 66	13 66	26 50
District of Muskoka, East	75	25 00	.....	.....	29 50	54 50	2 50	.....	6 50	9 00	45 50
District of Parry Sound	131	39 80	.....	.....	24 82	64 62	6 13	.....	18 88	25 01	39 61
Hamilton	175	25 00	25 00	.....	88 68	138 68	2 42	27 08	18 40	47 90	90 78
Kingston	51	25 00	25 00	.....	17 76	67 76	1 65	19 30	27 50	48 45	19 31
London	82	50 00	25 00	12 75	310 28	398 03	6 50	43 60	53 00	103 10	294 93
Ottawa	90	50 00	50 00	.....	43 05	143 05	16 75	.....	7 30	24 05	119 00
St. Catharines	25	25 00	25 00	3 75	112 17	165 92	.....	39 30	31 83	71 13	94 79
Toronto	418	25 00	25 00	97 25	63 73	210 98	13 10	28 50	78 90	120 50	90 48
Ontario Teachers' Association	975	200 00	.....	55 50	465 54	721 04	182 08	.....	291 35	473 43	247 61
Total, 1891	7761	1914 80	1900 00	935 53	6831 45	11581 78	1178 24	1342 28	3204 95	5725 47	5856 31
Total, 1890	7458	2125 00	2025 00	813 45	5527 86	10891 31	1130 33	1465 34	3126 95	5722 62	5168 69
Increase	303	.....	.....	122 08	903 59	690 47	47 91	.....	78 00	2 85	687 62
Decrease	.....	210 20	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	123 06	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX F.—*DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.*

Admission of Candidates to Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.

Name of School.	July, 1892.		Name of School.	July, 1892.	
	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.
Alexandria	110	33	Newcastle	42	18
Almonte	46	24	Newmarket	89	43
Arnprior	59	41	Niagara	24	14
Arthur	62	40	Niagara Falls, South	90	57
Athens	81	28	Norwood	125	75
Aurora	63	37	Oakville	58	29
Aylmer, C. I	80	41	Omemee	31	13
Barrie, C. I	100	55	Orangeville	99	25
Beamsville	28	15	Orillia	85	48
Belleville	208	87	Oshawa	78	47
Berlin	105	52	Ottawa, C. I	303	199
Bowmanville	77	45	Owen Sound, C. I	187	39
Bradford	44	28	Paris	55	28
Brampton	129	76	Parkhill	70	28
Brantford, C. I	195	113	Pembroke	95	65
Brighton	39	23	Perth, C. I	84	47
Brockville, C. I	152	101	Peterborough, C. I	166	99
Caledonia	40	18	Petrolea	113	54
Campbellford	83	53	Picton	128	66
Carleton Place	39	30	Port Arthur	24	17
Cayuga	26	10	Port Dover	45	10
Chatham, C. I	181	73	Port Elgin	50	30
Clinton, C. I	99	50	Port Hope	66	40
Cobourg, C. I	99	42	Port Perry	150	65
Colborne	37	26	Port Rowan	47	24
Collingwood, C. I	61	27	Prescott	73	28
Cornwall	116	31	Renfrew	76	32
Deseronto	52	21	Richmond Hill	58	22
Dundas	48	27	Ridgetown, C. I	117	66
Dunnville	47	28	Sarnia, C. I	179	95
Dutton	83	21	Sault Ste. Marie	25	12
Elora	35	22	Seaforth, C. I	87	44
Essex	56	21	Simcoe	120	51
Fergus	97	57	Smith's Falls	56	44
Forest	82	54	Smithville	45	17
Galt, C. I	174	82	Stirling	71	44
Gananoque	95	55	Stratford, C. I	155	79
Georgetown	58	43	Strathroy, C. I	168	109
Glencoe	78	41	Streetsville	40	23
Goderich, C. I	110	61	St. Catharines, C. I	127	61
Gravenhurst	38	16	St. Marys, C. I	80	53
Grimsby	32	18	St. Thomas, C. I	139	44
Guelph, C. I	154	104	Sydenham	89	25
Hagersville	46	23	Thorold	49	20
Hamilton, C. I	501	320	Tilsonburg	84	59
Harriston	93	49	Toronto, C. I. (Harbord St.)	290	200
Hawkesbury	30	13	" " (Jamieson Av.)	241	97
Ingersoll, C. I	88	62	" " (Jarvis St.)	426	284
Iroquois	78	27	Toronto Junction	70	30
Kemptville	82	39	Trenton	80	36
Kincardine	89	49	Uxbridge	74	49
Kingston, C. I	153	127	Vankleekhill	60	20
Lindsay, C. I	113	48	Vienna	31	9
Listowel	73	36	Walkerton	86	46
London, C. I	322	188	Wardsville	37	18
Lucan	113	46	Waterdown	54	44
Madoc	65	22	Watford	117	72
Markham	124	73	Welland	78	35
Mitchell	79	34	Weston	54	29
Morrisburg, C. I	114	34	Whitby, C. I	76	75
Mount Forest	65	41	Williamstown	65	37
Napanee, C. I	118	42	Windsor	104	41
Newburgh	62	33	Woodstock, C. I	209	122

APPENDIX F.

Admission of Candidates to Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.

Other places.	July, 1892.		Other Places.	July, 1892.	
	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.
Aberfoyle	24	18	Mount Hope	26	9
Alliston	72	39	Newboro'	77	32
Alvinston	44	25	New Hamburg	25	14
Ameliasburg	54	17	Newington	50	13
Amherstburg	28	8	Neustadt	19	4
Ancaster	23	11	North Bay	20	12
Angus	29	15	Norwich	33	23
Ayr	31	22	Oakwood	74	13
Bancroft	14	3	Oil Springs	21	8
Bath	39	13	Paisley	57	18
Belle River	30	9	Pakenham	17	11
Beeton	19	13	Palmerston	22	6
Belmont	17	7	Parry Sound	33	15
Binbrook	37	25	Pelham, S. S. No. 2	24	18
Blackstock	20	16	Penetanguishene	16	12
Blenheim	77	44	Plantagenet	18	8
Bobcaygeon	19	5	Port Stanley	31	11
Bolton	53	31	Rat Portage	6	6
Bracebridge	24	8	Richmond	44	30
Brussels	37	23	Ridgeway	40	11
Burk's Falls	23	9	Rockton	27	16
Charleston	24	6	Rodney	36	16
Chesley	30	24	Selkirk	25	10
Comber	8	4	Shelburne	65	16
Cookstown	40	23	Sparta	19	5
Creemore	54	31	Stayner	34	21
Drayton	48	28	Strabane	15	5
Dresden	47	24	Sudbury	4	1
Dundalk	20	4	Sutton, West	33	15
Dungannon	44	27	Tara	52	19
Durham	51	17	Tecumseth	12	5
Eganville	37	15	Teeswater	35	19
Elmira	22	15	Thamesville	37	13
Elmvale	24	8	Thessalon	23	9
Erin	42	20	Thornbury	71	28
Exeter	65	33	Tilbury Centre	29	6
Fenelon Falls	30	15	Tiverton	26	12
Fingal	58	26	Tottenham	38	23
Flesherton	50	11	Tweed	20	4
Florence	51	27	Wallaceburg	49	14
Grand Valley	16	3	Waterford	49	21
Hanover	18	5	Waubaushene	14	11
Harrow	33	8	Westport	30	15
Huntsville	27	17	West Winchester	97	38
Jarvis	38	21	Wiarton	57	26
Kimberley	17	3	Wingham	66	40
Kingsville	35	19	Wroxeter	24	18
Kirkfield	51	18	Zurich	22	9
Lakefield	35	22			
Lanark	37	26	Summary.		
Leamington	43	20			
Little Current	25	17	Collegiate Institutes	5,848	3,233
London, East	226	115	High Schools	6,452	3,245
Lucknow	48	36	Other Places	4,109	1,949
Markdale	27	6			
Marshville	17	16	Grand total	16,409	8,427
Mattawa	23	11			
Meaford	42	23			
Merrickville	33	8	Comparison with July, 1891.		
Midland	20	17			
Millbrook	55	35	Increase	2,946	473
Milton	122	75	Decrease		

APPENDIX G.—*CERTIFICATES, 1892.*

(Continued from the Report of 1891.)

1. Names of Persons who have Received Inspectors' Certificates.

Connolly, John.	Davidson, John, B.A.	Merrill, Arthur L
Doidge, Thomas Clarke, B.A.	Ireland, William Wellington.	Simmons, William Charles.

2. Names of Persons who have Received High School Principals' Certificates

Allen, Thomas G., M.A.	Ferguson, William Chalmers, B.A.	Pugsley, Edmund, B.A.
Bellamy, Wesley, B.A.	Ingall, Elmer Ellsworth, B.A.	Patterson, William John, B.A.
Blackstock, Joseph, B.A.	Jewett, Albert E., B.A.	Pakenham, William, B.A.
Cooke, John A., B.A.	Lochheed, Lachlin Truman, B.A.	Robertson, John Charles, B.A.
Carstairs, John Stuart, B.A.	McClement, William Thomas, M.A.	Schofield, William Henry, B.A.
Crewson, Joseph W., B.A.	McKay, Donald, B.A.	Snider, Eber Egerton, B.A.
Farrell, Thomas Henry, B.A.	Michell, Frank L., M.A.	Wellwood, Nesbitt John, B.A.
Fenton, William J., B.A.	Nesbitt, David A., B.A.	
Freeman, John Alexander, B.A.		

3. Names of those who have Qualified as High School Assistants.

Bowerman, John Thomas.	Misener, Caroline.

4. Number of Public School Teachers' Certificates.

Third, Second and First Class.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Third Class, as per County Model School Report, p. 92	449	776	1225
Second Class:			
From Ottawa Normal School	62	134	196
" Toronto " "	49	190	239
First Class	3		3
Total	563	1100	1663

Note.—The apparent decrease in the number of First Class Certificates issued is owing to the fact that the results of the the examination of those in attendance at the School of Pedagogy, and other candidates, will not be completed until June, 1893.

District Certificates.

County or District.	Number of Candidates.	Number who obtained Certificates.
Algoma	85	36
Frontenac	38	33
Haliburton	26	10
Parry Sound	102	50
Prescott and Russell	71	46
Renfrew	42	26

5.—List of Provincial Certificates Granted by the Education Department.

Name.	Grade. First Class.	Grade. Second Class.
Adams, Ida		1
Aikins, Melinda E		1
Adams, Edith May		1
Annis, Anna Maretta		1
Archer, Edith		1
Anderson, David Grant		1
Addison, Emily Barnes		1
Alexander, Letitia		1
Annand, Georgina Louisa		1
Arbuthnot, Helen Stuart		1
Arnold, Ella Maud		1
Austin, Jessie		1
Armstrong, Catharine May		1
Barbour, Robert		1
Blackwell, William Seward		1
Banks, Hattie		1
Bell, Grace E		1
Brown, Nellie		1
*Brown, Nellie Isabel		1
Bruce, Kate		1
Bell Margaret Laird		1
Blacklock, Thomas Henry		1
Boyd, Robert		1
Bryant Frank		1
Barber, Edward		1
Barnes, Margaret Elizabeth		1
*Barney, Hannah Elsie		1
Bates, Sarah Agnes		1
Brown Annie Elizabeth		1
*Brown Clare Elizabeth		1
Blaney, Robert John		1
Brown, James Wesley		1
Brown, Walter N		1
Buchanan, Percy Hamilton		1
Banks, Lena Ada		1
Black, Annie		1
Bradburn, Helen		1
Burnett, Ella		1
Boothe, Thomas Henry		1
Burns, James Douglas		1
Boseley, Luella Margaret		1
Colling, James	C	
Carr, Henry P		1
*Christie, Harvey Anson		1
Couch, Samuel		1
Campbell, Kate Elizabeth		1
Christie Janie		1
Cobean, Lottie		1
Cohoon, Ida M		1
Coverdale Margaret		1
Cooper, Agnes Maude		1
*Cooper, Minnie C		1
Crich, Gertrude		1
*Currie, Kate		1
Currie, Agnes		1
Curtis, Violet		1
Campbell, George Alex		1
*Cadotte, Damase Joseph		1
Carruthers, William James		1
Chisholm, Roderick Bruce		1
*Courtice, Samuel James		1
Caldwell, Jennie		1
Carr, Mary Elizabeth		1
Caughlin, Cecilia		1
Church, Carrie		1
Clemes, Martha		1
Cline, Surena		1
Cook, Mary Ellen		1
Cumberland, Mary		1
Cunningham, Mary Ann		1
Cooper, Alexander B		1
Cooper, Charles		1
Cowie, John		1
Currie, Donald		1
Cameron, Clara		1
Campbell, Elizabeth		1
Campbell, Esther Amy		1
Carrauthers, Lilian Adelaide		1
Charlton, Mabel Eloise		1
Clarke, Edith Evelyn		1
Cleator, Agnes		1
Clingan, Annie L		1
Clysdale, Jennie		1
Coyne, Mary Alexander		1
Cameron, John H		1
Currie, Matthew		1
Cameron, Susanna Catharine		1
Campbell, Margaret Ann		1
Carlyle, Sarah		1
Clapp, Nellie Maud		1
Cleveland, Marie Frances		1
Clyne, Clara Elizabeth		1
Connolly, Margaret Allen		1
Doidge, Thomas Clarke	C	
Doidge, Thomas Clarke	A	
Dale, Albert Hall		1
Doyle, Theresa Murray		1
Dunn, Luella		1
Day, Lenna Victoria		1
*Dunkley, Elizabeth		1
Dale, William Wesley		1
Dallas, Donald		1
Dorland, George Y		1
Dixon, Gertrude Amelia		1
Donaldson, Emiline		1
Davey, Edgar James		1
Davidson, John Jeffers		1
Dunn, John Francis		1
Davidson, Martha		1
*Donaldson, Jean		1
Donnelly, Eulalie Maud		1
Douglas, Margaret Isabella		1
†Eadie, William McL		1
Eadie, Beatrice		1
Elson, B. Sara		1
*Eagleson, Samuel		1
Eady, Margaret Isabella		1
Earl, Edith		1
*Evans, Elizabeth Lyle		1
Errett, Laura B		1
Elliott, Aggie		1

*Honors. †Honors and Medallist.

List of Provincial Certificates.

Name.	Grade.	
	First Class.	Second Class.
Ferguson, Edith Esther		1
Finley, Rilla Maude		1
Fletcher, Emily Gertrude		1
Frank, Bessie		1
Fletcher, Annie Elizabeth		1
Ferguson, Agnes		1
*Furse, Alice Elizabeth		1
Fawcett, Laura		1
Fitzpatrick, David		1
Fleming, Augusta L. P		1
Felker, John Frederick		1
Fetterly, Philip B		1
Finn, Joseph		1
Field, May Whetter		1
Friel, Mary Agnes		1
Galbraith, Susan		1
Gilles, Archie		1
Galloway, Alice		1
Gardner, Frances E.		1
Gordon, Eliza		1
Gibson, John Henry		1
Givins, Josiah		1
Gates, Lorena Bird		1
†Gearin, Bridget		1
Gilchrist, Bessie		1
Grant, Margaret Calder		1
†Gregory, Hilda Mary		1
Gerrard, Helen		1
*Gist, Jennie Grace		1
Gowie, Lottie Agnes		1
Grattan, Jessie Holmes		1
Gray, Margaret		1
Gray, Elmira Jane		1
Handsfield, F. H		1
Henning, Harry		1
Holland, Robert Goodwin		1
Hunter, Alex. McC		1
Harper, Margaret Elizabeth		1
Harrison, Nellie		1
Hill, Lottie		1
*Hilton, Georgina		1
Hoffman, Clara H.		1
Holt, Clara J		1
Hoover, Augusta E		1
Hart Henry		1
Hart, Thomas Peter		1
Hanes, Florence Ada		1
Hansman, Mary		1
Henzy, Jennie Annie		1
Hodge, Agnes Margaret		1
Halliday, Christie Ann		1
Hendershot, Philip H		1
Hodgson, George Rolph		1
Hodgson, Robert Thomas		1
Hutchison, Martha		1
Hilliar, Isabella		1
Harrison, James Edwin		1
Henderson, William Andrew		1
Hodgins, Elmore James		1
Howard, Arthur Charles		1
Holmes, Millicent Kate		1
Ingamells, Edith Sophia		1
Irvine, Martha		1
Irvine, Isa		1
Inglis, Mary Robena		1
Irwin, Thomas		1
Iler, Iola		1
James, G. Moffitt		1
Jeffrey, Josephine C.		1
Jolly, Etta Morley		1
Jones, Lucy Marrion		1
Johnstone, Effie Huldah		1
Keefler, Ethel Campbell		1
Kennedy, Jane		1
Kerr, Christina Gordon		1
Kilbourne, Dell		1
King, Florence Sylvia		1
*Keys, Samuel John		1
Kelley, Margaret		1
Kay, Carrie Lilian		1
*King, Sarah Pauline		1
Kingsbury, Lilian Mary		1
Kerr, James		1
Kuns, Florence Violet		1
Ludwig, Andrew Goetz		1
Leary, Ada Gordon		1
Lemmon, Annie Margaret		1
Lilly, Martha Jane		1
Lucy, Kate		1
Leaver, James William		1
Lackey, Jane Ann		1
*Leaney, Ada Mary		1
Lightbody, Maggie		1
Lowes, Ada Jane		1
Latter, Asa		1
Langs, Annie Alberta		1
Langs, Martha Emily		1
Leavey, Mary Jane		1
Livingstone, Elizabeth		1
Livingstone, Mary		1
Logan, Eliza		1
Lumsden, Margaret		1
Lytle, Lottie Lilia		1
Langsford, Martha Jane		1
Levey, Laura Lavina		1
Mawson, George		1
Morton, Robinson Alex		1
Mills, William D		1
Matheson, Edith Annie		1
Millie, Belle		1
Miller, Martha Jane		1
Mitchell, Sarah Selina		1
Mitchell, Grace		1
Munroe, Maggie C		1
Myers, Lizzie		1
Meenagh, Melinda		1
Mounteer, Alice		1
Macdonald, Mollie		1
*Maloney, Susie		1
Moyer, Araminta Jane		1
Morrison, Janet Weir		1

*Honors. †Honors and Medallist.

List of Provincial Certificates.

Name.	Grade. First Class.	Grade. Second Class.
Macklin, Ethel		1
Mathews, Louise Florence		1
Miller, Eleanor Margaret		1
Muir, Amelia Annie		1
Mullin, Evelyn Helenor		1
Murch, Ida		1
Myers, Edith Minnie		1
*Matchett, Montgomery W		1
Maxwell, Alexander M		1
Merkley, Arthur J. T		1
Mitchell, Edward		1
Murkar, John		1
Morey, Euphemia Charlotte		1
*Moulton, Annie		1
Munro, Agnes Bertha		1
Morrison, Janet Weir		1
McLauchlin, Thomas A		1
McDougall, Angus		1
McBean, Mary		1
McBeath, Barbara Ellen		1
McCarthy, Alice Amelia		1
McFarlane, Isabella		1
McLean, Clara		1
McPhedran, Eleanor		1
McColl, Mary A		1
McCredie, Etta		1
McKenzie, William		1
McWhinney, William		1
McDonald, Edward Graham		1
McCallum, Martha Mary		1
McClelland, Ruth Elizabeth		1
*McEwen, Hesse Anne		1
*McEwen, Mary Grace		1
McGill, Flora		1
McGuire Elizabeth		1
McGregor, Katie Isabel		1
*McGregor, Maggie Joan		1
McTavish, Anna Bella		1
McAlpine, Jennie		1
McKenzie, Alexander Ferguson		1
McAuley, Margaret		1
McBurney, Mary A		1
McCrae, Annie		1
McDiarmid, Margaret		1
McGregor, Christina Gladys		1
McKay, Thurnelda L		1
McPherson, Mary		1
McAllister, Emma H		1
Macbeth, Christina Elizabeth		1
*MacFarlane, Jennie		1
McIntyre, Margaret		1
Neville, James		1
Nash, Lilian		1
Nellis, Eleanor		1
Noble, Elizabeth		1
Nott, Lizzie Evelyn		1
Noble, Irene Jane Kirk		1
Norris, Ida		1
Norris, Lizzie Garner		1
Noble, William Wesley		1
Newten, Mary Louisa		1
Nichols, Kate		1
Noach, Elizabeth Amelia		1
Nagle, Mary H		1
Nash, Mary Adeline		1
Neagle, Agnes		1
O'Connor, Clara		1
Oliver, Robert James		1
O'Hare, Margaret		1
Osborne, Margaret Jane		1
O'Brien, Elizabeth		1
O'Brien, Margaret		1
Poole, Joseph		1
Philps, Thomas		1
Peters, Isabella		1
Patton, John		1
*Powers, John Weldon		1
Parker, Bessie		1
Patterson, Fannie		1
Phelps, Laura Melissa		1
Powery, Eliza Georgina		1
Pattyson, Hattie		1
Pickard, Annie		1
Pennington, Mabel		1
Pomeroy, John		1
Philp, Catharine Eleanor		1
Richardson, William Leeds		1
Robertson, Barbara Alice		1
Robertson, Elizabeth		1
Rorke, Kate		1
Ramsay, Walter		1
Richmond, Elliott		1
Robertson, Bella		1
Riggs, Edith		1
Rutherford, Mary Margaret		1
Rankin, Florence Caroline		1
Robertson, Mary Adeline		1
Robinson, Jane		1
Rogerson, Jessie Bell		1
Rorke, Jennie		1
Ross, Annie		1
Ross, Alice V. A		1
Russell, Lilly		1
Robinson, Emily Lillie		1
*Robinson, Janet Ferguson		1
Rogers, Charlotte Augusta		1
Rose, Mary A		1
Shear, Edward		1
Stalker, Joseph		1
Swinton, James		1
Sanders, Edith A		1
Sherritt, Isabella Janette		1
Simpson, Annie		1
Simpson, Ethel		1
Smith, Annie E		1
Smith, Jeanie Gertrude		1
Suttle, Ethel Winifred		1
Smith, Laura Jackson		1

* Honors. † Honors and Medallist.

List of Provincial Certificates.

Name.	Grade.	
	First Class.	Second Class.
Sowler, Nina		1
Sallows, James		1
Short, John Adam		1
Simpson, Robert		1
Smith, Arthur Alexander		1
Sutherland, George		1
Scott, Maggie Jane		1
Shier, Elizabeth		1
Smith, Alice Mary		1
Stafford, Sara Louise		1
Stevenson, Sara Matilda		1
Stunden, Minnie		1
Schmidt, George Arthur		1
Sanders, Ada Eleanor		1
Scott, Mary Isabel		1
Sherlock, Florence A		1
Simpson, Frances Caroline		1
Sing, Bertha Charlotte		1
Smiley, Zoe		1
Steinhoff, Martha Laura		1
Switzer, Alvina		1
†Shanks, Thomas		1
*Shaver, Abraham Manford		1
Sims, Samuel John		1
Smith, James H		1
Saunders, Sarah Letitia		1
Shaver, Carrie Louisa		1
Shaw, Jessie		1
Shinners, Catharine Veronica		1
Stapleton, Nellie		1
Stonehouse, Sarah Elizabeth		1
Strickland, Ida		1
Stuart, Helen Margaret		1
Tassie, Isabel T		1
Taylor, Rebecca		1
Teskey, Martha Jane Haskett		1
Thompson, Alma		1
Thomson, Charlotte		1
Taverner, Anna Alberta		1
Tennant, Alice		1
Tracksell, Jennie Louise		1
Tackabury, Margaret C		1
Taylor, Annie Jane		1
Tonkin, Emma Elizabeth		1
Templin, John Charles		1
Troy, Thomas John		1
Todd, Bessie Ann		1
Udy, Lillie Louisa		1
Vardon, Elbert Tennyson		1
Veale, John Lawrence		1
Wismer, Alpharetta		1
Wagg, Jesse Francis		1
Webster, Florence,		1
Whitney, Ella		1
Whitten, Amy Melicent		1
Wickett, Mabel		1
*Wilson, Mary Willmetta		1
Walker, William Henry		1
Weedmark, George Albert		1
Wilson, James Walker Steele		1
Wood, Frank		1
Weeks, Evelyn		1
Wood, Augusta		1
*Wood, Cecelia Estella		1
Whitney, Ella May		1
Wightman, Robert		1
Weir, Jean Johnstone		1
Winslow, Minnie C		1
Walsh, Minerva		1
Watson, Eleanor M		1
Watson, Marion A		1
Waterhouse, Ellison		1
Watts, Frances Alberta		1
Wells, Emma Helen		1
Will, Caroline Mary		1
Wright, Hattie		1
Yeates, Alice Mary		1
Young, Annie Mason		1
Young, Jessie		1

* Honors. † Honors and Medallist.

6. Kindergarten Certificates.

Directors—

Ayres, Susie.
*Adair, Mary.
Bastedo, Mabel.
Baker, Edith, M.
Brown, Cora.
Bryans, Agnes E.
Burns, Ada.
Craig, Amy A.
Convey, Cora H. B.
Campbell, Annie.
*Cole, Margaret E.
Crysler, Sara.
Duclos, Lillian.
Funnell, Florence M.
Greey, Lilias.
Guilett, Elsie.
Hamilton, Blanche.
Hardy, Sophia.
Hunt, Ella.
*Henderson, Clemmie.
Hobson, Martha A.
King, Charlotte.
Lambe, Eliza Letitia.
Lugsden, Ida.
Lee, Elizabeth.
Magen, Mary.
Moe, Effie S.
*Morris, Elizabeth J.
Mack, Emma.
McBrine, Rebecca.
McLean, Lily.
*McGuire, Minnie P.
McPhail, Helen.
Oaten, Kate.
Peene, Elizabeth G.
Ronan, Lola May.
*Reazin, Elizabeth Terrill
Stewart, Agnes Fairlie.
Scott, Maud.
Spence, Kate A.
Thompson, Mary Ethel.
Thompson, Mabel L.
Will, Florence Gertrude
Westman, Hulda W.
Young, Marion.

Assistants—

Abbott, Helen.
Bond, May.
*Butterworth, Fannie.
*Buttrey, Gertrude Eva.
Boake, Margaret Jessie.
Bennock, Lizzie.
Bingham, Florence.
Chadwick, Kath'n C. M.
Cockburn, Sadie.
*Cameron, Sophia Ross.
*Gurney, Mabel.
Gordon, Adelaide.
Hawley, Ida Christina.
Hozack, Annie C.
Henderson, Christina.
Judson, Bertha M.
*Kennedy, Florence M.
Kyle, Isabel Eleanor.
Lyon, Maud.
*Morison, Jessie.
Miller, Jennie.
Malcolmson, Alice.
*Mackenzie, Jean D.
*Newman, Carrie S.
*O'Grady, Constance G.
*Parsons, Bessie.
*Rudd, Lena May.
Stead, Martha.
Shepherd, Ella, Mrs.
Slaght, Edith.
*Tyrrell, Charlotte C.
Yale, Annie.
*Yellowlees, Margaret.
Young, C. May.

*Honors.

7. Temporary and Extended Certificates issued during 1892.

Counties.	Temporary Certificates authorized by the Minister of Education during the year 1892.	Third Class Certificates extended by the Minister of Education during the year 1892.
Brant	1	1
Durham		1
Dundas		1
Elgin		3
Essex	9	6
Frontenac		3
Glengarry	1	1
Grey	6	4
Haliburton	1	
Hastings		
Huron	1	
Kent	2	3
Lambton		1
Lanark		2
Leeds and Grenville	2	8
Lincoln		1
Middlesex	1	1
Norfolk	5	
Northumberland	2	3
Perth		1
Prescott and Russell	1	
Prince Edward		1
Simcoe	5	
Victoria		4
Waterloo	1	
Welland		5
Wentworth		3
York	1	2
District of Algoma	2	1
District of Parry Sound	1	3
Eastern Ontario, R.C.S.S	1	4
Western Ontario, R.C.S.S	2	2
Toronto		4
Total, 1892	45	81
Total, 1891	72	79
Decrease	27	
Increase		2

Of those receiving Temporary Certificates in 1892, 27 had previous experience in teaching.

Of the 81 teachers whose Third Class Certificates were extended, 5 had obtained Second Class non-professional standing. The periods of previous service were :—

Three years and under	38
Four to six years	21
Seven years and over	22

APPENDIX H.—*SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS, 1892*

(CONTINUED FROM REPORT OF 1891).

(1) *Allowances granted during 1892.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance.
				$ c.
911	Amos Budge	60	31	204 50
912	Daniel Legerwood	62	17	119 00
913	Robert Hamilton	60	27	176 00
914	Jno. C. Harris	55	20½	123 00
915	Geo. A. McIntyre	48	26½	185 50
916	Thomas Gregory	54	24	166 00
917	Rev. Robt. Torrance	70	37	259 00
918	Jane Anderson	56	34½	241 50
919	Justus Wright	52	23	154 50
920	Alexander Petrie	51	28	194 00
921	N. K. Nesbitt	58	29½	204 00
922	Philip H. Green	50	25½	178 50
923	Richard Foster	62	29	203 00
924	J. C. Campbell	55	31	207 50
925	T. Q. McGoey	49	24	163 00
926	Jno. McCarter	70	39	270 00

(2) *Summary for Years 1890 to 1892.*

Year.	No. of Teachers on List.	Expenditure for the year.	Gross contributions to the Fund.	Amount refunded to Teachers.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1880	391	48,229 13	15,816 45	3,252 92
1881	399	49,129 83	14,197 75	2,872 13
1882	422	51,000 00	13,501 08	3,660 10
1883	422	51,500 00	12,515 50	3,763 01
1884	443	54,233 93	15,802 50	4,037 59
1885	423	55,003 09	11,525 50	10,593 30
1886	440	58,791 37	18,095 29	6,046 05
1887	454	58,295 33	1,489 90	3,815 80
1888	472	58,290 00	1,700 25	3,588 97
1889	457	60,365 00	1,490 77	1,998 44
1890	463	62,104 63	1,191 65	1,992 78
1891	456	61,080 40	1,584 74	1,067 37
1892	456	63,750 60	1,313 15	786 86

20 Teachers withdrew their Subscriptions from the Fund during 1892.

APPENDIX I.—*INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS, 1892.*

1. Public School Inspection.

(1) *List of Inspectors.*

Name.	Jurisdiction.	Post Office.	*Salary.
			$ c.
M. J. Kelly, M.D., LL.B.....	Brant, City of Brantford, Town of Paris.....	Brantford	1026 00
W. S. Clendening	Bruce, East; Town of Walkerton, Villages of Chesley, Paisley, Tara, Wiarton..	Walkerton	1300 00
Alexander Campbell	Bruce, West; Town of Kincardine, Villages of Lucknow, Port Elgin, Southampton, Teeswater, Tiverton	Kincardine	1300 00
Archibald Smirle	Carleton; Villages of Ottawa East, Richmond.	Ottawa.....	1632 50
Arthur Brown.....	Dundas; Villages of Chesterville, Iroquois, Morrisburg, Winchester	Morrisburg	1100 00
Nathaniel Gordon	Dufferin; Town of Orangeville, Village of Shelburne	Orangeville	1430 00
W. E. Tilley, M.A	Durham; Towns of Bowmanville, Port Hope, Villages of Millbrook, Newcastle	Bowmanville ...	1495 00
Welbern Atkin	Elgin; Town of Aylmer, Villages of Dutton, Port Stanley, Springfield, Vienna	St. Thomas.....	1300 00
Theo. Girardot	Essex. No. 1; Town of Sandwich, Village of Belle River.....	Sandwich	1000 00
D. A. Maxwell, M.A., LL.B., Ph. D.	Essex, No, 2; City of Windsor, Towns of Amherstburg, Essex, Leamington, Walkerville, Village of Kingsville.....	Amherstburg ..	1050 00
William Spankie, M.D	Frontenac; Villages of Garden Island, Portsmouth	Kingston	1465 00
Donald McDiarmid, M.D	Glengarry; Villages of Alexandria, Lancaster, Maxville	Maxville	972 50
Andrew Grier	Grey, East; Town of Thornbury	Thornbury	932 50
Thomas Gordon	Grey, West; Town of Owen Sound	Owen Sound....	875 00
N. W. Campbell.....	Grey, South; Towns of Durham, Meaford, Villages of Dundalk, Markdale	Durham.....	1172 50
Clarke Moses.....	Haldimand; Villages of Caledonia, Cayuga, Dunnville, Hagersville.....	Caledonia	1150 00
C. D. Curry, B.A	Haliburton; Village of Minden	Minden	585 00
J. S. Deacon	Halton; Towns of Milton, Oakville, Villages of Acton, Burlington, Georgetown	Milton	1395 00
William Mackintosh	Hastings, North; Villages of Madoc, Stirling..	Madoc	1280 00
John Johnston.....	Hastings, South; City of Belleville, Towns of Deseronto, Trenton, Village of Wallbridge.	Belleville	1110 00
David Robb	Huron, North: Towns of Clinton, Seaforth, Wingham; Villages of Blyth, Brussels, Wroxeter	Clinton.....	1400 00
J. E. Tom.....	Huron, South; Town of Goderich, Villages of Bayfield, Exeter.....	Goderich	1311 25
Rev. W. H. G. Colles.....	Kent, East; Towns of Bothwell, Dresden, Ridgetown, Village of Thamesville	Chatham	1015 00
W. M. Nichols, B.A.....	Kent, West; Towns of Blenheim, Wallaceburg, Village of Tilbury Centre	Chatham	960 00
C. A. Barnes, B.A	Lambton, No. 1; Villages of Alvinston, Arkona, Thedford, Watford, Wyoming	London	1200 00
Jno. Brebner	Lambton, No. 2; Towns of Petrolea, Sarnia, Villages of Oil Springs, Point Edward.....	Sarnia	1560 64
F. L. Michell, M.A	Lanark; Towns of Almonte, Carleton Place, Perth, Smith's Falls, Village of Lanark ...	Perth	1625 00
William Johnston, M.A	Leeds No. 1; Town of Gananoque, Villages of Athens, Newboro'	Athens	1100 00
Robert Kinney, M.D	Leeds, No. 2; Town of Brockville	Brockville.....	1030 00
T. A. Craig	Leeds, No. 3, and Grenville; Town of Prescott, Villages of Cardinal, Kemptville, Merrickville	Kemptville.....	930 00

* In some instances travelling expenses are included.

List of Inspectors.

Name.	Jurisdiction.	Post Office.	Salary.
			$ c.
Frederick Burrows	Lennox and Addington ; Town of Napanee, Villages of Bath, Newburgh	Napanee	1345 00
J. B. Grey	Lincoln ; City of St. Catharines, Town of Niagara Villages of Beamsville, Grimsby, Merritton, Port Dalhousie	St. Catharines	1215 00
John Dearness	Middlesex, East; Villages of London West, Lucan	London	1300 00
H. D. Johnson	Middlesex, West ; Towns of Parkhill, Strathroy, Villages of Ailsa Craig, Glencoe, Newbury, Wardsville	Strathroy	1255 00
J. J. Wadsworth, M.A., M.B.	Norfolk ; Town of Simcoe, Villages of Port Dover, Port Rowan, Waterford	Simcoe	1430 00
Edward Scarlett	Northumberland ; Town of Cobourg, Villages of Brighton, Campbellford, Colborne, Hastings	Cobourg	1440 00
James McBrien	Ontario ; Towns of Uxbridge, Whitby, Villages of Beaverton, Cannington, Port Perry	Prince Albert	1690 00
William Carlyle	Oxford ; Towns of Ingersoll, Tilsonburg, Woodstock, Villages of Embro, Norwich	Woodstock	1390 00
Allan Embury	Peel ; Town of Brampton, Villages of Bolton, Streetsville	Brampton	1160 00
William Alexander	Perth ; City of Stratford, Towns of Listowel, Mitchell, St Mary's, Village of Milverton	Stratford	1607 00
J. C. Brown	Peterborough ; Villages of Apsley, Ashburnham, Lakefield, Norwood	Peterborough	1275 00
W. J. Summerby	Prescott and Russell ; Villages of Casselman, Hawkesbury, L'Orignal, Rockland	Russell	1100 00
Odilon Dufort (Assistant)	Prescott and Russell ; French Schools	Curran	800 00
G. D. Platt, B.A	Prince Edward ; Town of Picton, Village of Wellington	Picton	990 00
R. G. Scott, B.A	Renfrew ; Town of Pembroke, Villages of Arnprior, Eganville, Renfrew	Pembroke	1990 00
J. C. Morgan, M.A	Simcoe, North ; Towns of Barrie, Midland, Penetanguishene	Barrie	1300 00
Rev. Thomas McKee	Simcoe, South ; Towns of Alliston, Stayner, Villages of Beeton, Bradford, Creemore, Tottenham	Barrie	1300 00
Isaac Day	Simcoe, East, and Muskoka ; Towns of Gravenhurst, Orillia	Orillia	915 00
Alexander McNaughton	Stormont ; Town of Cornwall	Cornwall	1010 00
J. H. Knight	Victoria, East ; Town of Lindsay, Villages of Bobcaygeon, Omemee	Lindsay	753 50
Henry Reazin	Victoria, West ; Town of Bracebridge, Villages of Fenelon Falls, Huntsville, Woodville	Linden Valley	1579 00
Thomas Pearce	Waterloo ; Towns of Berlin, Galt, Villages of Ayr Elmira, Hespeler, New Hamburg, Preston.	Berlin	1920 00
J. H. Ball, M.A	Welland ; Town of Thorold, Villages of Chippawa Fort Erie, Niagara Falls South, Port Colborne	Welland	1140 00
D. P. Clapp, B.A	Wellington, North ; Towns of Harriston, Mount Forest, Palmerston, Villages of Arthur, Clifford, Drayton	Harriston	1100 00
J. J. Craig	Wellington, South ; Villages of Elora, Erin, Fergus	Fergus	1100 00
J. H. Smith	Wentworth ; Town of Dundas, Village of Waterdown	Hamilton	1270 00
A. B. Davidson, B.A	York, North ; Towns of Aurora, Newmarket, Villages of Holland Landing, Richm'd Hill, Sutton	Newmarket	1091 00
David Fotheringham	York, South ; Towns of North Toronto, Toronto Junction, Villages of East Toronto, Markham, Stouffville, Weston, Woodbridge	Toronto	1153 50
Donald McCaig	District of Algoma ; Towns of Fort William, Gore Bay, Little Current, Rat Portage, Sault Ste. Marie, Thessalon, Villages of Day Mills, Keewatin	Collingwood	1500 00
Rev. George Grant, M.A	Districts of Nipissing and Parry Sound ; Towns of Mattawa, North Bay, Parry Sound, Villages of Burk's Falls, Sundridge	Orillia	1500 00

List of Inspectors.

Name.	Jurisdiction.	Post Office.	Salary.
			$ c.
Wm. Tytler, B.A.	City of	Guelph	500 00
W. H. Ballard, M.A	"	Hamilton	1800 00
W. G. Kidd	"	Kingston	1300 00
W. J. Carson	"	London	1100 00
John C. Glashan	"	Ottawa	1800 00
John McLean	"	St. Thomas	225 00
James L. Hughes	"	Toronto	3000 00
W. F. Chapman	"	"	1500 00
Rev. A. McColl	Town of	Chatham	400 00
Donald McCaig	"	Collingwood	1200 00
C. W. Chadwick	" Forest	Toronto	50 00
Rev. S. H. Eastman	"	Oshawa	84 00
J. W. Garvin	"	Peterborough	1200 00
Rev. John Pringle, B.A	"	Port Arthur	60 00
Thomas Hilliard	"	Waterloo	80 00
Hon. Richard Harcourt, M.A., M.P.P., Q.C.	" Welland and Niagara Falls	Toronto	75 00

Separate School Inspectors.

James F. White, Toronto.
Cornelius Donovan, M.A., Hamilton.

County Model School Inspector.

John J. Tilley, Toronto.

High School Inspectors.

John E. Hodgson, M.A., Toronto.
John Seath, B.A., Toronto.

Principal, School of Pedagogy, and Inspector of Normal Schools.

James A. McLellan, LL.D., Toronto.

(2) *Extracts from Reports of Public School Inspectors.*

COUNTY OF BRANT.

Extract from Report of M. J. Kelly, Esq., M.D., Inspector.

We, of the Province of Ontario, are prone to boast of our school system, and with reason. Theoretically it has, probably, no superior anywhere, but whether or no, the results are commensurate with the excellence and cost of the system is a debatable question. No education can be pronounced good which fails to make men better as well as wiser.

The progress of education is comparable to the extension of civilization. It is subject to fluctuations from various causes, and while it has its salient points it has also its retreating angles. The terms are not necessarily synonymous, for education, so far as the word involves mere knowledge, may exist in the absence of true civilization, which correctly means refinement of manners combined with excellence of morals. That progress has been made in Ontario and that continuously since 1871, is, I think, easily demonstrable. Nor is it confined to any particular grade of schools, but extends all along the line from the kindergarten to the university. How do we know this? The knowledge comes from various sources. First, the uniformity and increased severity of all kinds of examinations and the increased cost to candidates; the improvement in scholastic attainments of the examining boards; the greater facilities provided for professional and non-professional training by the institution of county model schools, kindergarten schools, art schools, a school or college of pedagogy, and the increased accommodation to meet the increased demands in the public, high and normal schools, and the Universities of the Province. Secondly, the increased expense both to the country and the examinees entailed by the changes effected in the interval.

But neither the increased difficulties of the examinations nor the increased cost of the training, seems to have diminished the numbers in attendance at the High Schools, Normal Schools or Universities. The amount spent in school accommodation and school equipment since 1871 must have been very great.

In the city of Toronto the estimated value of Public School property last year was $1,214,080; in Brantford it was $86,950; in Paris it was not estimated; in the county it was $127,385.

The attendance at the rural schools has been growing smaller year by year in all the older counties. In Brant in 1871 it was 5,316; last year it was 3,996; In the city of Brantford in 1871 it was 2,367; last year it was 2,605, a gain in 20 years of only 238. The total number of registered pupils in Ontario in 1871 was 446,326, twenty years later it was 496,565, and about half of this gain was made in the city of Toronto. In Paris the number in 1871 was 737, in 1891 it was 579. It is plain then that the improvement has not been in numbers, but facilities, equipment, better buildings, better teachers and superior methods of instruction. The thoroughness of the instruction in the schools and universities of Ontario is attested by the success abroad of those who pass through them. In the great Republic lying near us, Canadian youth find ample scope and verge enough for the exercise of their talents, and are preferred to those of any other nation.

The boundless plains and exhaustless resources of our great North-West, which are undergoing rapid development; the fruitful valleys, the mountains clad with timber and pregnant with mineral wealth of the Pacific province, have attracted many, and will continue to attract many more, of the most enterprising and ambitious of our young people of both sexes.

We are fast founding a new Canada on the prairies and the Pacific, destined to rival, if not excel, the motherland in all that makes a people great. And in this new colonization scheme Brant has fully played her part, for many of her sons and daughters trained in her schools have found homes there. This emigration from Ontario, this drain upon the resources of the province, both material and intellectual, will doubtless go on for years

to come, and the principal return to be expected is an extended market for our manufactures, and whatever profit may accrue from the transit of the teeming harvests of the plains to the sea-board, and even this is held by some to be dependent solely on the maintenance of our present trade relations. Aside, however, from this overflow, there is enough of permanent good and growth in the country to warrant self-gratulation, especially in the educational domain. According to the Minister's last report there are 5,768 school houses in the province and 8,180 public school teachers. Of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes there are 120 with 452 teachers, and a registered attendance of 19,395 pupils. the numbers having more than doubled in fourteen years. As some evidence of the work done, it may be stated that 18,279 candidates wrote for entrance to the High School, and that for this purpose last year 20,400 papers were required. The total number of examination papers of all kinds issued by the department during the year was 476,450.

The salaries are somewhat better than they were last year. The average salary of male teachers then was $418, of females $308, There has also been improvement in the grades of certificates, 4 more had attended a Normal School, 3 more held First-class certificates, 4 more Second-class do, and 5 less Third-class do. The schools had been kept open an average of 210 days in the year.

The average attendance for the county is 2,067, and the percentage 52. Oakland stands first and Burford last in the matter of attendance, while Paris takes the lead in the whole county. All are a little better than last year except Oakland, which fell behind one per cent.

School Accommodation.

A new brick school with a commodious basement, was erected during the year in S. S. No. 1, Burford. This is on the Governor's road nearly half a mile west of the site of the old building. It is proposed to build during the present year, brick school houses in School Sections 6 and 25, Burford, that is at Force's Corners, and at Mount Zion. At present Oakland has two brick school houses and one stone; Onondaga 4 brick and one frame; South Dumfries, 11 brick and 1 frame; Brantford, 17 brick, 1 stone, 2 frame or concrete, and one log (?); Burford, 9 brick and 13 frame or concrete; in the county, 43 brick, 2 stone, 17 frame or concrete and one log.

Attendance, School Population, etc.

Of all ages 3,996. Boys 2,206. Girls 1,790, Total number of days attended, first half of the year 255,721, average 2,064; second half 190,245 days attended, average attendance 2,068. The attendance was more regular and the average higher than in 1890. The number reported as attending no school was only four. Probably some have been omitted. The number that attended school less than 100 days was 422. The number reported as attending no school last year was 22. Of late years sickness of different kinds has affected the attendance more than was the case formerly. The old scourge with the new name *La Grippe*, has worked especial mischief.

Uniform Promotion Examinations.

These were held in December instead of in March as heretofore, and seem to have given satisfaction. The reports of the results received by me from the various teachers indicate a fair number as having passed.

Departmental Examinations.

At Brantford 132 wrote in July at the High School Entrance examination. Besides the candidates from the rural schools, the Brantford Central School, the Separate School, and the Mohawk Institute sent up their quotas. Of the successful candidates No. 18 Brantford sent 2, one of whom, John Turnbull, headed the list; Bealton, P. S.

1 ; 13 Brantford (Paris Road Public School), 2 ; 27 South Dumfries, 1 ; 22 Brantford (Cainsville), 3 ; 11 Burford, 1 ; No. 5 Brantford, (Mount Pleasant), 8 ; 23 Brantford, 1 ; 6 Onondaga, 1 ; 9 Burford, 1 ; No. 1 Brantford, 1 ; No. 12 Brantford, 4 ; No. 7 Brantford, 3 ; No. 12 Burford, 1 ; No. 14 Brantford, 2 ; No. 3 Burford, 2 ; 18 Burford, 1 ; No. 24 Burford, 1 ; No. 6 Burford, 1 ; No. 2 Oakland, 1 ; No. 8 Burford, 2 ; No. 22 Burford. 1 ; No. 8 South Dumfries, 1 ; No. 16 Burford, 1 ; No. 8 Brantford, —. At Paris 46 wrote and 19 passed, and of the latter 3 from the rural schools. At the Primary, Junior and Senior Leaving examinations, and the University Matriculation examinations held in Brantford, in July, 95 candidates wrote, and of this number No. 14 Burford (Big Creek School) sent up the large number of 14, of which 5 passed, Scotland School, 3 ; Cathcart, 1 ; 22 Brantford, 1. The record is not a bad one for 1891.

County Model School.

Nineteen candidates presented themselves at the opening of this school. The course pursued was similar to that of the preceding year ; the examinations and results the same.

Teachers' Institute.

The annual meeting of the teachers of the county was held on the *21st* and *22nd May*. The meeting was a pronounced success. Papers were read or lessons given by Misses House (of Brantford, P.S.), Bursnall (Paris, P.S.), May Long (B.C.I.), and Messrs. A. T. Watson and A. H. Morrison, (of B.C.I.), Miss Hart, Teacher of Elocution in Brantford Y. L. College, and Misses Hill and Gertrude McIntosh gave recitations. Mr. W. Houston, M.A., Librarian of the House of Assembly, Toronto, lectured on the "Esthetic Treatment of Literature." Mr. A. H. Dymond, Principal of the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, kindly invited the members of the Institute to spend the afternoon and evening of the first day at that establishment, where they were treated to "Illustrations and Descriptions of Blind teaching methods" and to a Picnic Tea. Mr. Houston lectured in the large hall of the Institution in the evening on "Popular Culture," music, both vocal and instrumental, being furnished by the pupils and members of the tutorial staff.

Tuscarora Schools.

These schools were inspected twice during the year, and very full reports of the results sent to the Education and Indian departments. The schools are doing very fair work, and the order, management and equipment are generally satisfactory. There has been some talk of a superior school at Ohsweken, but so far it has been merely talk.

Particulars of School Accommodation and Equipment.

These occupied a large space in the reports during some years back, but are omitted in this. The Trustees of the several sections were notified as to the state and needs of their schools in the departmental forms provided for the purpose when each inspection was made, so that there is no pressing cause for further particulars here.

City of Brantford.

The new Central School, one of the most commodious, convenient and best equipped school edifices in the Province of Ontario, was opened after the summer holidays. At the beginning of the present year the new school at Eagle Place, with three teachers (now increased to four) and the Holmedale School, with one teacher, were taken into the city.

The receipts reported for 1891 were : Balance on hand, $4,653.03 ; received from municipal grant, $19,700 ; from Government grant, $2,035 ; from all other sources, $29,810.79, making a total of $56,198.82. Expenditure—For salaries, $13,119.49 ; for

new buildings, $33,010.91 ; for school books, etc., $2,135.39 ; for rent, repairs, etc., $5,743.65 ; total, $54,009.44. The highest salary paid a male teacher was $1,275, the lowest $500, average $766.66 ; highest salary paid a female teacher was $552, average $354⅓ ; 25 had attended a Normal school, 2 held first-class Provincial Certificates, 25 second-class do., 2 third-class. The number of enrolled pupils was 2,563 ; boys, 1,278 ; girls, 1,285 ; 50 attended no school during the year ; 480 between the ages of 7 and 13 years attended less than 100 days. The average attendance first half of year was 1,456 ; last half 1,607. Estimated value of school sites and buildings (a low estimate), $80,000 ; of furniture, etc., $6,950. There is a good school library and the beginning of a good museum. There are in the vestibule and the principal halls of the Central School busts of noted men and framed photographs (large size) of chairmen of the Board and others who are more or less distinguished. Besides these there are many framed engravings of persons and places famous in song or story, contributed by friends of the schools.

Town of Paris.

The Paris Public Schools have made satisfactory progress during the year. Two important changes have taken place in the personnel of the staff. Mr. Dodge, who had been the teacher of Senior 4th class for many years, resigned before midsummer to enter into business in London, and was succeeded by Mr. S. Y. Taylor, who holds a first-class certificate and has the reputation of being an excellent teacher. Subsequently Miss Capron, teacher of the Junior 4th Division, resigned with an excellent record, after several years' faithful service, and was succeeded by Mr. Davidson, fresh from the Normal School, and who gives promise of success in his profession.

The highest salary paid a male teacher was $650 ; the highest salary paid a lady was $380 ; the lowest $260 ; the average $298. All had attended a Normal School. One holds a first-class Provincial Certificate, and 8 second-class do.

The total registered attendance was 579 ; boys 289 ; girls 290 ; the average attendance was 413. The rooms are very well supplied with maps, dictionaries, etc. There is no school library, but the want is well supplied by an excellent collection of books in the Mechanics' Institute. The schools were inspected three times during the year, each inspection occupying at least four days, 28 visits by the Inspector were recorded.

County of Carleton.

Extract from Report of Archibald Smirle, Esq., Inspector.

School Sections and Schools.—The number of Public Schools varies but little from that of reports for previous years, keeping at about 118. This fact might lead one to the conclusion that the county is at a stand still, or perhaps, that it has attained its maximum in the matter of school accommodation. Such a view of the question, however, at once dissolves when the following facts are taken into account :—(a) Within the last five years the limits of the city of Ottawa have been twice extended and by these encroachments the county has lost four (4) of her largest schools, employing in the aggregate eleven (11) teachers. (b) That within the same period seven (7) Separate schools have been established, and in consequence, four Public Schools have succumbed, and the efficiency of several others has been impaired. This is the more to be regretted as the newly established school is, in many cases, even weaker than its enfeebled competitor, and the neighborhood suffers in consequence both in pocket and privilege.

Enough has been said under this head to show that the extension of the school accommodation in the inspectorate has not only kept abreast of the times, but has perhaps been a little overdone.

We have still to complain of many small sections quite unable to bear the cost of keeping up a properly equipped school. This to me appears to be the bane of our

system. It is true that under existing regulations a new section cannot be formed unless certain conditions of area and population are fulfilled, but this does not meet the numerous cases arising out of the establishment of Separate Schools, and to this latter cause is attributable, in a great measure, the weakness and inefficiency of not a few of our rural Public Schools. A case in point may here be cited :—Public School Section No. 20, Gloucester (assessed value $45,000), maintained a fairly efficient school up to 1890, but at the annual meeting of that year an effort was made to change the complexion of the Board, failing in which, the Roman Catholic ratepayers at once took steps to establish a Separate School, and the result now is, two schools within a stone's throw of each other, and neither able to employ a qualified teacher, or in any sense to keep up a properly equipped school. The total assessed value of the Public School section this year is $26,000 and that of the Separate School $15,000. Now what must be the outcome of such a state of affairs ? Not only will the schools of such sections be inefficient, but the ratepayers must be oppressively taxed to keep up even this show of conformity to the law, and consequently the whole system suffers in the estimation of the people. The above is not an isolated case, nor is it by any means the most aggravated case in this inspectorate.

In common with every other advocate of free education, I hail with satisfaction the recent change in the School Act, whereby it is incumbent upon every township council to levy and collect by assessment upon the ratable property of the Public School supporters of the whole municipality, the sum of $100, at least, for every public school section therein, in which the school has been kept open the whole year exclusive of vacations. This will be a great help to the poorer sections, and will not to any appreciable extent impair the efficiency of the wealthier ones. It is to be hoped however that the township councils will not limit themselves to the minimum of $100, but rather make it $200 or even $300 for each section. I can see no valid reasons why the school rate for current expenses up to a certain limit should not be equalized. The council is largely responsible for the size and shape of the public school sections, and if it fails in preserving equilibrium in the matter of assessed value, what is more reasonable than that the power which the law confers should be exercised in the direction of an approximation to a uniform rate.

Teachers' Certificates.—The showing of the reports in this respect is more satisfactory than in any previous year. The number of temporary certificates in force was nine (9), the smallest number at any time since 1872. Of second class Provincial certificates we had forty-two (42), thirty-nine of which were held by Normal-trained teachers. Our third class certificates, with the nine exceptions above mentioned, are all Provincial, the holders thereof having been carefully trained in one or other of the many excellent Model Schools of this Province.

School Population and Attendance—A glance at these columns shows that for the past few years there has been a considerable decrease in the aggregate number entered upon the rolls and in the aggregate average attendance of the *Public Schools* of the county. This state of affairs is due chiefly to the causes referred to in the first paragraph of this report viz., the extension of the city limits and the rapid increase in the number of Separate Schools. Roughly speaking, we may estimate the diminution of the Public School population, through these causes alone, at about 1500 within the last five years. I may add in this connection that the prevalence of *La Grippe*, and such other diseases as have followed in its wake, has also had a bad effect on the attendance.

School Houses and Equipment:—In these respects marked improvements have been made. The greater number of our school houses are large, airy buildings, furnished with desks and seats of the latest pattern, and affording ample blackboard area. There is still, however, a lack of proper appliances for teaching, and our efforts to encourage tree-planting and the beautifying of school grounds generally, have not been productive of the highest results; still a great improvement has taken place, and in a few years there will be little to complain of. Sometimes people say to me that they cannot see the need of such "grand school houses," when a building 24x30 ft served the educational necessities of twenty years ago. They might with equal, and indeed greater force, ask this question regarding churches, dwelling houses, and a hundred other things. In this age of progress surely the schools should be in the van. During the past thirty years there has been elabora-

ted in this country an educational system of which we have reason to feel proud, and there is to-day no better test of the progressive spirit of any locality than the manner in which it has seconded the efforts of the Provincial Government in providing facilities for the education of the young. Our sturdy forefathers hewed down the forest and tilled the virgin soil for many a toil-worn day in order that we might have the advantages of the old log school. Can we then be considered worthy of their spirit or the spirit of our own times, if we fail to make an equal sacrifice for the education of our own children. If we would have true progress our schools must lead, and where the schools lead in edifice, equipment, and efficiency, the highest progress of the people is insured.

County of Durham.

Extract from Report of W. E. Tilley, Esq., Inspector.

Accommodation.

The Public School accommodation of the county has been much improved of late. The Town of Bowmanville has built two excellent Public Schools—one with ten rooms and the other with two—which, with the ground on which they stand, are kept in first-class order. Millbrook has also a new four-room building equal to any of its size in Ontario. Pontypool has a new and well-built school and so has S. S. No. 3, Cavan. Several other sections have made important improvements in their school houses and school surroundings, and still others are making arrangements for improvements in the near future. Hence while the school houses of the county are not, as a rule, what they should be, and in some cases are totally unfit for school purposes, it is encouraging to note the very decided improvements that have been made in many of them during the past few years.

Examinations.

The uniform Promotion Examinations have been held regularly at least twice in each year—occasionally three times in the same year, and all the schools take advantage of them. As a rule about 500 papers are required at each examination. These examinations greatly benefit the schools, and so far as I can learn the teachers without an exception approve of the way they are conducted and fully appreciate their value.

In the future there will be but one examination for entrance to High Schools each year, and the cost of conducting them will be met by the High School boards, except at centres where there are no High Schools.

I am pleased to be able to report that, in my opinion, the Public Schools in Durham were never doing more effective work than they are at present. The Model School at Port Hope is presided over by one of the ablest masters in the Province. A large proportion of our teachers have attended the Normal School and hence hold second-class professional certificates. The balance have had the advantage of a term at the County Model School. I believe the teachers are all endeavoring to do their work well, and so far as I know, a spirit of mutual good-will animates not only the teachers, but also the trustees and the parents, urging them to put forth their best endeavors to make the schools in every way efficient, that they may accomplish the work they were established to do—the education of the masses—in the hope that the children may grow up wise, good, contented and useful citizens,

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COUNTY OF GREY—EAST.

Extract from Report of A. Grier, Esq., Inspector.

Township of St. Vincent.

No. of pupils in First Reader—Part I, 185 ; Part II, 162. In Second Reader, 230 ; in Third Reader, 293 ; in Fourth Reader, 255, and in Fifth Reader, or Fifth Class, 50. Total number on daily registers, 1,175—boys, 654 ; girls, 521. The cost of tuition per pupil for the year 1891, $5.23

Township of Collingwood.

No. of pupils in First Reader—Part I, 182 ; Part II, 148. Second Reader, 209 ; Third Reader, 230 ; Fourth Reader, 236, and Fifth Reader, or Fifth Class, 30. Total number of pupils entered on daily registers, 1,017—boys, 532 ; girls, 485. Cost of tuition per pupil for 1891, $6.19.

Township of Euphrasia.

No. of pupils in First Reader—Part I, 226 ; Part II, 147. Second Reader, 243 ; Third Reader, 221 ; Fourth Reader, 236 ; and Fifth Reader, or Fifth Class, 27. Total number of pupils entered on the daily registers, 1,100—boys, 589 ; girls, 511. Cost of tuition per pupil for 1891, $5.03.

The highest salary paid to male teacher in the Township of St. Vincent, $450. The average salary paid to male teachers $396. The average salary paid female teachers, $299.

The highest salary paid a male teacher in the Township of Collingwood, $500, and the average salary paid male teacher, $367. Average salary of female teachers, $288.

The highest salary paid to male teacher in the Township of Euphrasia, $450, and the average salary paid to male teachers, $343 ; to female teachers the average salary paid, $283.

The attendance of pupils in schools in this Inspectorate has increased very much, owing, I presume, to the " Compulsory School Act of 1891."

COUNTY OF GREY—WEST.

Extract from Report of Thomas Gordon, Esq., Inspector.

Accommodation.

In this, essential improvement is being made year by year, generally with the full and free consent and approval of the several communities interested. Old school houses which had done duty for lengthened periods have in many cases been condemned by the popular voice, and better and more commodious ones substituted for them, greatly to the comfort and convenience of both teacher and scholars, and in most cases the change has resulted in improved attendance. With respect to outside conveniences and to adequate water supply, there has not been that attention given which is required, and I have deemed it my duty in a number of cases to draw the special notice of trustees to these matters, and to require that the provisions of the Departmental Regulations shall be better observed. From a sanitary point of view only, particular attention should be given to both these necessaries, but in many cases the reverse of this course has been found to govern, and I have been obliged to represent the condition of matters to the Trustee Boards as being disgraceful. In consequence an improvement is looked for, as it has been represented to the authorities concerned that their Government school grant may be im-

periled unless matters are mended. There are but two school sections in this division now in which the accommodation is unsuitable for the attendance, namely, S S. 5, Keppel—the Oxenden School—and U. S. S. 15, Sydenham and St. Vincent—the Woodford School. Representations on the subject have been made to the trustees, but without result as yet. In the case of the Woodford school, there ought to be an additional teacher.

Attendance.

Herein irregularity largely prevails, and in all probability is largely owing to the necessities of home requirements. There is, however, evidently a large element of carelessness and indifference on the part of parents and guardians as to whether children are regular attendants or mere occasional visitors at their several schools. In the town of Owen Sound the services of a truant officer have been found to be a valuable corrective of the evil, but the employment of such an agency in rural schools can scarcely be expected. In School Section No. 5, Sydenham, an antidote was tried in the shape of a special school rate on the parents of children between seven years and thirteen years of age who did not attend school regularly, and the result was that the attendance of such pupils was very much improved. Occasionally a case will occur in which parents do not send their children to school because of their inability to furnish them with necessary school supplies, but for this the trustees can make provision by obtaining the required articles at the cost of the section.

For the year 1891 the reports of the respective townships show that the average attendance of registered pupils has been as follows :

	Pupils on Register.	Attended less than 20 days.	Attended from 21 to 50 days.	Attended from 51 to 100 days.	Attended from 101 to 150 days.	Attended from 151 to 200 days.	Attended from 201 days to whole year.	Average daily attendance for first half year.	Average daily attendance for second half year.	Average daily attendance for whole year.	Number between 7 and 13, incl., who did not attend 100 days.	Number between 7 and 13, incl., who did not attend any school.
Derby	501	72	112	145	100	69	3	196	175	186	.....	170
Holland	1106	135	257	292	216	181	25	469	410	440	18	243
Keppel	864	152	173	212	179	126	23	339	313	326	5	281
Sarawak	333	49	70	75	66	61	12	140	133	137	.....	70
Sullivan	970	102	188	276	200	184	30	434	399	417	....	262
Sydenham	978	74	184	271	195	223	31	463	415	439	.....	311
Total	4752	584	984	1271	956	844	113	2041	1845	1945	23	1337

This exhibit shows that in every township far less than one-half of the registered pupils attend school regularly, and that but a very small proportion attend during the whole school term ; and, when fully considered, will cause surprise that teachers succeed as well as they do.

The number of certificated teachers employed in 1891 was seventy-two, as follows : Derby 8, Holland 18, Keppel 12, Sarawak 5, Sullivan 14, Sydenham 15 ; of whom there were males : In Derby 5, Holland 6, Keppel 5, Sullivan 4, Sydenham 9—total 29 ; whose highest salaries were : Derby $475, Holland $450, Keppel $330, Sullivan $430, Syden-

ham $420 ; the average salaries having been : Derby $359, Holland $297.50, Keppel $248, Sullivan $332.50, Sydenhnm $352 ; and the average salaries of females : Derby $283.33, Holland $286.66, Keppel $272.85, Sarawak $270, Sullivan $286, Sydenham $282 ; or a general average for males, $321.40 ; for females, $281.40.

In the year 1890 the total amount paid for teachers' salaries was $21,700 ; in 1891 it was $21,103, showing a reduction of $597. Computed on the registered number of pupils, the cost per pupil for teachers' salaries was $4.64, while computed on the average attendance it was $10.85 nearly.

At the Entrance Examination held in Owen Sound in July, 1891, there was a total attendance of candidates numbering one hundred and fifty-one. Of these fifty-nine were from the High School district and ninety-two were county pupils. Thirty of the fifty-nine passed and had their admission confirmed by the Department, while two who had been provisionally passed were disallowed. Of the county candidates thirty passed and were confirmed, while one was disallowed.

It would not be proper to conclude this report without affording testimony to the general efficiency and assiduity of the teachers of West Grey. As a whole they are working teachers, doing effective service, which must be productive of abiding results, and many of them possess peculiar aptitude for the work in which they are engaged. Their success is evidenced by the increasing interest taken by the community at large in the more advanced schools—an interest which may be expected to be progressive in proportion to the advancement of the primary schools.

County of Grey—South.

Extract from Report of N. W. Campbell, Esq., Inspector.

I believe substantial progress is being made, not only in the "material interests" of the schools, with which trustees have most to do, but also in the mental and moral uplifting of the schools and pupils.

The year so far, although one in which much sickness has prevailed, and many teachers have been laid aside for a time, has been one of steady advancement. The following are a few of the signs of progress :

1. The interest taken in the work of the schools by parents and the public generally is on the increase. A spirit of inquiry as to the welfare of the pupils, the state of the schools, the success of the teachers, the quality of the work done, etc., is a hopeful sign of a much-needed general interest in educational matters that cannot fail to exercise a decidedly beneficial influence on the present generation of pupils.

2. Improvements of a more or less extensive character have been going steadily on. The following may be noticed : The schoolhouses in No. 9, Artemesia, and No. 1 Egremont, have been greatly repaired. The former in particular has been made a model of neatness and comfort. No. 12, Proton, No 9, Glenelg, and Union No. 2, Bentinck and Glenelg, have been reseated in whole or in part. No. 1, Bentinck, 9 and 11, Normanby, have doubled the size of their school lots and neatly fenced the enlarged yards. No. 9, Glenelg, has purchased and erected one of the best if not the best, school bell in the county. The woodwork in the schools of Durham and No. 1, Normanby, has been thoroughly repainted, adding much to the freshness and comfort of these buildings. No. 7, Proton, is erecting a new school house. Already the materials are on the ground, and building will begin soon. Many more of minor importance might be noticed. An arbitration under the Public Schools Act was held to fix the site for the new school house in No. 7 Proton.

3. It is gratifying to report that the work done in most of the schools is satisfactory. Indifferent work is now the exception, but I must say that these exceptions still exist, and will probably exist in spite of the efforts of school officers and others.

In the towns and incorporated villages in my inspectoral division the Truancy Act has been enforced more or less—generally *less*. In Meaford a rigid enforcement of the Act has done much good. Dundalk also has profited by its enforcement. Markdale and Durham less so. In the latter the law is practically inoperative.

The schools in these towns and villages are well conducted and are doing creditable work. The rooms are in most cases well filled, with a tendency to overflow in the junior departments. Fifth form work is done in the Senior divisions of Durham, Markdale and Dundalk, and in many rural schools besides. In Hanover, Third and Second Class certificate work is done.

A large increase in the number of candidates applying for the Entrance Examinations is noticeable.

A marvellous increase in the number of candidates for County Promotion Examinations is seen, This year about twice as many papers were required as last year, and about three times as many as the year before. This indicates a growing interest in these examinations.

County of Leeds—No. 1.

Extract from Report of William Johnston, Esq., Inspector.

The average salary paid male teachers in rural schools in 1891 was $328; female teachers, $212.

The number of pupils registered during the year 1891 was 4,663—boys, 2,428; girls, 2,245.

Number of Pupils in		First Reader	976
"	"	Part Second	628
"	"	Second Reader	820
"	"	Third Reader	1,026
"	"	Fourth Reader	1,043
"	"	Fifth Reader	170
"	"	Book-keeping	122
"	"	Algebra	163
"	"	Geometry	121
"	"	Botany	79
"	"	Physics	79

It is thus seen that no less than 170 pupils who have passed the High School Entrance Examinations attended the Public Schools during the year.

High School Entrance Examination.

Gananoque, 91 wrote, 66 passed; Newboro, 58 wrote, 27 passed; Westport, 27 wrote, 16 passed. Total, 176 wrote, 109 passed.

The recent change in the school law making it obligatory upon municipal councils to levy by equal assessment throughout the municipality the sum of one hundred dollars for each section has given material assistance to the poor sections. It is now possible for even the poorest section to pay such wages as will secure the services of a fully qualified teacher. Having this increased assistance to the poor schools in view, the County Board of Examiners have reduced the number of schools which may be taught by teachers holding District third class certificates to sections having an assessed value of not more than $25,000. Under this regulation the District schools in my inspectorate at the beginning of 1893 will be: Bastard and Burgess, Nos. 12, 20 and 22; South Crosby, Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 15; South Elmsley, Nos. 4, 5, 8 and 10; North Crosby, Nos. 7, 8 and 11; Leeds and Lansdowne Rear, Nos. 11, 14 and 16, and Leeds and Lansdowne Front, Nos. 2 and 7.

All other schools will be required to engage teachers holding at least Provincial third class certificates. It is believed that this regulation will do much to increase the efficiency of the work done by the Public Schools of the county.

Character of School Work.

There is a steady improvement in the character of the work done in the schools. The teachers are advancing in knowledge, and the pupils becoming more inspired with a desire for education. The parents, also, are fully prepared to render both teacher and pupil all the assistance it is in their power to give. That desire of knowledge which is "stirring the dry bones" of the old world and electrifying with intellectual life the new world, cannot fail to make its influence felt in this picturesque part of free America.

COUNTY OF LEEDS—No. 2.

Extract from Report of R. Kinney, Esq., Inspector.

Respecting the district returns, I may say that from year to year there appears to be very little variation in the leading particulars, in fact they bear a striking family resemblance to each other. We seem to have reached a level from which it is difficult to rise. The school population is not increasing, nor does it appear to be falling away to any appreciable extent; the schools are kept open on an average about 200 days in each year; the amount paid for teachers' salaries has not increased for the past few years; we do not seem to be able to hold permanently in the profession, many of our best qualified teachers. The fire of their professional enthusiasm gradually expires with the continued prospect of a small salary, and they leave the profession to enter other fields of labor more inviting financially. The fact that in no other calling of life is there a better or nobler work to be done, is in itself not sufficient to hold its members, nor is it reasonable to expect that it should.

The special Municipal Grant of $100 to each school is a great boon to the weaker sections, and if it were practicable for the Counties to give an equivalent grant, it would place our rural schools on a much stronger and therefore better financial basis, and contribute materially to that stability and permanence, the want of which constitutes, at present, our chief weakness.

Average assessed values of school sections:—

Rear of Yonge and Escott	$40,000 00
Front of Yonge and Escott	38,165 00
Kitley	32,500 00
Wolford	28,635 00

BROCKVILLE.

Of the Public Schools here it may be said that we have sufficient accommodation. The new school building in the West Ward was constructed with a view to modern principles of heating and ventilation, and is all that could be desired. The teaching staff is ample, generally well qualified and fairly remunerated. The result is that good work is being done.

ATHENS.

In the Public School in this village, the principal holding a first-class certificate, is assisted by three well qualified teachers holding second-class certificates The trustees during the year repaired the school building to the extent of about $925.00. It is now in good condition and affords ample accommodation.

County of Lanark.

Extract from Report of F. L. Michell, Esq., Inspector.

When I made my last report the amended School Act had not received the sanction of the House of Assembly. It has since become law, and by it some important changes have been introduced. It is now compulsory for the township council of every municipality to grant $100 to each school section within its limits. This clause will greatly ameliorate the burden under which the poor schools suffered, and will almost entirely do away with the necessity of the Poor School Grant. The compulsory clause has been applied in cities and towns with generally good results. I hope to see its early application to rural municipalities as well.

Under the new regulations the subjects taught in Fifth Classes are reduced in number, and are not to be taken up if detrimental to the other classes.

A Public School Leaving Examination for Fifth Class pupils has been established, the object of which is to encourage longer and more continuous attendance among the older and more advanced pupils. A grant will be divided among the schools in which such work is done.

Finances.

The school revenue of this county has been considerably increased of late years by the generous assistance given to the poor schools. Aid came to these schools both from the county and from the Department of Education, and amounted in all to about $750 for 1891. Under the new law, however, the township becomes liable for $100 to each school within its limits. This sum renders the poor schools independent of any further assistance from the Poor School Fund, hence these grants will probably be discontinued in future. The liability of the municipality for the education of the children therein irrespective of their immediate locality, has now received the endorsation of the Legislature. The Government grant to the Public Schools is generally considered inadequate. Government aids the schools in order to stimulate the districts to higher efforts, to induce interest in school affairs and when occasion arises to serve as a threat to careless and incompetent School Boards. In order to accomplish its mission then, the grant must become an inducement to those having control to get and keep the schools as efficient as possible. The High School Grant, which forms a considerable item in the receipts of the Board, is made use of by those responsible for its distribution to secure improvements in every department of the school. A similar advance would be secured to the Public Schools if the grants were increased proportionately to the importance of the work these schools are expected to perform.

Besides the amounts above mentioned, considerable sums are raised by concerts, picnics, etc., for the purchase of prizes. The aggregate of such sums does not appear on the school reports.

The cost per head for each child attending the school was $7.09 and for those resident within the county $5.90.

The rate of taxation appears much lower this year owing to the fact that $100 is now paid each section out of the township funds. This leaves considerably less to be raised by the direct levy.

Salaries and Qualifications.

There were 134 teachers in 1891 in the rural and village schools of the county certified as follows: 3 First Class, 8 Second Class, 97 Third Class and 28 temporarily qualified. With our four High Schools in operation one would naturally expect that the supply of teachers would be full and constant. Unfortunately for the cause of education our trustees do not avail themselves of the supply now annually graduated from our County Model School. The result of this neglect is that many teachers, educated and trained at the expense of the county, are engaged in the neighboring counties, or go to swell the tide of emigration to the West. Trustees must rise to a higher level and must

value the teacher's labor at a price commensurate with the cost of preparation and the important duties entrusted to his charge, if our schools are to perform their true educational functions. The absence of the larger boys and girls from school still continues, and constitutes a matter for regret to any one interested in our school system.

It seems to be a reproach to the intelligence and progressiveness of a county such as ours that so many Third Class recruits are constantly employed. Many of our schools could employ teachers of a higher grade. False economy that impels trustees to secure the lowest priced teacher instead of the best is the parent of this evil.

School Population and Attendance.

In Lanark County, exclusive of the towns, there were reported 6,624 persons between 5 and 21 years of age. Of these 5,462 were enrolled on the school registers during the year, 2,832 boys and 2,630 girls. Thus we see that a large number of persons of school age do not attend school at all. The record is still more unsatisfactory when we examine the average attained by those who attended, viz: 2,641 for the first half and 2,597 for the second half, making an average of 2,619 for the whole year, or about 50 per cent of the pupils enrolled attend school regularly. The Truancy Bill of last session is compulsory in the towns, but still optional in rural municipalities. It is, I believe, effecting the object for which it was framed in the towns, and I presume its wider extension is only a matter of time. Statistics from rural municipalities go to show that there, too, compulsion is greatly needed. The average number of days during which the schools were kept open was 205. South Sherbrooke leads in this respect with an average of 213. The lengthened midsummer holidays apparently affected the average, as it was 210 days in 1890. The schools in this county are satisfactory in this respect. In very few schools are many days lost during the year.

The attendance of pupils when reduced to classes gives a much worse showing. Of the 5,462 enrolled, 502 attended less than 20 days, 879 less than 50 days, 1,165 less than 100 days, 1,292 less than 150 days, 1,377 less than 200 days, while only 247 attended the entire school year. The teachers report 16 as attending no school, and 1,299 as not having attended the 100 days, as the old law required. A glance at the above scheme will serve to add emphasis to the statement that compulsion is necessary in order to effect the object of a national system of education. It is undesirable that compulsion should have to be resorted to, but owing to neglect on the part of parents, or in many cases a lack of appreciation of the advantages received from a sound English education, some more stringent measures must be adopted. The question has, I hope, been finally settled so far as the towns are concerned and in them truancy is more dangerous, because absence from school is more certain to lead to criminality than in the country. But if our system of education is to be judged by its results we demand a more regular and less intermittent attendance.

Classification of Pupils.

According to the returns the pupils of the schools were classified as follows: Part I class, 1,349; Part II class, 956; Second Book, 1,041; Third Book, 1,194; Fourth Book, 799; and Fifth Book, 123.

Irregular promotion has been greatly minimized under the system of uniform promotion examinations established this year. These examinations will henceforth be held annually. Much must still be left to the integrity of the teacher, but we have now a method that, if properly administered, must be productive of good results. If the teachers and trustees will but insist on the careful application of this annual test, the effort put forth by the pupils will be more continuous and direct, the attendance will become more regular and the whole tone of the school as an incentive to energetic action and advancement by merit alone, will be improved. I have every confidence in the teachers as a body, if left untrammelled by the injudicious interference of parents and trustees. Partiality must inevitably ruin the system. I earnestly request the teachers

to examine and mark the pupils' answers without either fear or favor. If exceptions are to be made, let them be made in the broad light of day and with the knowledge and approval of the Inspector. Under such conditions alone can the system produce satisfactory results.

Subjects for Instruction.

There are now eleven subjects on the programme of an ordinary public school and sixteen where Fifth Class work is done. The action of the Department in leaving the teaching of Temperance and Agriculture largely at the option of the school section, seems to me a step in the right direction. The new regulation respecting Fifth Class work must meet with the approval of anyone having the true interest of the pupils at heart. Complaints have been made that the important branches of the programme are not receiving their due share of attention, These complaints are sometimes unreasonable and prejudiced, but are occasionally borne out by the facts of the case. After all, the time of both teacher and pupil is mainly distributed over the essential elements of the programme and in only the larger and better equipped schools is Fifth Class work attempted. Of the 123 pupils enrolled as Fifth Class, 77 are from Lanark Village and Pakenham, in each of which places a staff of four teachers is maintained. There are reported 1,340 pupils who receive lessons in practical music. This important subject should receive more general attention. Reading, too, does not get the attention that it should. The other elementary subjects are generally fairly done.

School Houses, Sites, etc.

The county is well supplied with school houses. There are 124, nearly all of which are in good condition ; many can be classified as excellent. The school houses at Balderson and McIlquham's are poor, and will, I trust, be replaced by new ones more in keeping with the general prosperity and intelligence of these progressive sections, before many years. In the latter, excellent desks have been provided and this doubtless is but an index to a more decided step. Trustees, in too many cases, do not respond to my repeated calls for apparatus required for use in the schools. A good dictionary, a numeral frame, maps and tablets are absolutely necessary for even the smallest school. It is shortsighted policy for trustees to neglect supplying them. The school sites are not kept in order, nor is attention given to their ornamentation with a view to the development of neatness and order on the part of the pupils, Some, indeed, are not enclosed as the law requires, though such are few in number, and will, I hope, be fewer before another report is made to you. "Actions speak more loudly than words" is a well-known adage. We teach neatness, order and beauty in the school room in vain, if the surroundings with which the pupil is daily associated teach the very reverse. Arbor Day has done much to encourage teachers and pupils to habits of neatness. This year 265 trees were planted on that day.

The estimated value of the school houses is $81,950, and of furniture and equipment, $9,616. It is needless for me to say that these estimates are greatly below the mark.

Miscellaneous.

Religious Instruction.

In 97 schools the Authorized Scripture Readings are used daily ; in 121 prayers are read ; and in 18 the Bible is made to take the place of the readings. In none is religious instruction imparted as allowed by Regulation 206. Moral instruction is imparted daily by act and word by a large majority of the teachers. The term, "Godless," cannot truthfully be applied to our schools.

School Visits, Examinations, etc.

In 114 schools public examinations were held, and in 30 prizes were distributed during the year. Sixteen lectures were delivered in different schools in 1891.

The school visits are classified as follows: By Inspector, 255; by Trustees, 142; by Clergymen, 36; other visits, 401; making a total of 834 visits during the year.

Entrance Examinations were held at the following centres, with the accompanying result:—

	No. of Candidates.	No. Admitted.
Almonte	77	65
Carleton Place	55	40
Lanark Village	21	16
Perth	75	43
Smith's Falls	56	34

A Branch Examination will be held at Pakenham in 1892, in order to accommodate pupils in that corner of the county.

The Teachers' Institute was held in Smith's Falls, and was attended by a large number of the teachers. The work done was interesting and instructive and was well received.

Model School.

There were 28 teachers in training at the Model School in 1891, and 21 succeeded in passing the Sessional and Terminal Examinations. The work done in this school is thoroughly practical and educational. A graduate who possesses the natural qualifications is qualified to teach with intelligence and success. The aim of this school is to give instruction in the Science and Art of Teaching, both by precept and by actual practice. Instruction is also provided in Music, Drill and Calisthenics—subjects whose importance as aids in the physical, mental and moral development of the young cannot be overstated. Our Model School stands among the best in the Province.

I may add, in conclusion, that though some features of our local educational system are discouraging and unsatisfactory, yet, on the whole, we are improving. When Trustees learn that a poor school is a disgrace and a menace to society, when the people learn to demand of the trustees good schools at any price, then, and not till then, will our noblest youths and maidens be content to serve in the highest and best work that can engage the mind of man.

Those in authority should ever bear in mind that the best products of a State are its men; that

> "The riches of a commonwealth
> Are free strong hands and hearts of health,
> And more to her than gold and grain
> Are the cunning hand, the cultured brain."

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—EAST.

Extract from Report of John Dearness, Esq., Inspector.

School Population.

The school registers show a steady decrease in the number of pupils enrolled.

The number registered in	1880	was	9,228
" "	1890	"	7,397
" "	1891	"	7,087

being a decrease within the year of 310. The boys are in the majority of 481; London West is the only municipality returning a majority of girls on the school rolls.

——	No. of Pupils Registered.	Average Attendance 1st half 1891.	Percentage Average is of Aggregate.
Biddulph	580	361	62
Delaware	457	239	52
Dorchester, N.	865	543	62
London	1810	901	50
McGillivray	765	463	60
Nissouri, W.	817	476	58
Westminster	1068	577	54
London West	486	277	57
Lucan	239	123	51

The percentage of average attendance for the division was 55 per cent. as against 52.4 in the preceding year.

Classification.

Percentage of Pupils in Each Class.

——	East Middlesex.	The Province.
Part I. of First Reader	19	23
Part II. "	14	16
Second Reader	19	19
Third Reader	21	21
Fourth Reader	22	18
Fifth Reader	5	2½

On the whole the classification of the pupils, the thoroughness in their studies, and the rate of progress are satisfactory. By strongly emphasizing at the Promotion Examination the question: "How thoroughly has the work of the class been done?" rather than "How many have passed?" we get a good and sure foundation laid and in the end rapidity of progress is gained. As a rule children who are sent to the schools regularly are progressing almost as rapidly as their health and strength warrant. The part of the course where, in my opinion, there is most room to increase the rate of progress without injuring the child, is in the First Book. Much of the child's future success depends upon the methods of study and the mental habits he forms in his first year.

With five or six short spirited lessons per day—it is hardly worth while going for less than four—an average child may be well prepared to enter the second class after a year's regular attendance.

The Public School Leaving Examination.

By the time a pupil attains the age of 13 or 14 years he ought to have well mastered the work as far as required for entrance to the High School, or in other words, to have completed the Fourth Class work in the Public School. Those intending to pursue agricultural or some mechanical occupation cannot profitably devote much more time to day school. It is said that two or three years' subsequent attendance at some High School or College usually gives unfitness or disinclination to engage in manual labor. This result cannot be the effect of the education so received, but rather comes from the lack of that experience and muscle training that would come from apprenticeship to some occupation during the years—say from fourteenth to the eighteenth. If a lad leaves the farm at the age of fourteen, goes to town to board and to attend school until he is seventeen or eighteen, it is not surprising that he is unable or unwilling to return to the farm and work like other young men of his age, who have been living at home, learning to work and take care of stock and accustoming their muscles to endurance.

Hence the provision of a Fifth Class course made up of the subjects specially advantageous to such as will not go on to enter any of the so-called professions, and which may be pursued in the winter or at other "slack times" and at the home school, ought to be very acceptable to the farming community. Such a course has now been provided including the subjects Arithmetic and Mensuration, Grammar and Literature, Composition, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Agriculture and Hygiene; (optional) Drawing, Writing and reading. In this division at the close of last year we had 325 pupils attending the Public Schools who had passed the Entrance Examination for the High School or Fifth Class. To encourage young people to take this course in the Public Schools rather than to leave their homes and attend a High School. an examination has been established to be held at the same time and place with the High School Entrance Examination. Last winter the teachers reported 117 pupils preparing to take that examination in July. A special legislative grant will be given each school employing two or more teachers for each school which passes this examination. That privilege will apply to Nos. 4 and 7, Biddulph; 2, Delaware; 4 and 7, Dorchester N.; 17 and 22, London; 8, Nissouri W.; and London West. Lucan is debarred on account of having a High School.

Besides the amounts mentioned in the first paragraph considerable money is raised annually by school entertainments. Such sums are usually devoted to the decoration of the rooms, to the school library and prizes. The growth of taste and interest in the interior decoration of school rooms is most gratifying. Pretty and suitable pictures, mottoes, drawings and other samples of the handiwork of the teacher and pupils displayed on the walls aid much in making school life pleasant and attractive to the pupils. They exercise an influence in favor of neatness, cleanliness and good order and most important of all they educate the tastes of the children in directions that will tell favorably on the beauty and tastefulness of their future homes. Children are to be pitied who pass the most formative period of their lives in untidy, ill-swept, unattractive school houses. The bare, dingy wall, dusty desk and dirty door are rapidly becoming scarce. There are now individual schools—not a few—each having more ornamentation than all the schools of the division taken together had, the first time I saw them. As examples of beautifully decorated school Houses No. 10 (con. 5), Westminster, London West and No. 1 Nissouri W., might be referred to, but it almost seems invidious to name these when there are so many worthy of mention.

A library of books suitable for reading by children is found in a few of the sections.

Prize-giving is on the decrease. In some schools a book is given every child at the close of the year as a Christmas present, but prizes awarded on the results of competition are falling into pretty general disfavor.

County of Middlesex—West.

Extract from Report of H. D. Johnson, Esq., Inspector.

The average cost per teacher for the whole Inspectorate was $477.80. Ekfrid, East Williams, Strathroy and Newbury are above this average. The high averages in Ekfrid and Newbury are caused by the expenditure for building new school houses.

The average cost of educating each pupil in the Public Schools of West Middlesex for 1891, was $8.41 ; for 1890, $9.01 ; for 1889, $8.35 ; for 1888, $8.06. Lower salaries and less expended in buildings, repairs, etc., are the principal causes for the cost per pupil being less than for the preceding year.

Teachers and Qualifications.

There were 109 teachers engaged in 1891, 53 males and 56 females. Of these two held First Class Provincial Certificates; 51 Second Class Provincial ; 55 Third Class ; and 1 a Kindergarten Certificate. In the case of the Third Class Teachers, 47 held Junior Leaving Certificates, formerly known as Second Class Non-Professional Certificates. When changing teachers I notice that there is a growing desire on the part of many trustees to engage Second Class Normal Teachers.

The supply of teachers in the Inspectorate is now more than equal to the demand, as a result several of the successful students at the December Model School examinations were unable to secure positions as teachers for the present year.

School Population and Attendance.

I have again to report a decrease in the school population.

The school population in 1891 was	8,289
" " " 1890 "	8,436
Decrease	147
The number enrolled in 1891 was	6,190
" " " 1890 "	6,249
Decrease	59

	No. between 5 and 21 yrs. as enumerated by the Assessor.	No. Registered.		Average attendance for first half year.		Percentage that the average attendance is of the enrolled.	
		1890	1891	1890	1891	1890	1891
Adelaide	915	649	635	358	379	55	60
Caradoc	1215	967	950	512	480	53	51
Ekfrid	890	597	562	305	307	51	55
Lobo	898	679	675	378	383	56	57
Metcalfe	535	424	412	224	232	53	56
Mosa	700	446	459	217	243	55	53
Williams, East	420	384	365	203	202	53	55
Williams, West	507	356	335	189	195	53	58
Parkhill	464	327	331	203	219	62	66
Strathroy	1002	728	665	496	484	68	72
Ailsa Craig	188	190	196	122	135	64	69
Glencoe	245	251	263	162	156	65	59
Newbury	160	152	137	81	74	53	58
Wardsville	150	98	113	66	55	67	49

The percentage of the average attendance for the first half of 1891 of the enrolled is 57.2 ; for the first half of 1890, 52.7 ; 10 of the fourteen municipalities in the division show an increased percentage, and 4 show a small decrease. It is very gratifying to see that the attendance is gradually becoming more regular.

The schools in rural sections and incorporated villages were kept open an average of 207 days, in the towns 198 days.

Classification of Pupils.

The reports made to the Education Department shows that there were 1,332 in Part I First Reader, 1,148 in Part II First Reader, 1,091 in the Second Reader, 1,123 in the Third Reader, 1,087 in the Fourth Reader, and 208 in the Fifth Reader. There were studying Arithmetic, 6,089 ; Writing, 6,089 ; Drawing, 6,045 ; Geography, 3,603 ; Music, 2,723; Grammar and Composition, 3,909; English History, 1,313; Canadian History, 2,138; Temperance and Hygiene, 1,740 ; Drill and Calisthenics, 3,020; Book-keeping, 125 ; Algebra, 183 ; Geometry, 160 ; Botany, 55, Physics, 47 ; Agriculture, 563, and Kindergarten work, 91.

The classification of the pupils is very satisfactory—the old complaint that pupils are in forms for which they are not fit has almost vanished from the schools—one of the many beneficial results of our excellent system of promotion examinations.

The course of study in the Fifth form has been modified by the recent Departmental Regulations ; Algebra, Euclid, Physics and Botany are optional subjects, and are not now to be taken up unless, in the opinion of the Inspector and Trustees, the circumstances of the school permit of their being thoroughly taught without injury to the other classes. A Public School Leaving Examination has been established, the examination papers of which are to be on the following Fifth Form subjects : (obligatory) Arithmetic and Mensuration, English Grammar and Rhetoric, English Poetical Literature, English Composition, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Drawing and Reading ; (optional) Temperance and Hygiene, and Agriculture. The fact that Algebra, Euclid, Physics and Botany are omitted for this examination and made optional, will practically exclude them from the Public Schools and relegate the teaching of them entirely to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, a matter not to be regretted, as there are sufficient other subjects on the Public School course to engage all the time and energies of the teachers.

School Houses and Sites.

There are 86 school houses in the Inspectorate—46 brick and 40 frame, all freehold except two. The estimated value of the sites and buildings is $1,455.05 ; of the equipment and furniture, $15,495. The amount paid for school sites and buildings was $3,790.10 ; for repairs about $500.

New school houses were erected during the year in S. S. No. 8, Ekfrid, and in the village of Newbury, both substantial brick buildings on a solid stone foundation, The one built in No. 8, Ekfrid, I consider among the best rural school houses in the Division, the trustees spared no pains in making everything about it first-class. The Newbury school house is erected on an excellent new site, heated by a furnace, and furnished with the latest and most improved desks and seats. The trustees of No. 6, Lobo, also expended $77.83 in repairing their school house, it is now in excellent order.

Miscellaneous.

Thirty-one teachers in training attended the Strathroy Model School, of these twenty-five were successful in obtaining Third Class Certificates.

Two meetings of the Teachers' Institute were held during the year—one in February and one in October. At the evening session of the October meeting, the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, gave an interesting and instructive address to a large and

appreciative audience. The work done at all the sessions was of a highly practical character. 102 teachers attended one or both of the meetings, the Model students also enjoyed the advantage of the October meeting.

The High School entrance statistics are correct as far as I know. It would be well for teachers to notify me when their pupils pass at examination centres outside of the Inspectorate, to prevent any omissions in the promotion sheet. The above results do not show all the work done by the teachers in all the classes, as promotions from Part I. to Part II. of the First Reader, and promotions from junior to senior divisions of the other classes, as well as Fifth Form work are omitted. It is worthy of notice that a pupil prepared at the Napier Public School (No. 3, Metcalfe) passed the Primary Examination last July at the Strathroy Collegiate Institute.

Again permit me to thank trustees and others whom I have met while in the discharge of my official duties, for their kind and courteous treatment and also for the willingness with which they have carried out my suggestions for the improvement of their schools. Allow me also, through the means afforded by the circulation of this report, to express my appreciation of the many personal kindnesses that I received at the hands of teachers and others while making my semi-annual trips to the schools.

County of York—North.

Extract from Report of A. B. Davidson, Esq., Inspector.

Teachers.

During the year 1891, 48 male and 53 female teachers were employed, holding 5 first class, 35 second class and 61 third class certificates. Exclusive of towns the average salary of male teachers was $440, and of females $304. Comparing the teaching staff of the district on the 30th of June, 1890, with that of June 1891, I find that more than one half of the teachers had changed schools in the interval. In Georgina there were 8 teachers, and 6 changed schools; in North Gwillimbury 7 and 6 changed schools in the interval; in East Gwillimbury 15 and 13 changed; in Whitchurch 15 and 5 changed; in King 23 and 8 changed; in Vaughan 21 and 12 changed; in towns and villages 23 and 3 changed. In all, 112 teachers, of whom 61 changed schools. The waste occasioned by this constant changing of teachers is, I need scarcely say, exceeding great.

Population.

Excluding the towns of Aurora and Newmarket, the school population on the 31st of December, 1891, was 7,627. On the same date, 1890, it was 7,545, thus shewing an increase of 82 for 1891. The number of pupils enrolled was 6,445, out of whom 3,520 were boys, and 2,925 girls. Under 5 years of age were registered 33, and over 21 years of age, 10.

Attendance.

Between the ages of 7 and 13 there were 66 children that attended no school, and 1,296 that did not attend for 100 days, as required by law. In all 1,362 children did not comply with the school regulations in regard to attendance, or 1 in every 5 did not receive the school privilege to which they are legally entitled.

The Truancy Bill passed by the Local Legislature in 1891 is compulsory in towns and villages, but is still optional in rural municipalities.

The clause of the Act compelling each municipal council to appoint a truant officer to enforce the Act has had a most salutary and beneficial effect wherever it has been applied with wisdom and energy. Statistics from rural municipalities shew that there too compulsion is greatly needed; and without doubt in a few years the same beneficial legislation will be enjoyed by rural municipalities as is now enjoyed by cities, towns and villages.

Classification.

The 6,445 pupils enrolled were classified as follows:—Part I. 1,416; Part II. 937; Second Book 1,475; Third Book 1,398; Fourth Book 1,064; Fifth Book 155. In the primary branches of instruction all pupils are included. In the more special subjects of study the following will shew to what extent they are studied in the schools of the inspectorate. English History 1,201; Canadian History 2,107; Temperance and Hygiene 1,113; Book-keeping 125; Algebra 140; Geometry 119; Botany 51; Physics 36, and Agriculture 292.

Finances.

The total receipts of the rural and village schools for 1891 were $58,195.39, which may be classified as follows:—

Balance from 1890	$10,716 76
Municipal grant, 1890	3,241 62
Government grant, 1891	3,043 56
School tax on property, 1891	32,895 56
Clergy Reserve Fund, etc	8,297 89
	$58,195 39

The expenditure was as follows:—

Teachers' salaries	$35,034 75
Purchase of sites, buildings, etc	6,093 25
Libraries, maps, prizes	138 30
Fuel, caretaking, etc	6,582 89
	$47,849 19
The Balance on hand 30th December, 1891, was	$10,346 20

Buildings.

During the year two brick school houses were erected, one at Ballantrae to take the place of one that was burned down. This building is large, well lighted, commodious, supplied with the latest best furniture available, and surrounded by a large playground. In Newmarket a Model School was erected at a cost of considerably over $10,000. In structure, the foundation is built of massive stone, the walls of brick, and the roof is slated. The building is divided into three flats, each of which is liberally supplied with excellent water from the mains. The lowest flat consists of play-rooms, furnace room, etc. The heating and ventilating apparatus was supplied by the Smead-Dowd Company at an initial cost of $1,500. The two upper flats contain six large, well lighted and completely equipped class rooms, besides halls, library and board rooms. The building in solidity, commodiousness and complete equipment is unequalled by any school building north of the city of Toronto.

Entrance Examination.

The Entrance Examination was held at Sutton, Newmarket, Aurora and Richmond Hill. At Sutton 41 candidates wrote and 25 passed; at Newmarket 64 wrote and 38 passed; at Aurora 43 wrote and 30 passed; at Richmond Hill 56 wrote and 36 passed. In all, 204, of whom 129 passed, or 63 per cent.

No fees were charged by any High School Board in connection with the Examination.

Uniform Provincial Examination.

In April 921 candidates wrote in 64 schools; in December 864 wrote in 65 schools, or in all, 1,785 pupils wrote at both examinations.

Each pupil that obtains two-thirds of the possible number of marks receives a beautiful lithographed diploma on the occasion of my visit to the school. Sometimes a class of 8 or 10 may pass the examination but fail to obtain marks to entitle them to a diploma, in which case they will agree sometimes to thoroughly review their work and write on the same examination again in order to receive a diploma before passing into a higher class. In this way the examination does not a little to secure thoroughness of work on the part of the pupils.

Teachers' Association.

The Teachers' Association met at Aurora on the 21st and 22nd of May. About 80 teachers present, and entered most heartily into the work of the Institute.

On the evening of the 21st T. H. Redditt, Principal of Aurora H. S., delivered a public lecture to a large audience, presided over by the Mayor of the town, on the subject of Education. The whole work of the Institute was conducted by the teachers themselves, assisted by the Aurora H. S. teachers. Some of the sessions were well attended by the citizens of the town, who took a hearty interest in the work of the Institute.

The Association has a library of 379 volumes, all of which bear directly or indirectly on the professional work of the teacher. The library is fairly well patronized by the teachers. At the Convention just held in Newmarket, they decided to add a number of the latest and best books bearing on the subjects of their daily work in the school room. In this way the teachers are able to keep abreast of the thought of the time in regard to their professional work The Association also encourages teachers to subscribe for educational papers and magazines by paying 25 per cent. of their cost.

The Model School.

The Model School at Newmarket was attended by 20 students. With the exception of 3 all passed the Examination prescribed by the Education Department, and are nearly all now teaching in the inspectorate. With the erection of the new Model School the accommodation for the students is now all that could be desired. With the great improvement in accommodation and equipment we have reason to expect that the work of the Model School shall be unsurpassed by any M. School in the Province. An additional teacher has lately been added to the staff, so that the staff now consists of the Principal, holding a first class, our assistants holding second class, and one third class, certificates.

Each school was visited by me twice, with one exception, and this through mistake. Trustees paid 161 visits, and clergymen 82.

In 32 schools the Bible is read; in 61 the authorized Scripture Readings are used, and 87 are opened or closed with prayer.

City of London.

Extract from Report of J. Carson, Esq., Inspector.

Night School.

Average attendance about 150. Subjects taught: Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Composition, Temperance and Book-keeping.

Model School.

The function of County Model Schools is similar to that of Normal Schools.

The course embraces the Theory of Education, Methods, Temperance and Hygiene, Drill and Calisthenics, Vocal Music and Practice Teaching.

The session begins about the 1st of September and continues for fifteen weeks.

At the end of the term the students have to pass a written examination on the Theory of Education, Methods, School Law and Temperance and Hygiene from printed papers prepared and sent by the Education Department to the County Board of Examiners. In addition the Board examines them in Drill and Calisthenics, Music and Practical Teaching.

In order that a school may be efficient, the Principal requires to be well read in Psychology, the History of Education, to be familiar with the best Methods and to be a thorough practical Teacher. He requires a staff of five of the very best teachers of the day—one for each of the following departments, viz.: Part I., Part II., Second Book, Third Book and Fourth Book.

It would be better for our Public Schools if the Model School were separated from the county, so that special attention could be given in Methods and Practice Teaching in First and Second Book Work, to our city students from whom we usually select our new Teachers for the Primary Departments.

The Principal of the Model School and his staff gave very good satisfaction last session.

Teachers.

There were eighty teachers engaged in Public School work and three in Kindergarten work. Of the eighty-three, ten were males and seventy-three females.

Nine hold first-class certificates, thirteen hold second-class certificates with honors in teaching, one of them being a gold medalist, fifty-one hold second-class certificates without honors; seven hold third-class certificates, and three hold Director's certificates. Four of the seven who hold third-class professional certificates hold first-class non-professional certificates, and the other three hold second-class non-professional certificates.

Departmental Examinations.

Two High School Entrance Examinations were held per annum by the Education Department from 1873 to 1890. In 1891 only one examination was held.

Two hundred and eighty-four candidates wrote at the examination held in July, 1891. One hundred and twenty-three were successful. Of those that wrote two hundred and fifty-three were from the Public Schools, ten from the county, and twenty-one from the Separate Schools.

Of those that passed, one hundred and fourteen were from the Public Schools, two from County, and seven from Separate Schools.

District of Algoma.

Extract from Report of D. McCaig, Esq, Inspector.

School Sections and School Houses.

Up to the end of 1891, 125 sections in all have been formed in the District. In 121 of these school houses have been built. Of these, 106 have been open for the whole year, and 4 for a portion of the year—11 have been closed for the whole year—4 of them because teachers could not be got to take charge of them on account of the small salaries and backward location of the schools.

In the 110 schools open for the whole or a portion of the year, 130 teachers have been employed, without taking into account those employed in the town of Port Arthur. The classification and standing of these teachers may be set forth as follows :—

Standing and Classification of Teachers.

Male	36
Female	94
Attended Normal School	14
I. Class, Professional	1
II. Class, Professional	13
II. Class, non-Professional	13
I. Old County Board	2
II. Old County Board	5
III. Class, Professional	12
III. District Certificate (non-Professional)	69
Temporary Certificate (Permit)	15

It will be seen from the above statement that a large proportion of the teachers still employed in the District, 84 in all, have had no professional training. This I am forced to conclude, from a comparison of the work done by trained and untrained teachers, is one of the chief obstacles to more satisfactory progress being made in our District Schools. The only counteracting influence to the deadness which settles down over the careless untrained teacher, has been the very successful Teachers' Institutes which have been conducted in the District for the past four years, and which have done much in awakening young and inexperienced teachers to greater enthusiasm and better methods. Still we feel very much the need of one or two good Model Schools in this wide district, which stretches from east to west, over an extent of 1,200 miles, wholly cut off from the energizing influence of either Normal or Model schools.

Attendance.

Reports from the district schools have never yet been wholly satisfactory. Every year from various causes a number of schools fail to send in their annual reports. This year ten have been either lost through the post office, or trustees have failed to forward them, though I have written more than once notifying them of the neglect. One of the chief causes of these incomplete returns is the absence of trustees during the winter in the lumber camps of the district. In these cases writing them fails to receive any notice till long after returns are made to the Education Department.

The reported attendance to hand so far shows the registered number of pupils to be 4,924, with ten unreported schools, and the three towns, Sault St. Marie, Gore Bay, and Little Current, which would together raise the school attendance of the district to about 6,400, which would represent an increase of some five or six hundred over last year. Returns to hand also show 88 children between 7 and 13 as not attending any school during 1891, and 1,336 as attending less than 100 days.

As a number of School Boards have appointed a Truant Officer for 1892, it is to be hoped that another year will show some improvement in this respect.

New Schools and School Buildings.

I have to report three good frame school houses as having been built in the district during the year at Chapleau, Cartier and Whitefish, and new schools opened under legally qualified teachers. A large addition of two good rooms has also been made to the schools at Little Current and Thessalon. These are all frame, well finished and lighted rooms, and are an important addition to the school accommodation of the district. I

have also to report the reseating and furnishing of some six or eight of the larger country schools with the best modern desks and teacher's tables, so that in the line of school house improvement there has been considerable activity during the year.

Financial.

There has been paid this year to the teachers of the district the sum of about $35,350, being an increase of about $2,500 over last year, and an average of about $272 paid to every teacher in the district. The highest salary ($775) paid to a male teacher in the district was paid at Keewatin; Rat Portage paying $700, the next highest; $450, the highest salary to a female teacher, was also paid at each of these places. The teachers receiving these salaries hold second class professional certificates.

The total expenditure this year in the district for educational purposes amounts to something in the neighborhood of $56,500; of this amount something over $35,000 has been paid to teachers. But while this is a creditable financial showing for the district, the chief progress has been in the towns and villages and a few of the better rural schools. In almost all the new and remote settlements the struggle to keep the schools open for the whole year, and in some cases to keep them open for any part of it, is almost hopeless. In many sections it must always be a struggle, because of the broken and rocky character of the soil and the consequent spareness of population. Where municipalities have been established, the $100 grant to each school is a great advantage, as it equalizes the burden of school support and aids the weaker sections. It is also a very great advantage in the matter of collecting taxes, especially from non-resident lands, on which the rates imposed are such as actual settlers have to impose upon their own lands.

Training Schools.

The provision made by the Government for the maintenance of Training Schools in the district may be regarded as, so far, only an experiment, of which little can be said as yet in the matter of results. The object, however, is a most important one. Teachers who have hitherto passed the local examinations, and who still form so large a proportion of the teaching force of the district, have up till now received their education in the better class of the district public schools. If, therefore, these Training Schools can in any way supplement this limited educational course, so as to strengthen the grasp and open up a wider field of thought, or bring about more exact methods of investigation, they will do much to elevate the status of the locally trained teachers, and consequently improve the character of the schools over which they may be placed.

Two of these schools have already been established in the district, one at Sault Ste. Marie, the other at Gore Bay, both of which I found doing excellent work at the time of my visit in February last. They had at that time an attendance of fifteen pupils each, all of whom except two had either been teaching already, or had passed the High School Entrance Examination, and were preparing themselves either for the local Third Class Examination, or the full Primary Examination course. There was besides, in each, a large entrance class preparing for the midsummer examinations. It will be some time before much can be said of the success of these schools; still I believe they are a step forward in educational progress, and are likely to be a great advantage to the district.

District of Nipissing.

Extract from Report of Rev. George Grant, Inspector.

A fourth department was opened in North Bay school, a third in the Mattawa school and the Protestant separate school at Cache Bay. 27 schools and departments in all were open in the district during the year, and 32 teachers employed. These were qualified as follows:

B.A., with professional training in the School of Pedagogy	1
Second class, Normal trained	6
Third class, Model trained	8
Total professional	15
Third class literary	12
Temporary	5
Total non-professional	17

Training Schools.—North Bay, with a staff of four teachers and an elegant new building, has fully qualified and now ranks as a training school. Mattawa has made satisfactory progress in the same direction. Within the last half year a third teacher has been employed and the school put into proper condition to rank as a training school. The work in both places is as might be expected, only in its infancy but we cherish the hope that by and by good results will be reported from both points.

Visits.—There are 137 schools and departments in the two districts of my inspectorate. All of these I visited once and 60 of them a second time. Two or three schools in the most remote parts of Parry Sound district happened to be closed on the days of my visits. These I failed to see in operation as it was impossible for me to go into these parts a second time.

Teachers' Association.—Nipissing district has never had a Teachers' Association, and no Institute has ever been held within the territory Burk's Falls, where the Institute for the eastern section of Parry Sound district was held this year, is 56 miles from the nearest point in Nipissing. Parry Sound, in the western section, is nearly twice that distance from the same point. With a regular staff of 27 teachers and two training schools, I think the time has come for establishing a Teachers' Association.

District of Parry Sound

Extract from Report of Rev. George Grant, Inspector.

Three new school sections were formed; seven new schools and departments opened; one school house built and one building fitted up and occupied for the joint purpose of church and school house. 110 schools and departments altogether were open during the year; 86 for the whole school year and 24 for periods ranging from 6 to 9 months. 125 teachers found employment in the district, qualified as follows:

First class professional, Normal trained	3
Second class professional, Normal trained	14
Second class literary, Model trained	3
Third class, Model school trained	45
Total professionally trained	65

Third class literary, Provincial	6
Third class literary, District	45
Temporary	9
Total non-professional	60

In the two districts, Parry Sound and Nipissing, we have had professionally trained, 80; literary, non-professional, 63; temporary, 14. It will thus be seen that we have now reached that stage of maturity when the number of trained teachers exceeds the number of untrained. Something more than the half of the entire staff of the two districts is now professionally trained. Seven years ago there were only 12 trained teachers in the District of Pary Sound. This year 30 were trained in the District Model school, and are prepared to enter upon the work of 1893, so that we can confidently look forward to a time not far distant when there will be few, if any, untrained teachers in this Inspectorate.

Model School.—The session just closed was highly successful. 30 pupils were in attendance, all of whom successfully passed the final examination and were awarded district professional certificates.

Training Schools.—Burk's Falls has fully qualified under Regulation 53, sub-sec. 2 and now ranks as a training school. Three pupils from this school wrote at the district examinations in July and one at the Provincial examination for third class literary. Allow me again most respectfully to call your attention to the desirability of giving some portion of the special grant to training schools in these districts to Parry Sound. That school has now a staff of seven teachers. The principal holds a first class Provincial certificate, and his six assistants hold second class Normal certificates. It is in every way well adapted for doing the work of a training school. While in other parts of my inspectorate it is a difficult task to bring together ten pupils who have passed the entrance examination in order to form a fifth class, Parry Sound has right along had a fifth class numbering over 30 pupils, all of whom have passed the entrance examination and are preparing for the higher departmental examinations. This number with a little encouragement could be largely increased. In Parry Sound district, with 110 schools in operation, we have only one training school and that located in the eastern section where it is of no manner of use to the western section and especially to the neighborhood surrounding Parry Sound town. If the training schools are to accomplish real good by stimulating our public schools on to higher work, then Parry Sound is pre-eminently the place in these districts where a large amount of good can be done in this way.

Examinations.—103 candidates wrote at the entrance examination in the two districts, 56 in the district of Parry Sound and 47 in the district of Nipissing, Of these 49 passed and were confirmed by your department. 11 candidates wrote at the Public School Leaving examination, 5 in the Parry Sound district and 6 in Nipissing; 5 were successful in passing the examination. Very little interest was taken in the Public School Leaving examination in either district. Only school in Parry Sound sent up any pupils; the other schools took no interest whatever in the examination. The chief cause of this general indifference appears to be that the certificate when obtained has no recognised value in the educational system, and consequently is of no practical use to the holder. The bonus given by the Government may benefit the school to which the pupil belongs, but the average pupil is not sufficiently patriotic or loyal to his school to be powerfully moved by this motive. To make the Public School Leaving examinations generally acceptable to pupils the certificate must be raised so as to represent something definite and of practical value in the general system. 75 wrote for district teachers' certificate; nearly twice the number that wrote in any previous year. The number for entrance also was very largely in excess of the number in any other year in the history of these districts.

Teachers' Institutes.—Two institutes were held, one in the eastern section at Burk's Falls on the 23rd and 24th of June under the direction of Mr. J. H. Smith, I. P. S. of

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Wentworth ; the other in the western section on the 5th and 6th of October, at Parry Sound, under the direction of Mr. Wm. Houston, M. A. Both institutes were largely attended and in every sense successful.

During this year about three hundred souls left this district to form a colony in the North-west. This loss of population, although to some extent discouraging to those left behind, nevertheless, has not had the effect of closing any of our schools, or affecting the attendance to any perceptible extent. The year has been on the whole prosperous and satisfactory from an educational point of view.

2. Roman Catholic Separate School Inspection.

Report of J. F. White, Esq., Inspector, Eastern Division.

Schools and Teachers.—The returns from this inspectorate for the present year give 185 school houses, with 365 teachers and about 20,000 pupils, distributed as follows :—

	Schools.	Teachers.	Teachers.		Teachers.	
			Male.	Female.	Religious.	Secular.
Rural Sections	120	131	18	113	13	118
Villages	16	45	7	38	24	21
Towns	19	72	10	62	31	41
Cities	30	117	45	72	108	9
Total.	185	365	80	285	176	189

Compared with the figures of last year this gives an increase of 16 buildings, 20 teachers and about 1,000 pupils, due chiefly to the establishment of new rural schools. With the exception of two or three schools each of these was in operation the whole year. The exceptions were poor sections unable to pay a teacher for the full year, or else unable to procure a suitable teacher.

New Schools.—During the year the following sections were organized as Separate Schools :—2 Haldimand (Grafton); 20, 24, 28, 30 Tyendinaga ; 15 Augusta ; 2 Ferris ; 10 Caledonia ; 7 Caledonia and 6 South Plantagenet ; 16, 19. 20 Clarence ; 6 East Hawkesbury ; 7, 8 Russell ; 11 South Plantagenet ; in all sixteen new schools.

New Buildings.—The improvement under this head has been quite satisfactory this year, though not so great as in 1891. In Ottawa two substantial and well appointed brick buildings have been completed, giving good accommodation to the French children in the eastern part of the city. 4 Bromley has replaced an old and cheerless log house by a neat and comfortable brick school. In 15 Augusta, 20 Clarence, 11 Cumberland, 14 Gloucester 14 Lancaster and 7 Russell, serviceable frame buildings of good size have been provided. The new buildings in 2 and 4 Bonfield are log, but large enough and quite suitable in that new country.

In addition, several sections have either enlarged or greatly refitted their buildings, and thus much improved the character of the accommodations. Usually the buildings and the whole premises are kept in proper repair, though more might often be done to

render them as neat, healthful and attractive as all schools should be. More frequent and thorough cleaning, greater care as to ventilation and lighting, more effort to beautify the place by pictures, flowers, etc., would repay many fold the trouble and expense so incurred.

High School Entrance. — From the accompanying table it will be seen what success the schools have had in preparing pupils for this examination.

Schools.	Teachers.	Wrote.	Passed.	Per cent. passed.
Kingston, Boys	Christian Brothers	14	12	86
" Girls	Congregation de Notre Dame	13	8	62
Peterborough, Boys	Mr. Wm. Brick	18	16	89
" Girls	Congregation de Notre Dame	12	7	58
Pembroke, Boys	Mr. Francis Flanagan	5	3	60
" Girls	Grey Nuns	9	9	100
Lindsay, Girls	Sisters of St. Joseph	9	8	89
Brockville, Boys	Mr. James T. Noonan	9	6	67
" Girls	Congregation de Notre Dame	3	3	100
Cornwall, Boys	Mr. John Keating	7	4	57
" Girls	Congregation de Notre Dame	8	4	50
Oshawa	Sisters of St. Joseph	6	4	67
Perth	Mr. Jos. F. Perry	4	4	100
Trenton, Girls	Congregation de Notre Dame	7	5	71
Arnprior	Mr. F. J. Quinn	19	11	58
Alexandria, Girls	Holy Cross Order	9	4	44
Eganville	Grey Nuns	6	4	67
Hastings	Miss Kate Ryan	5	5	100
Westport	{ Congregation de Notre Dame, Miss May Doyle }	12	8	67
14 Haldimand	Miss Ella Reddin	2	2	100
1 Wolfe Island	Mr. Wm. A. Kinsley	2	2	100
4 Wolfe Island	Miss Ida M. Lacey	3	3	100
Other than the above		128	39	30
Total		310	171	55

From this it appears that nearly one hundred more pupils wrote this year than last, though the percentage of successful candidates is not so high, having been 60 for 1891. It should be borne in mind that the schools above mentioned do not form one-half the number in this Division. Ottawa, maintaining its own high classes, sends no pupils to this examination, neither do schools where French is the mother tongue, nor do many of the

smaller rural schools. When a school succeeds in passing year after year a proper proportion of its pupils at this examination it is a fair proof of its efficiency, and therefore I have encouraged the teachers to take up this work with more earnestness than they formerly did. The returns have shown that in many cases the pupils have not simply got the minimum marks, but have passed with considerable distinction, ranking often among the first. Besides, some six or eight schools have sent pupils to more advanced examinations where they have been equally successful. The girls' school, Kingston, passed one pupil (the only one sent) for the Primary; No. 2 Wolfe Island had three pupils write for the District Teachers' Examination and all succeeded. Similarly, from No. 4 Wolfe Island, Eganville and Mattawa, pupils tried successfully either this District Teachers or the Public School Leaving Examination.

On the whole the advance in the schools of this Division has been satisfactory dur ing the year.

The following is a report sent to the French Committee of the Ottawa Separate Schools. It was intended to be confidential, but as by some indiscretion an incorrect version was made public, and as it has been asked for in the House, it has been considered best to publish it:—

OTTAWA SEPARATE SCHOOLS—FRENCH SECTION.

Special Report, J. F. White, Inspector Separate Schools.

1. There are too frequent changes of teachers. Where a teacher is succeeding well with a class there should be no change from year to year.

2. In the lowest classes there are many pupils of rather advanced age for such divisions. This is said to be owing to a lack of accommodation, so that pupils have to wait till they are 6 or 7 before they can be admitted. It was said that many children from St. Joseph's parish and from Primrose Hill are unable to gain admittance to school.

3. The Board should sanction some uniform limit table so that the same grade of the different schools, whether for boys or for girls, should do similar work. At present there is no attempt to secure such uniformity.

4. During each school term there should be written examinations on all, or on the most important, subjects of the course, uniform for the same grade of boys' and girls' classes. These would test the progress of the several classes, and should be made the basis of promotion, in part.

5. To avoid misunderstandings, the control of such examinations should not be left to the teachers, but confided to some committee appointed by the trustees.

6. By the Regulations of the Education Department, English is to be taught in every class and to all the pupils in the class. There is considerable room for improvement in this [latter] respect.

7. In the girls' classes there is fair provision for English teaching by having the three Sisters now in charge of the subject devote their whole time to it. But in the boys' classes the provision is quite inadequate. La Salle and St. Jean Baptiste schools, with a total staff of seventeen, have no English teacher. There is one in Brebeuf: but, being teacher of the highest department, he has not time enough to devote to English teaching. Few of the regular teachers of these classes have a wide enough acquaintance with English to teach it properly. In these circumstances I advise the engagement of at least three Brothers whose whole time may be devoted to the proper teaching of English in the above mentioned schools.

8. In many cases the pupils have too many text-books,—entailing a needless expense on parents and not encouraging good teaching. I would advise the Board to get from

each teacher under its control a list of the books used in his or her department, and strike off such as are unnecessary, giving proper notice of their discontinuance. If the list is submitted to me I shall be glad to assist in this work.

9. The De La Salle series of English readers should be changed as being quite unsuitable for the purpose for which they are now used. Should they be continued in the schools after September next, it would be my duty to report publicly against them.

10. Such books as "Devoir du Chretien," "Cours d'Histoire," and "Les Manuscrits," though thoroughly Catholic in tone and of use in their place, are not suitable books from which to teach Reading, and should be changed. So also should the Latin Psalms. The school law requires the trustees of urban schools to have pupils supplied with uniform books.

11. In general the pupils of the junior classes are weak, and far below the standard. Instead of beginning Writing, Drawing and Arithmetic in the lowest class, they have sometimes been delayed till the pupil has reached the second or third teacher. The yearly returns for 1890—the latest to hand—shew that 500 children in the Ottawa Separate Schools are not learning Writing or Drawing, and a good number not taking Arithmetic.

12. The writing of French is delayed too long, and the result is, as shewn by the written exercises given to me, that a very small proportion of the pupils leave school with the ability to speak and write French correctly. As soon as a child is able to write, and this should be learned pretty fairly in the first year, he should be led to express his thoughts in writing. With proper teaching, no French child should leave school, after an attendance of almost six years, without being able to express himself in speaking without serious mistakes, and without being able to write correctly at least an ordinary friendly or business letter. At present this is far from being the case.

13. There should be a new building for Ste. Anne's as soon as possible. Guigue school is not very convenient or comfortable, and the classes in the second flat seem to be in danger in case of any panic. The same is true of St. Jean Baptiste school, where the accommodation of two narrow stairways is altogether inadequate should any alarm occur.

14. There should be some endeavor to improve the lighting and ventilation of such schools as La Salle and St. Jean Baptiste, where in some rooms the provisions are very inadequate.

15. There should be sufficient closet accommodation, and suitable and regular provision for disinfecting, especially in summer. In La Salle this requires immediate attention.

16. The hours for assembling and dismissing classes should be the same for all schools, viz., 9 to 12 a.m.; 1.30 to 4 p.m. The attendance of pupils at 8.15 a.m. cannot be exacted, though tried in some schools. There is a good deal of dilatoriness at present.

17. The percentage of attendance is declining. In 1888 it was 60; in 1889, 58; in 1890, 56. This matter is most important and should receive careful attention.

Report of Cornelius Donovan, Esq., M.A., Inspector, Western Division.

General Survey.

In this inspectorate there are 132 schools, 303 teachers and 13,613 enrolled pupils. As compared with last year these figures show an increase of 5 schools, 11 teachers and 327 pupils. Walkerton and Chepstow, two important additions to the list this year, have contributed largely to this increase. The average cost per pupil, on the basis of the enrolment for 1891, was $7.70, which, as I expected, is a decrease from the previous year. So that, in all these very material points, a substantial improvement has been made. The classes of all the teachers were visited and examined within the year. This remark does not refer to the Indian schools, which are reported upon elsewhere.

New Schools.

Curious to say, this has been a "city year" for progress in the building line, just as last year was chiefly a rural one. Toronto has put up, in the Brockton district, a handsome four-roomed brick school equipped with every modern convenience. London has erected two fine brick schools, wisely placing one towards the northern and the other towards the eastern limits, thereby securing small children against the hardships of a long journey. Brantford has given itself additional accommodation for 150 pupils by the erection in a convenient part of the city of a two-story brick, neat, snug and complete in all particulars. St. Catharines has replaced the frame building formerly used for the girls' classes, by a stately two-story brick, quite in keeping with the exeellent character of similar buildings erected in that city of late years. Niagara Falls has also shown its enterprise by abandoning its frame school and transferring its classes to a handsome and commodious brick, recently erected. Rat Portage, though far from the centre of population, has put itself abreast of the times by constructing a new building that fully trebles its former accommodations. Chepstow, too, which began the year in its much-used frame school, celebrated Columbus day in an elegant brick, of which it may well feel proud.

Accommodations and Equipments.

Fully two-thirds of the whole number of buildings are of brick or stone, and with three or four exceptions all are comfortable and well kept. It was a pleasure to notice that in most cases teachers and pupils took pride in beautifying their class rooms with simple but tasteful ornaments, a practice which, in the cultivation of youthful taste, looks to the future as well as to the present. The backless bench and the clumsy long desk have all but followed the entire disappearance of the log school from this division, and the two places that still retain these primitive articles will soon exchange for more sightly and comfortable furniture. Other equipments are also, as a rule, quite up to the mark. The usefulness of play-grounds in general has been increased, but some are still conspicuous for what, in my opinion, is a serious defect—want of proper means for the separation of the sexes. Amherstburg and Stratford have each dispensed with the building formerly used by the senior boys' department, and have provided for all their pupils on the main premises; the satisfactory results already attained by this change have amply proved its wisdom.

Teachers and Pupils.

The teachers, as a body, are entitled to unmeasured praise for faithful and effective services during the year. The increasing importance given to the training of junior classes is one of the most gratifying features of the work; because with other good effects, thorough teaching in the junior classes is one of the best securities against the evils of the cramming process, which still lingers fondly in more than one senior grade. In this youthful stage also, the seeds of character take root, so that the teacher who keeps in view the true ends of education will not fail to cultivate the feelings of the heart no less than the operations of the mind.

The limits of this summary do not permit a detailed account of the standing of each school; but, as this has been given in the individual reports, it will be enough to state here that in the matter of educational efficiency the schools as a body are making satisfactory progress. With the cordial co-operation of parents in all cases, I may say that even higher results can be obtained. Parents who steadily strive to habituate their children to studiousness and regularity, contribute largely to make the work of the teacher more efficacious and durable. On the other hand, unwise parents often pull down what even the most competent teacher builds up.

While giving due attention to all the subjects on the school programme your inspector took occasion to emphasize the teaching of hygiene in urban, and agriculture in rural schools, as heretofore these subjects were, as a rule, taught to the "entrance class" only. Directions were also given in every school to give increased prominence to the teaching of composition (including letter writing and business forms), and to giving suitable instruction in plain sewing to girls' classes on Friday afternoons.

Summer Meetings.

Teachers' conventions this year were numerous and important. As many as six of these meetings took place in this Division at which I had the pleasure of being present. One was held at Walkerton under the auspices of the Sisters de Notre Dame, another at Amherstburg by the Sisters of the Holy Names, a third at Toronto by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and three were held by the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Hamilton, Toronto and London respectively.

In general the business consisted of practical teaching lessons, essays, discussions, readings and lectures. Nearly the whole of this interesting work was done by the teachers themselves, and at most of the conventions every teacher present performed some part in the programme. Besides being also remarkable for a full attendance in every case, these conventions made themselves admirable by the whole-souled interest that the teachers took in the work that they had in hand. The exercises were performed as they would be every day in a well regulated school, and there was no attempt at mere display, or in popular language, no "playing for the grand stand." The interchange of thoughts and ideas, the observation of the methods of others, and the kindly criticisms timely offered must make conventions like those above-mentioned prolific in good results, inasmuch as they are capable of increasing the teacher's knowledge, sharpening his professional skill, and strengthening his devotion to the noble cause of education. There is no teacher so efficient that his efficiency can not be increased.

The Columbus Celebration.

Agreeably to the terms of the Minister's circular, Columbus day was generalld observed by the schools of this division. Returns received from the principal cities any towns, and from several rural sections, show that teachers and pupils entered into the spirit of the celebration with a hearty good-will. Generally speaking, the exercises were of a uniform character—suitable addresses, recitations, readings and songs, all bearing upon the character of Columbus, his famous achievement, and the great results that have flowed from it. Entertaining, interesting, instructive and, in general, not too demonstrative, these exercises were well calculated to exert a wholesome influence on the youth of the country. "Whatever makes the past or future predominate over the present exalts in the scale of thinking beings."

Entrance Examinations.

The cramming process (already referred to) and its resultant evils will never, in my opinion, disappear from the schools so long as the non-teaching public continue to estimate the standing of a school and the ability of its teacher by the number of its pupils that pass the entrance examinations. Without at all questioning their *raison d'etre*, I presume to say that teaching solely with the view of passing pupils for these (or any other) examinations, is a highly pernicious practice. Because, in most cases where this practice is continued the results sooner or later will be (1) the majority of the pupils mentally underfed; (2) a few filled up with "knowledge" no matter how scrappy or superficial so long as it serves present purposes, and (3) the development of character, without which all teaching is delusive, utterly disregarded. I need hardly say that the true criterion of professional worth is not success in passing for examinations, but a thoroughly taught "good-all-around" school. Let the public allow the teachers to take care of everything but making a specialty of examinations, and examinations will then, in the very best way, take care of themselves.

3. Indian School Inspection.

Extracts from Reports of Inspectors.

W. J. Kelly, Esq., M. D., Inspector, Brant.

Indian Reserves. Townships of Oneida and Tuscarora.

The half-yearly inspection of these schools commenced on the *21st June.* The roads were muddy from the rain of the night before but the morning was fine. The bridge on the Chippewa line near Augustus Hill's was down and undergoing repairs. In the morning I visited *Mississauga School.* Miss Meehan, Teacher, certificate, 3rd professional, salary $300 per annum. A new brick house has been erected here about a mile farther west than the old building, on the west side of the Council grounds, in a line with the Council House and near the mission church. The brick (red) walls rest on a good stone foundation. There are two entrances, one on each side into projecting brick porches or lobbies, the insides of which are the repositories for coats, caps, etc., for presses and woodboxes. The house is well finished, good floor, ceiling of narrow boards brown in color, wainscot drab, good teacher's desk. Children's desks of improved pattern, room well lighted, and walls provided with ventilating flues, good stove on platform, excellent slate blackboards, good clock, globe ; maps of World, Europe, North America, United States, Canada, Ontario ; armchairs, a few more chairs needed ; window curtains, ball frame, tables, eight flower pots on window sills, several pictures on walls. Results of examination :—On roll 50, present 41, average 40, in 3 classes. 3rd class (2 present), was examined in reading, literature, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, writing, with fair results in grammar and geography ; good in the rest ; know North America and Ontario fairly well, can analyze simple sentences and parse a little ; can do long division and problems in reduction. Second class (6 present), marked "good" in reading, literature, spelling, arithmetic : "fair" in reading and literature. Second part of first class (4 present), examined with fair results in reading, spelling and literature ; "good" in arithmetic. First part first class (28 present). "good" in reading and numbers. Order, satisfactory. Excellent grounds, good woodhouse kept locked, 2 good closets (clean), board walks to latter and to woodhouse.

Board School No. 7 ("Strong's School").—Inspected afternoon of same day. Miss Strong (Indian), Teacher, Entrance certificate, salary $250. House frame (originally log), painted drab, cupola and bell ; room fairly clean, furniture fairly good, clock globe, ball frame, tablets, large slate blackboard, press for books, one-half dozen chairs for visitors, two maps of the World, old map of Canada, zoological chart ; fences and closets in good order ; 26 maple trees recently planted, On roll 55, present 38, average 35. Examination results, Fifth class (2 present), in reading, literature, spelling, "good," in grammar and geography "fair," in arithmetic "inferior." Third class (2 present), in reading, literature and arithmetic "fair," in spelling and writing "good," in grammar and geography "fair." Know the Province of Ontario very well ; reading a little too monotonous. Second class (6 present), in reading "good," in spelling, literature, geography, grammar and arithmetic "fair." First class senior (12 present), "fair" work done. First class junior (16 present), of same standing as senior class. Order and management "good."

Board School No. 10.—Large brick house on high stone foundation, cupola and bell, lobbies in two front entrances, floor and furniture "fairly" clean, clock (good one), small globe, ball frame, one-half dozen chairs, large slate blackboard, good box stove on brick platform, maps of World and Canada, zoological map or chart, large card with ten commandments, Oliver and Boyd's object cards ; plaster off wall in one place ; grounds enclosed in good picket fence ; plenty of shade; closets in good order and masked. Teacher Miss Sarah Davis (Indian), salary $275. On roll 58, present 25, in 5 classes. Inspected

22nd June. Fifth class (1 present), spelling "good," reading "fair," literature, arithmetic and grammar "inferior." Fourth class (2 present), of similar standing to fifth class; reading too fast and carelessly done. Third class, (3 present), "middling" in reading, literature, etc., read too fast. Second class (7 present), pupils do rather "inferior" work. Senior first class, 11 present, taught to read badly, word by word, instead of by phrases and clausally. No attention paid to phonic reading. It ought to be but is not a very satisfactory school. It is said that representatives of the whole Six Nations may be found in this section.

Board School (Thomas' School).—Inspected afternoon of *22nd.* Teacher, John Miller (white), certificate old third class, salary $360. Frame house, old, not well furnished. A new blackboard has been provided, Other equipments, Bacon's map of Dominion, map of Western Canada, two maps of Ontario, two of the World, one of United States, box stove, two lamps, fair supply of books, tablets, hand bell, ball frame, small clock. No globe; one sent some time ago was broken in transit. On roll 46, present 31, average 27, in 4 classes. First class, 7 present, in reading, spelling and numbers "good." Second part first class, 3 present, reading and literature "good," arithmetic "inferior." Third class, 6 present, in reading, spelling and arithmetic "good," in grammar and literature "fair." Fourth class, 2 present, in reading, literature, spelling, writing, grammar and geography "good," in arithmetic "excellent." I submitted a problem paper to fourth and fifth classes in No. 10 in the morning with scarcely any result. Here the paper was disposed of without a hitch. The fourth class can do problems in percentage, interest, etc., readily. Two trustees, Augustus Jamieson and John Green, were present during the afternoon and addressed the pupils at the close of the examination.

Board School No. 3 (Smith's School).—Frame house painted white, cupola and bell. Floor and furniture fairly clean, walls repaired where the plaster was off. Equipment: Good clock, small globe on stand, ball frame, ten commandments, maps of hemispheres and Canada, zoological chart, Chambers' dictionary, press for books, etc., good box stove on stone foundation, one-half dozen chairs. Some panes broken in windows of woodhouse. Grounds enclosed by wire fence which needs repairing; 5 large elm and maple trees. Closets in "fair" order. School inspected 23rd June (morning). Teacher, Mrs. Weatherell (Indian), entrance certificate, salary $250. On roll 39, present 22, average 19, in 5 classes. Fifth class, 1 present, in reading and spelling "good," in other subjects "inferior." Fourth class, 1 present, about the same as fifth. Third class, 3 present, work fair in all subjects. Second class, 4 present, work generally "inferior." First class, 2, just beginning. Third, fourth and fifth classes know definitions in geography and something of the maps of North America and Ontario. Order "good."

Board School No. 1, on Delaware line near Martin's Corners. New frame house 20 by 30 feet, exterior painted of a drab color, cornices, etc., brown, cupola and hall. Interior cased with narrow pine boards, wainscot cased with ash, good hardwood floor, new teacher's desk. Children's seats and desks similar to those of the other Board School houses. Playground, half an acre, with picket fence in front; on the other sides posts set but no fence yet. Two closets, two good maps of the World, one of the Dominion, one of Europe and one of Ontario, good stove on brick platform, press for books, etc., clock, two slate blackboards, two entrances from the front into separate lobbies, ceiling lined with narrow boards, ball frame and small dictionary, but no globe. Temporary teacher, Benjamin Carpenter, no certificate, salary one dollar per day. Number on roll 42, present 19, average 22. Fourth class, 2 present, does "fair" work. Third class, 3 present, rather "inferior" work. Second class, 5 present, do. First class, 8 present, just beginning. Scarcely anything is known yet of grammar or geography.

Board School No. 9.—Mr. Scott (Indian), teacher, entrance certificate, salary $250. Frame house painted white, cupola and bell, porch in front for caps, cloaks, etc., walls, floor and furniture clean. Clock, globe, ball frame, tablets, one half dozen chairs, maps of Dominion and World, zoological chart, good box stove, slate blackboard. Grounds enclosed in front with barbed wire fence, only one tree, no well. On roll 23, present 22, average since opening 16. Fourth class, 2 present, "fair" work in spelling, literature,

writing, arithmetic; in geography and grammar "inferior." Third class, 1, spelling good, other subjects "fair." Second class, 4 present, results generally "good" in this class. First class, 15 present, doing poorly. Order "good" Day fine; roads very much improved of late; the Garlow line, almost impassable a short time ago, is now an excellent road. A new cross road has been opened about 1½ miles west of the school north to the Delaware line; much oats in shock; some in process of cutting; a good crop.

Board School No. 5. Inspected *22nd August.* Teacher, Elam Bearfoot, old entrance certificate, salary $250. Fine frame house painted drab, cupola and bell, front- and rear projections, lobbies in front, room for caps and wood behind. Floor and furniture clean; press for books and slates, good clock, globe, ball frame, one-half dozen chairs, maps of World and Canada, zoological charts, tablets, ten commandments. Walls of room need whitewash. Grounds well enclosed; closets masked and in good order. On roll 28, present 25, average, since holidays, 22, in 6 classes. Fifth class, 2 present, reading, spelling, and writing "good;" literature and arithmetic "fair," grammar and geography "inferior." Fourth class, 4 present, much the same as fifth class Third class, 2 present, spelling and writing "good," writing "fair," the rest "inferior." Second class, 6 present, "fair" in reading, spelling and literature; "inferior" in arithmetic. First class, 11 present, most just beginning.

Board School No. 1, near Beaver's Corners.—Inspected *23rd August.* Mr. Reuben Tobias (Indian), teacher, entrance certificate obtained at Brantford year ago last Christmas, salary $250, Large square frame house painted drab externally, cupola and bell. Room entered by two doors; no front opening into lobbies used for clothing. Floor and furniture clean. Wainscot and ceiling lined with narrow, unpainted pine boards; surbase lined with ash, fluted and vertically arranged. Nice small clock, small globe, ball frame, tablets, maps of World and Dominion, zoological chart (large), press for books, etc., one-half dozen chairs, good box stove. No window curtains; grounds not enclosed but the post holes are sunk; closets need cleaning and washing. On roll, 32, present 23, average 22, in 4 classes. Fourth class, 2 present, rather "inferior" work done in all subjects. Third class, 3 present, "fair" in spelling and arithmetic; "inferior" in the the rest. Second class, 5 present, examined with much the same results as third. First class, 11 present, "good" in numbers, "fair" in other things. Order "satisfactory."

Board School No. 6.—Teacher, Mr. John Lickers (Indian), entrance certificate, salary, $250. Square frame house, externally drab colored, cupola and bell; walls and ceiling similar to those of No. 11. Floor and furniture fairly clean; one-half dozen chairs, good clock, small globe, a few Scripture cards, ten commandments, maps of World (damaged), Canada (old), United States, Palestine, zoological chart, slate blackboard, ball frame, good box stove on brick platform; lobbies in front extension; grounds well enclosed; several trees; closets in good order but unmasked. On roll 25, present 17, average 17, in 5 classes. Fifth class, 2 present, "fair" in reading and spelling; in other subjects "inferior." Fourth class, 3 present, "fair" in literature, reading and spelling. These two classes just beginning at grammar and geography. Third class 5 present, "good" in reading and spelling; "fair" in literature and arithmetic, "inferior" in the rest. Second class, 3 present, "middling." First class, 5 present, does rather good work.

Board School No. 2, at Council House.—Inspected *24th August,* commencing at 9 a. m. sharp. Miss Catharine Maracle (Indian), teacher, old Entrance certificate, salary $250. Miss M. teaches well and uses excellent English. Frame house painted brown, cupola and bell: good clock, small globe, ball frame, tablets, slate blackboard, two others on stands, a few Scripture history cards, two presses, organ, good box stove on brick platform, maps of World and Canada, zoological chart, one-half dozen chairs; furniture inferior; floor and walls fairly clean. Very fair playground well enclosed; one closet needs repairing, On roll 33, present 26, average 20, in 4 classes. Fourth class, 2 present, spelling "good," reading, literature and geography "fair," arithmetic and grammar "inferior." Third class, 4 present, reading "good," rest "fair." Second class, 10 present, does "fair" work. First class, 10 present, also does fairly. Order satisfactory.

Board School No. 8, near Sour Springs.—Miss Frances Davis (Indian), teacher, Entrance certificate, salary $250. Frame house, drab color, cupola and bell: floor and furniture fairly clean, walls do.; good clock, small globe, ball frame, tablets, slate blackboard, two others, maps of Hemispheres (old), Dominion (old), of comparative magnitude of countries, zoological chart, large grounds with plenty of pine and other trees. Closets in fair order. On roll 12 (since summer holidays), present 10, average 9, in 4 classes. Fourth class, 2 present, reading "good," other subjects "fair." Third class, 2 present, results of examination middling. Second class, 1 present, results generally "good." First class, 6 present, does "fair" work. Order "good."

Visit—Last Half of 1892.

Although the roads in Tuscarora have been very much improved of late years as well as the farming, yet when the spring or fall rains set in they speedily become almost impassible, the prevailing soil being clay or clay loam, hence it is necessary to choose dry weather for travelling there. The second half-yearly inspection of the schools was therefore commenced the *17th October*. There had been rain in the night but the morning broke beautifully clear, and the trees were in all their October bravery. (a) The school inspected that morning was the "New Credit," or Mississauga Methodist Mission School, on the Chippawa line, in the council house grounds. I met here by appointment Dr. Peter E. Jones, of Hagersville, Indian Agent, Chief McDougall, Messrs. White and Chickhock, trustees; these spent the whole morning at the examination and severally addressed the children at the close. I described fully this school house and its equipment in my last report. The floor, walls and furniture were found clean and in good order; on roll 32, present 43, average 40. Miss Meehan still teacher; the children present were in four classes all of which were examined either by the teacher or myself. The results were not entirely satisfactory. The reading was too low and without much regard to emphasis and inflection. The history (Canadian) and geography fair, the literature, arithmetic and grammar, "inferior." The trustees purpose soon to place a picket fence in front of the school house.

No. 7, Board School (the Strong School). This school was inspected in the afternoon, Miss Russell teacher, salary $250. On roll 54, present 43, average 37. Fifth Class, 1 present was examined in reading, spelling, literature, arithmetic and grammar and geography. Results: "Good" in first two, "inferior" in last, and "fair" in the other subjects. Fourth Class, 4 present, examined in same subjects with same results except that the result in grammar was "inferior" instead of in geography. In the examination of Third class, 5 present, the results were "fair." Second class, 9 present, "good" in spelling and literature, "fair" in reading and arithmetic. In First Class, 24 present, most of them beginning and getting on well.

No. 9, Board School. Inspected *18th October*. Mrs. Scott (Indian) teacher, on roll 32, present 18, average 19. Attendance reported regular; in equipment nothing new; walls need whitewash; floor and furniture fairly clean, closets clean: 5 classes. Fifth Class, 2 present, reading and spelling "good," arithmetic do., literature, geography and grammar "fair." Fourth Class, 2 present, reading, literature and spelling "good." Third Class, 2 present, does "fair" work. Second Class, 3 present, "good" in spelling, "fair," in other subjects. First class, 9 present, seniors do fairly well, juniors just beginning. Order "good."

No. 5, Board School, Delaware line. Mr. Elam Bearfoot, teacher. On roll 30, present 19, average 21; in 5 classes, nothing new, woodwork needs paint, floor fairly clean, grounds in fair order, but more trees needed and a well. Fifth Class, 2 present, reading and spelling "fair," literature, arithmetic, grammar and geography "inferior," The same paper in arithmetic was submitted as in No. 9, but results much inferior. Fourth Class, 6 present, reading, spelling, literature "fair;" arithmetic and grammar, "inferior." Third Class, 4 present, about on a par with Fourth, Second and First Classes, 10 present, doing fairly, writing throughout "fair."

No. 11, Board School, near Beaver's Corners. Inspected *19th October*. Mr. Reuben Tobias, teacher; on roll 36, present 24, average 23; 4 classes, Fourth Class not present. Third Class, 2 present, in reading, literature, spelling, arithmetic "fair," geography and grammar "inferior." Second Class, 5 present, in reading, spelling, literature, arithmetic "fair." First class, 17 present, does rather "inferior" work, writing middling, order only middling, nothing new added to equipment here, floor and furniture clean, closets do., no fence yet in front.

No. 6 Board School, Council House line. John Lickers (Indian), teacher. On roll 25, present 20, average 19; in 5 classes. Fifth Class, 2 present, in reading, spelling and arithmetic "fair," also "fair" in grammar and geography, in literature "inferior." Fourth Class, 4 present, in reading, arithmetic and geography "good," in literature, spelling and grammar, "fair." Third Class, 2 present, does "fairly." First and Second Classes getting on; equipment, nothing new, closets clean but not masked; natural trees, hickory, maple, oak, pine and white ash.

No 10 Board School. Sarah Davis (Indian), teacher; nothing new. On roll 45, present 37, average. Fifth Class, 4 present, in reading results "good," spelling, literature, grammar, arithmetic "fair," geography "inferior." Fourth Class, 4 present, literature "good," reading, spelling and arithmetic "fair," grammar and geography "inferior." Third Class, 4 present, does fair work. Second and First Classes, 25 present. Closets clean and masked, maple, beech, oak, ash and elm trees.

No 2 Board School. Inspected *20th October*. Miss Maracle (Indian), teacher. On roll 43, present 26, average 28, in 3 classes. The Fourth Class had recently been sent to the Mohawk Institute, near Brantford. Third Class, 4 present, in reading, spelling and literature "good," in arithmetic, grammar and geography "fair." Second class, 8 present, in reading, spelling, literature "good," arithmetic "good." First Class, 14 present, doing satisfactory work, taught phonics, writing "fair," mental arithmetic do., order good; nothing new in equipment, grounds in good order, no trees, closets not masked, the talk of building a new house and establishing a superior school here has not yet taken any definite practical form.

Thomas' School. Band school, Mr. John Miller (white), teacher. On roll 44, present 28, average 27, in 4 classes. Fourth Class, 1 present, in reading, literature, spelling "good," in arithmetic, grammar and geography "excellent," out of 5 difficult problems in arithmetic, high school entrance work, 4 were correctly solved. Third Class, 4 present, in reading and spelling "fair," arithmetic "excellent," literature "good." Second Class, 8 present, does good work. First Class, 15 present, does very fair work; order and attention "good," nothing new in equipment.

No. 8 Board School, near Kenyongeh Church. Miss Frances Davis, teacher; nothing new, floor fairly clean, classification bad, as it is in the board schools generally. On roll 21, present 11, average 8. Fifth Class, 1 present, in reading "fair," spelling "good," in all other subjects "inferior" or "bad," submitted the same problems in arithmetic as at Thomas' Fourth Class, but not one was solved; Fourth Class, 1 present, results about the same as in Fifth Class. Third Class, 3 present, in reading "fair," in other subjects "inferior." Second Class, 2 present, results same as in Third Class; order "fair." First Class, 4 present, just beginning, know no English yet; closets and yard in "fair" condition. Inspected on 21st October.

No. 3 Board School, on Chippewa line. Mrs. Weatherell (Indian), teacher. On roll 36, present 21, average 19, in three classes. Thrid Class. 3 present, in reading, spelling, literature "fair," arithmetic, geography and grammar, "inferior," attention "good." Second Class, 4present, in reading, spelling, literature "fair," in arithmetic and geography "inferior." First Class, 12 present, does fair work considering the circumstances, nearly all can talk only Mohawk, order "good," three had been sent lately to the Mohawk Institute, writing "fair."

No. 1 Board School, a new school house on Delaware line at Martin's Corners. Miss Maggie Davis (Indian), teacher. On roll 32, present 26, average 25, in 4 classes. Fourth Class, 1 present, in reading and spelling "good," in literature and arithmetic "fair,"

in grammar and geography "fair." Third Class, 7 present, in arithmetic "fair," in spelling and reading do., class knows a little of geography and nothing of grammar. Second Class, 10 present, in spelling and arithmetic "fair," in reading and literature "inferior." First Class, 8 present, does "fair" work; writing "fair," order "fair." This house was described in my last report. The yard is not yet completely enclosed. The closets should be masked and trees planted in the spring; 3 pupils have been recently sent from this school to the Mohawk Institute.

W. S. Clendening, Esq., Inspector, Bruce East.

Indian Schools on the Saugeen and Cape Croker Reserves.

French Bay School—Saugeen Reserve.

Visited, *March 2*, and *November 15*, Pupils present, 16 and 18; Part I, 8; Part II, 4; II, 3; III, 2; IV, 1. Teacher, Helen Cameron, a white holding Third Class. Teaching, fair. Order and government, between fair and good. Examination of pupils, fair. Premises, fair. Supplies, second books, 2; geographies, 3; grammars, 2; copies, two dozen, and a few pens.

Cape Croker School—Cape Croker Reserve.

Visited *April 27*, and *October 18*. Pupils present, 17 and 12; Part I, 1; Part II, 8; II, 3; III, 3; IV, 2. Teacher, John H. Soady, followed by Ella McKinney, both whites, and holding, the former, Third Class, the latter Second Class. Teaching, between fair and good. Order and government, good. Examination of pupils, fair. Premises, good. Supplies, provided by the parents.

Scotch Settlement School—Saugeen Reserve.

Visited, *March 2*, and *November 16*. Pupils present, 13 and 8; Part I, 7; Part II, 1; II, 3; III, 2. Teacher, John Burr, a white and of Third Class standing, Teaching, good. Order and government, good. Examination of pupils, between fair and good. Premises, good. Supplies, one dozen copies and a few pens.

Port Elgin School—Cape Croker Reserve.

Visited, *April 27*, and *October 19*. Pupils present, 8 and 12; Part I, 5; Part II, 1; II, 3; IV, 3. Teacher, David Craddock, an Indian, who has passed the entrance examination. Teaching, fair. Order and government, a little inferior. Examination of pupils, good. Premises, fair. Supplies, provided by the parents.

Sydney Bay School—Cape Croker Reserve.

Visited, *April 28*, and *October 18*. Pupils present, 7 and 15; Part II, 2; II, 3; III, 4; IV, 3. Teacher, Alex. McIver, followed by Isabella McIver. The former holds a District certificate and the latter a Primary; both whites. Teaching, between fair and good. Order and government, between good and very good. Examination of pupils, fair. Premises, good. Supplies, provided by the parents.

Indian Village School—Saugeen Reserve.

Visited, *March 1*, and *November 15*. Pupils present, 26 and 17; Part I, 2; Part II, 7; II, 4; III, 2; IV, 2. Teacher, Henry Currie, the Indian missionary, followed by J. C. Spurrell; both whites. Neither had regular teachers' certificates. Teaching, between good and very good. Order and government, very good. Examination of pupils, good. Premises, not good—no water and no playground. Supplies, provided by the Methodist Mision Board.

Rev. W. H. G. Colles, Inspector. Kent East.

Indian Schools on the Moravian Reservation.

In the forenoon of *Jan. 29th*, 1892, I visited the *Reserve School*, which is in charge of Mr. Willis N. Tobias, a native Indian, a former pupil of the Indian school at Brantford, and of the Brantford Collegiate Institute, where he obtained a third-class certificate. The duties of the day were begun with prayer, and closed with Scripture reading and prayer. The pupils are instructed in the New Testament in the afternoon, and they repeat the Lord's Prayer aloud.

Though a month of the present year has passed, only 36 children had put in an appearance and the attendance was only 15 on the day of my visit. As I passed through the Reserve I noticed several children about the doors. A by-law was passed in the Indian council some time ago to impose a fine for absence from school, and though it has not been carried into effect it shows that the necessity for a compulsory act is recognized. I would once more, for the sake of the children, appeal for some measures to compel the Indians to have their children educated. During the past year many of them were sent to the institutes at Munceytown, Mount Elgin and Penetanguishene, thus materially diminishing the school population. In this school the children are mostly in the first class, only one of the fifteen present was in the third class, and five in the second class. Those in first class have been attending for a short time only. The third class boy solved, readily, problems involving tables of weights and measures, read fairly, spelled very well and writes much better than the average Third class pupil. The junior classes are not proportionately advanced, but are doing fairly well in all subjects prescribed. The age and size of the pupils gives no idea of the class to which they may belong. One of the largest, Frances Fessant, is in the first class, though fourteen years of age.

The school is well furnished and equipped, and is kept clean.

On a portion of the blackboard is an Honor Roll in colored crayon, bearing the names and marks for attendance of the more punctual. This is done with a view to encourage them to come regularly. I consider the school as fairly prosperous. The only faults appear to be those due to irregular attendance, or rather habitual truancy. Many spend their money foolishly and then make excuse that the children are not well enough dressed to go to school.

Moravian Mission School.

At the Mission School Miss Dora Miller is still teacher. The school room is clean, comfortable and well furnished. There were 12 pupils present, 11 girls and one boy; these being in the various classes from first to fourth inclusive.

Lucy Peters, fourth class, keeps house for her father, and can therefore only remain part of each day. She has acquired a fluent knowledge of English, can speak well, writes a very nice letter, is fond of reading and is fairly advanced in almost all fourth class subjects. The children here are much more advanced than those of the reserve school, owing to the intimate connection of the families with the Moravian Mission and the consequently better attendance. Owing to the smaller number here each receives more personal attention, and the improvement is proportionate. The junior classes are fairly well up in the studies assigned. The third class is advanced as follows: Arithmetic; long division, bills of goods, tables, simple rules; geography; local topography, countries and their capitals; writing; copies and letter forms; composition and drawing. All classes memorize selections regularly, and do it thoroughly, and their religious instruction is carefully attended to. Their weakest subject is, perhaps, arithmetic, and their strongest, reading and speaking English. These children learn rapidly, and though Miss Miller does not know the Indian language her pupils learn English from her much more rapidly than the children in the reserve school, whose teacher is a native Indian.

The children attending the mission school are nearly all girls, which fact tends greatly to increase the future influence of its teaching.

Second Visit.

I visited this school on the *13th of October*, in the forenoon. Miss Dora Miller was in charge, with twenty pupils enrolled, and nine present on that day. Miss Miller is as vigorous, careful and patient as ever in her work, and her pupils, though all very young, make very good progress. All the subjects usually taught to the junior pupils in the Public Schools are here taught, and English grammar is receiving more attention than formerly. The text-book used by the teacher is one of Gill's School Series (London, Eng.) The pupils do not yet require books on this subject. The children in this school acquire English studies very fast, owing largely to the tireless efforts of the teacher, who, having few pupils, can give each one more particular attention. The Indian children are very sensitive. Lucy Jacobs, a little girl in First form, gave "the blue sky" as the meaning of *blue jay*, and, perceiving her error immediately, her pride was touched, and diamond drops glittered on her long, dark eyelashes. A small coin, however, covered the wound and coaxed out sunny smiles to chase the tears away.

The children can repeat the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, and are further instructed in the Catechism. They sing devoutly, with folded hands, pretty hymns to old Moravian tunes taught them by Mrs. Hartman, wife of the Moravian missionary clergyman.

The school is well equipped and well kept, and is doing very good work.

Reserve School.

In the afternoon of the same day I visited the *Reserve School*, which is still taught by Mr. W. N. Tobias, a native Indian, and a former pupil of the Mohawk Institute at Brantford. Mr. Tobias holds an extended third class certificate.

Here there are registered thirty-nine pupils, but only nine were present. The standing of these pupils is not as high as that of the Mission School pupils. Irregular attendance, laziness and indifference, I believe, are the chief causes of this.

All the pupils present, except one, were in the First form. The pupils are taking all the studies prescribed for their form in the Public School Curriculum. The teaching is thorough as far as it goes. The school is opened and closed with religious exercises, devoutly rendered by both teacher and pupils. The school is well equipped, and is fairly well kept.

The efficiency and standing of our schools here are much impaired by the pupils being sent as soon as old enough, on the solicitation of interested persons. to the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes and to other Indian Institutes. The former, if I mistake not, is supported by private benevolence and by Government aid for the benefit of *poor* Indian children who have no other means of obtaining an education. I fail to see the propriety or the justice, therefore, of filling them with the children of well-to-do Indians in the older settled parts of Ontario, where good schools are maintained at their doors, to the exclusion, necessarily, of the uncivilized thousands for whom these homes were designed. The Indians of the Moravian Reservation, more readily than their untaught and blanketed brothers of the far west, can see the substantial advantages of having their children clothed and fed gratuitously in these homes for four or five years, while the parents draw from Government the per capita allowance for them, and, therefore, the comfortable railroad trip of the Principal of one of these Homes to the Indians on our reservation for the purpose of enlisting subjects for charitable operations is easily fruitful of a willing harvest, his eyes being closed to the fact that they are being taken from beneath the very shadow of well-equipped and well-taught schools on their own reservation. Dora Jacobs, for example, has lately returned from the Wawanosh Home, Sault Ste. Marie, where since 1885 she has for the greater part of seven years been maintained (by the contributions of a Sunday School class in Nova Scotia, it is said,) while her father is a well-to-do Indian farmer, with only three children, and owning and working a forty-acre farm. There are at present between thirty and forty Moraviantown children receiving their

education at such schools, while their own schools, equally efficient, are almost depleted. And why? Largely that the *cost of their maintenance* may be saved by parents who are quite able to provide for them. I protest that the inmates for the Indian Homes should be sought among those who are not otherwise provided for, and our Moravian children left to attend the schools at their own homes. There are at present about twenty-two of our Moravian Indian children at the Homes at Sault Ste. Marie. My statements may not be absolutely correct in detail, though I have tried to have them so, but the system of which I complain does absolutely exist, and should be carefully enquired into.

C. S. Barnes, Esq., Inspector, Lambton East.

Indian School at Kettle and Stoney Points.

I visited the Indian School at Stoney Point on *24th March* last, and found eight names on the register, but some of these are irregular in their attendance. Four families have moved away to Kansas, U. S., and hence three or four less pupils in attendance. Miss Vance, teacher, does her work very fairly, but on account of irregular attendance on the part of some the progress is not very great. The teacher has been absent six days during the quarter on account of floods and roads blocked with snow. The school has been closed on other days also (although the teacher was present) on account of the bad roads making it impossible for children to get to school.

Indian School at Kettle Point.

I visited the Indian School at Kettle Point on *23rd March* last. Mr. Henry Fisher (Indian) is in charge. There were nineteen names on the roll, with an attendance of fourteen, distributed among the classes as follows: Third Class, 3; Second Class, 5; Second Part, 2; First Part, 4. In the Third Class the spelling and writing are very good; the arithmetic is not very good. The Geography of Ontario and the Dominion was reviewed by the teacher, but the teaching lacked in vigor and efficiency. In the other classes reading is very monotonous, but spelling, writing and work in other departments fairly done. There might be much improvement by a little more energy and earnestness on the part of the teacher.

The building is not in a very satisfactory condition. It is very cold during the winter, and the roof leaks in some places. There is not a sufficient supply of blackboard. This was reported in a previous report, but no action has been taken.

I again visited the Kettle Point Indian School on *13th October, 1892*. The average attendance for September and August has been about eight or nine, and so far in October the attendance has been about the same, but on the day of my visit only two were present. It was a beautiful day, and, so far as I know, there was no reason for so many being absent. I wish, however, to say that during the term the school appears to have been frequently closed for various reasons—picnics, agricultural shows, funerals, council meetings, etc., etc.—and thus the attendance is somewhat reduced. As I intimated in the Stoney Point report, some steps should be taken to secure more regularity, not only in attendance, but also in keeping the school open. There are twenty-one names on the roll, ranging from six to seventeen years of age.

I visited the Indian School at Stoney Point on *12th October, 1892*, and found the work fairly done.

In the Fourth Class the spelling and writing are very good, and herewith I give some of the examples in arithmetic that were on the blackboard, which the pupils solved very readily.

The reading in First and Second Classes is not very good; in the Third and Fourth it is much improved.

The furniture and equipments of the room are well preserved, and with a more satisfactory attendance better results would be obtained.

I notice by examining the register that the teacher is frequently there alone. This is to be regretted, and I should be glad if some plan could be devised to secure a more regular and punctual attendance.

The following questions were solved by Fourth Class pupils while I was there :—

1. A. can do a work in 17 days, B. in 18, and C. in 16 ; how long will it take all working together ?

2. In 294,438d how many £, s. d. ?

3. A man bought 12 lbs. 10 oz. cheese from one woman, 7 lbs. 6 oz. from another, and 9 lbs. 11 oz. from another ; he gave $5.50 for all. What was the price per pound ?

4. A waggon loaded with hay weighs 3,840 lbs., and the waggon weighs 1,125 lbs. How much is that hay worth at $12 per ton ?

Third Class, Arithmetic.

1 A man bought 325 lbs. butter at 15c per lb., 29 doz. eggs at 27c per doz., 29 lbs. pork at 10c per lb. Find the cost of all.

2. Find the cost of 129 horses at $97.60 each, and 291 tons hay at $29.25 per ton.

John Brebner, Esq., Inspector, Lambton West.

Indian School, St Clair Reserve and Walpole Island.

I visited *St. Clair Reserve* School on the *23rd May.* Miss F. G. Welsh (white) is still the teacher, and does earnest, faithful work.

The school is in good condition ; well furnished with necessary appliances, and fair progress is being made, although irregular attendance is still too common. Since cards and books have been distributed there has been quite an improvement, as all may obtain these prizes by attending every day. The attendance yesterday was eighteen boys and twelve girls, and the average for last week was twenty-eight. The lowest (on Thursday) sixteen, was caused by the rainy day.

First Part First Book, ten boys and four girls, reading, spelling and writing were fairly well done. In arithmetic, counting and writing figures well done, but addition only middling.

Second Part First Book, five boys and one girl, the work was all fairly well done, but some do not speak distinctly yet.

Second Book, three boys and two girls, work all pretty well done, but language only middling, such mistakes as "gone" instead of "going" being common.

Fourth Book, one girl, reading, spelling, geography, grammar well done, history and arithmetic not quite so good.

Third Book, one boy and three girls, reading not so good as usual, other work well done.

The children were almost all neat and clean, but some of them restless and not very earnest students.

Walpole Island.

No. 1.—Mr. Albert Sahguj (Indian), is still the teacher. He is doing fair work, but the attendance was less than the average for the past three weeks. For the week

ending on the 7th, it was sixteen; for that ending on the 14th, fifteen, and for that ending on the 21st, it was twenty-four, partly because I was was expected to visit during the week: fourteen were present.

First Part First Book, four boys and six girls. The reading was only middling, spelling and writing good, but in arithmetic they could do little more than count up to thirty.

Second Part First Book, one boy and one girl, reading was indistinct (words strained through the teeth) spelling and writing both good, but arithmetic not so well done.

Second Book, a boy and a girl, reading and writing fair, spelling good, arithmetic (multiplication) fair.

The writing and drawing of the Third Class were good, but none of the pupils were present.

No. 2.—Is still under the charge of Miss Nancy Osahgee (Indian). She plods along, but lacks animation, and I can do little to show how she should teach, as the Pottawatomies understand little or none of what I say. There were ten boys and seven girls present.

First Part First Book, six boys and three girls, reading fairly good, spelling middling, arithmetic little more than counting.

Second Part First Book, three boys and three girls, spelling and writing good, reading and arithmetic middling.

Second Book, one boy, reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic (multiplication) all well done.

Third Book, one girl, spelling and writing good, reading and arithmetic only middling, other work scarcely so good as usual.

There are too few copy-books in this school. The lot is not well drained, and the closets are not in good condition.

Expenses are higher owing to the bad roads, making it necessary to have a double rig.

One-third of the expenses of three schools, $2.45; fee $6.00; total $8.45.

No. 3.—Mr. Wm. Peters (Indian) has charge of this school, and does the best work I have ever seen done by an Indian teacher.

There were only eleven boys and eight girls present, five of the larger boys being away planting cranberries.

First Part First Book, seven boys and three girls, reading and spelling not so good as usual, writing good, arithmetic (counting and making the figures) fairly good.

Second Part First Book, two boys and one girl, reading, spelling and drawing good, writing the best I have seen done by the pupils of such a class, arithmetic good, but one pupil behind the others.

Second Book, two boys and four girls, reading, writing, arithmetic and drawing good, spelling fair.

The furniture, though comparatively new, is very slim (only inch boards) and needs strengthening.

Second Visit.

My second visit for 1892 to *St. Clair Reserve* Indian School was made on *November 25th*, a. m., Miss F. G. Welsh, teacher. There were twelve boys and fifteen girls present.

In the First Part of the First Book there were ten children, reading and spelling were good, arithmetic and writing very good.

In the Second Part of the First Book there were six present, and their reading, writing and spelling were good, their arithmetic and language exercises were very good.

In the Second Book Class four were present, arithmetic only middling, writing good, reading, spelling, geography and language very good.

In the Third Class five were present, reading, spelling, arithmetic and composition were good, writing and geography very good.

In the Fourth Class two were present, arithmetic and composition only middling, history good, and reading, writing and geography very good, while spelling was excellent, not a mistake in all their work.

Miss Welsh is doing very good work, not only in teaching the subjects on the programme, but by her example and sympathy, training the girls in all that constitutes a true woman.

My second visit for 1892 of Indian School *No. 1, Walpole Island*, was made on *October 10th*, p. m., Albert Sahguj (Indian) teacher, only seven boys and two girls were present, others being absent owing to a funeral in the near neighborhood.

In the First Part of the First Book six pupils were present, arithmetic only middling, they can add mentally and can count up to thirty, but cannot write the digits or name them when written, reading, spelling and writing good.

In the Second Part of the First Book three were present, whose arithmetic and writing were good, and reading and spelling very good.

The writing was good in all the classes, as was also the drawing.

One of the porch doors had been blown off the hinges. All the premises were in excellent order, a model Indian School but for the poor furniture.

My second visit for 1892 to Indian School *No. 2, Walpole Island*, was made on *October 11th*, p. m., Miss Nancy Osahgee (Indian) teacher. Two boys and six girls were present, five boys and two girls having gone home at noon who did not return. I saw the boys playing in a field on my way back from the school, several men being at work near by.

In the First Part of the First Book only one was present, and he did not do his work well.

In the Second Part of the First Book six were present, spelling and arithmetic only middling, reading good, writing and drawing very good.

The writing and drawing were very good in the Second Class Books, but the pupils were all absent.

In the Third Class only one was present, her reading and arithmetic were but middling, spelling, writing and drawing very good.

The boys who were absent in the afternoon came late in the forenoon, and when told they must come early, said they would not come at all The teacher has little or no control over some of the pupils. Even her own sister, the Third Class pupil present, does not want to do arithmetic.

Repairs and cleaning are needed on windows, gate and closets.

My second visit for 1892 to Indian School *No. 3, Walpole Island*, was made on *October 11th*, a. m., Wm. Peters (Indian) teacher. Eight boys and seven girls were present.

In the First Part of the Second Book there were seven pupils, reading was good, and spelling, arithmetic and writing all very good.

There were two present in the Second Part of the First Book, reading good, spelling and drawing very good, and arithmetic and writing excellent.

In the Second Class there were six present, and I believe their work would compare favorably with any public school class of the same standing, except in arithmetic, which was not so good as usual.

The writing and drawing of the Third Class were very good, but none of the pupils were present.

None of the children from Ste. Anne's Island were present. Could not some means be taken to get them to attend?

J. Dearness, Esq., Inspector, Middlesex, East.

Oneida Indian Reservation.

My remarks last year on the proficiency of the classes in the Indian schools as compared with those in the "white" schools were communicated through the Missionary Society back to the teachers. Miss Beattie, in referring to the subject, admits that she has recognized the shortcomings alleged—monotony in reading and expression and backwardness in the reasoning processes in arithmetic—but that after doing her best to overcome them, she believes that native habits of articulation and the disadvantage of teaching in an unfamiliar tongue, are barriers that make it difficult or impossible to bring Indian children up to the standard of whites in the particulars specified.

Every half year I send the papers for the county promotion examinations to the Indian schools. Generally speaking, in those parts of the work in which imitation plays an important part, such as writing, drawing, spelling, the Indian children do well. An Oneida Indian, Levi Doxtator, 16 years of age, passed the High School Entrance Examination in July, with 66 marks to spare.

School No. 1.—Miss Beattie is still the teacher of this school. She continues to discharge her duties with skill and energy. The Missionary Society has increased its allowance towards her salary, I suppose in consideration of her long services and efficiency. At my second visit I found 26 scholars present, 9 of whom were in Part Second, 4 in the Second Class, and 3 in the Third. Three pupils of this school did creditably in the Promotion Examination, except in arithmetic. The most of the pupils on this reserve on completing the work required in the Second Class leave to attend the Mt. Elgin Industrial Institution.

School No. 2.—Miss M. J. Chambers has taught this school for nearly two and a-half years. The attendance keeps small, but is now more regular than at first. There were 9 present at my visit in the first half year, 11 at my second visit. At each time I sent a written report to the local trustees (stating in the second one, on the *10th ober* :

1. There is only one privy, and the door is off that.

2. There is a clock in the school-room, but it has not gone for a year.

3. The stove-pipe needs cleaning ; it smoked badly this morning.

4. The lock is broken of the door ; the large gate is badly broken ; it would pay to re-paint the house.

5. A foundation should be built around it, or at least it should be banked before winter sets in.

School No. 3.—Miss Catharine Jackson (Indian) taught this school until the midsummer holidays. Since then Mrs. Vallick has had charge of it. The latter seems to have engaged in the work with spirit and a determination to do her best. At my visit in the first half of the year, there were eighteen present ; the attendance on the preceding week was registered at 26. The number of names on the register for the quarter was 40. Four were promoted to the Institution. At my second visit there were 29 present in good order. Mrs. Vallick is beginning, but I expect good results. With regard to her certificate, she might be allowed to pass on her record when a student in the Fifth Form of the Harrietsville School. I have that, and it is equal to what was required to pass the High School Entrance Examination.

I met the Agent and the Methodist Missionary on the *11th October*, and urged on them the necessity of making the three school-rooms more comfortable for the winter. They all need embanking at least. If funds could be allowed there should be foundations built under them. No. 3 has too large an attendance for its number of seats and desks. It is a two-story building, the upper part being an Orange Hall. The latter is entered through the school-room. If a partition were extended two thirds

across the front it would make a common porch for entrance to the school-room and the hall stairway, besides serving to protect the school-room from the north-west wind when the front door is opened. The cost of this improvement would be slight, and in addition to the advantages mentioned, it might prevent the school-room from being used as a loitering place on occasions of public meetings in the upper hall.

These three school houses should be made more comfortable in the winter. The icy winds can blow unchecked under the floors, which are not very tight. The fuel supply is sometimes scanty, in fact one or other of the schools has been closed two or three days at a time for lack of fuel.

H. D. Johnson, Esq., Inspector, Middlesex West.

Mount Elgin and other Indian Schools.

First Visit.

Joseph Fisher's.—This school was visited on the *1st of June.* There were seven pupils present and nineteen registered—classified as follows: seven in Part I, First Reader, six in Part II, First Reader, two in the Second Reader and four in the Third Reader. Those present did very creditable work in reading, arithmetic, spelling, drawing and writing. On the whole the state of the school is fairly satisfactory. The attendance is not as regular as desirable.

Back Settlement.—This School was visited on the *1st of June.* There were sixteen pupils present and twenty-four registered—classified as follows: 10 in First Reader, Part I, 4 in First Reader, Part II, and 10 in the Second Reader. The standing of the pupils present in reading, writing, geography, spelling and arithmetic was good. The order, discipline and management were excellent. The pupils answered very promptly in all the subjects and speak English with a very fair degree of proficiency. Miss Cobban still continues to do her work in a very satisfactory manner. The present state of the School is very satisfactory.

Church of England.—I visited this school on the *31st of May* and found 12 pupils present and 23 registered—classified as follows: 7 in Part I, First Reader, 4 in Part II, First reader, 10 in Second Reader, and 2 in Third Reader. The standing of those present in drawing, writing, arithmetic, reading, spelling and composition was very fair. I was much pleased with the work done by the pupils in composition. The order, discipline and management were good. Miss Helen Crane, the teacher, appears to have the happy knack of attracting the pupils to the school. On the whole the state of the school at present is very satisfactory.

Bear Creek.—I visited this school on the *31st of May.* Mrs. Lucy Fisher (Indian) has still charge of the school. I found only one pupil present and seven registered—classified as follows: 4 in Part I, First Reader, 1 in Part II, First Reader, 1 in the Second Reader, and 1 in the Third Reader. The bane of this school is irregular attendance. I cannot say anything about the progress that the pupils are making as there was only one present. He did very fair work. Mrs. Fisher teaches fairly well, but she does not appear to have the ability to attract the pupils to the school and secure their regular attendance. Everything about the school-room was neat, clean and tidy.

Mount Elgin Institute.—Both rooms of this Institute were visited on the *2nd of June.* As I remained over night I had ample time to inspect the supplies, etc., after school hours, so that I was able to devote the whole day to ascertaining the standing of the pupils and observe the teachers teaching. There were at the time of my visit 86 pupils registered—classified as follows: 24 in Part I, First Reader, 17 in Part II, First Reader, 30 in the Second Reader, 11 in the Third Reader, 3 in the Fourth Reader, and 1 in the Fifth Reader.

Miss Hales' Room.—Miss Hales has charge of the Second and Third Forms. She does her work well. The standing of the pupils in reading, spelling, writing, drawing, composition, geography and arithmetic was good. The order, discipline and management were very satisfactory.

Miss Campbell's Room.—Miss Campbell has charge of the pupils in the First, Fourth and Fifth Forms. She does her work well, especially in the primary classes. The pupils in all the subjects did very satisfactory work. The order, discipline and management in this room were excellent.

The pupils in both rooms speak English with a very fair degree of fluency and as a general rule understand what they read. The reading and oral composition in Part I and Part II classes have improved very much since my last visit.

Second Visit.

Bear Creek School.—This school was visited on the *26th of September*. There were 14 pupils enrolled and 6 present at the time of my visit. The work done by those present in reading, spelling, writing, drawing, and arithmetic was very fair. I found the pupils diligent and attentive. The attendance has improved since Mr. Fox (Indian), has taken charge of the school. Mr. Fox keeps everything in the interior of the school-room neat and tidy.

Joseph Fisher's.—This school was visited on the *3rd of November*. Mr. Joseph Fisher (Indian), has still charge of the school. There were 5 pupils present and 17 registered, classified as follows: 5 in Part I, First Reader, 4 in Part II, First Reader, and 8 in the Second Reader. Those present on the day of inspection did very fair work in reading, writing, drawing, spelling and arithmetic. The pupils understood the meaning of what they read fairly well. Everything in the interior of the school-room is kept clean, neat and tidy.

Back Settlement.—I visited this school on the *18th of October* and found nine pupils present and twenty registered, classified as follows: 8 in Part I, First Reader, 3 in Part II, First Reader, and 9 in the Second Reader. The work done by the pupils in reading, spelling, writing, drawing, music and arithmetic at the time of my visit was very satisfactory. The pupils speak English during their recreations in the school yard as well as in the school-room, and as a result I found that they were able to converse about ordinary topics with a fair degree of fluency. They also showed by their answers that they comprehended the meaning of what they read. Miss Cobban keeps everything neat, clean and tidy in the school-room.

Church of England.—I visited this school on the *26th of September* and found sixteen pupils present and twenty-one registered, classified as follows: 12 in Part I, First Reader, 5 in Part II, First Reader, 1 in the Second Reader and 3 in the Third Reader. The reading of the pupils in both divisions of the first class was only middling; in the second and third classes the reading was good. The writing in all the classes was good; the drawing was only fair; the spelling was good; the work done by several of the pupils in composition was very creditable. Mr. Doxtator (Indian), does his work well. I feel fully persuaded that when he has had some experience as a teacher he will do very satisfactory work.

Mount Elgin.—I visited both rooms of the Institute on *November 4th* and found 100 pupils enrolled, 49 boys and 51 girls, classified as follows: 17 in Part I, First Reader, 27 in Part II, First Reader, 31 in the Second Reader, 15 in the Third Reader, 9 in the Fourth Reader and 1 in the Fifth Reader. The manager, Mr. Shepherd, informed me that he was obliged to decline applications for admission of several others through lack of accommodation.

Miss Hales' Room.—The school-room is kept neat, clean and tidy; the desks, seats, blackboards, lighting, etc., are all in a very satisfactory state. Miss Hales still continues to teach well. The standing of the pupils in drawing, spelling, writing, reading and arithmetic is good. Most of the pupils read with a very fair degree of expression and understand what they read. The discipline order, and management are good.

Miss Campbell's Room.—Everything about this room is in capital order and kept neat, clean and tidy. Miss Campbell still continues to do very excellent work. The order, discipline and management are good. The standing of the pupils in reading,

writing, arithmetic, spelling, drawing, history, geography, grammar and composition is good. The work done by the fourth class at the time of my visit would compare very favorably with that done by pupils of the same grade in the public schools.

The school-yard is kept properly. The closets are nearly all new and are kept in a very satisfactory state.

James McBrien, Esq., Inspector, Ontario.

Indian School, Township of Rama.

The school house was burned down last year and the new school house has not yet been completed and therefore I am unable to speak of the equipment, for there is next to none, nor of the progress made, for it must have been hard work to maintain the standing of last year. I hope to have a more fruitful experience to report of this school after they get into the new school house and are supplied with the tools to work with. With respect to the state of the school :—The drawing is excellent, writing very good, reading good, spelling very good, geography good (being somewhat improved), arithmetic fair.

R. G. Scot ., Inspector, Renfrew.

Indian School, Golden Lake.

I inspected the Indian School at Golden Lake on the *11th of February*, last. There were 12 pupils enrolled, 5 boys and 7 girls, classified as follows : First Part of First Book, four boys and two girls ; Second Part First Book, one girl ; Second book, one boy and three girls ; Third Book, none ; Fourth Book, one girl. Of these eight were present, four boys and four girls, classified as follows : First Part of First Book, three boys and one girl ; Second Part First book, none ; Second Book, one boy and two girls ; Third Book, none ; Fourth Book, one girl.

Those in the First Part of First Book could read and spell well, worked addition accurately, and could write well on slates.

Second Book : The pupils read fairly, but understood well what they read ; spelling good : writing in copies, good.

Fourth Book : This pupil knew the compound rules and fractions well, and could work easy questions in interest.

All the pupils from the Second Part of First Book up, and one pupil in First Part of First Book learn geography and could readily point out on the map, any places mentioned in their reading lessons. Special attention is given to dictation and letter writing. I considered that the teacher was doing very creditable work.

The school-room was very clean and neat. The furniture and equipments were exactly as at my previous visit.

I received in March a form for an " Inventory of Property " belonging to the school, but, as I find my notes will not exactly correspond with and satisfy the interrogatories therein, I have thought it better to wait till my next visit before filling it.

Second visit.

I inspected the school on the *5th September* last and found 13 pupils enrolled—6 girls and 7 boys—who were classified as follows :

In First part of 1st book	4 girls and 6 boys.
In Second " "	None.
In Second book	1 girl and 1 boy.
In Third "	None.
In Fourth "	1 girl.

Of the above, 8 were present, classified as follows:

In First part of First book	4 girls and 3 boys.
In Second " "	None.
In Second book	1 girl.
In Third "	None.
In Fourth "	None.

The pupil in the second book could work long division, knew the general geography of the continents and Ontario, and could write with pen and ink, but had no copy for some time.

The parents are slow in getting books and other school requisites for the children. It would seem better if an arrangement could be made to furnish the pupils with these things and have them charged to the parents.

A new school house is needed. The present one is cold and uncomfortable, and is so decayed that I doubt if it would stand repairing.

The teacher evidently takes a lively interest in her work, and has learned the Indian language sufficiently to converse pretty readily with the pupils in their native tongue.

Isaac Day, Esq., Inspector, Simcoe East and Muskoka.

Indian Reserve School.

During the year 1891 I made two visits to the school on the Gibson Reserve—the first on *June 3rd*, the second on *September 15th*. The teacher for the year was Peter White, a half-breed, 23 years of age; spoke the English language very well; had been trained at the Muncey Institution. I found the same apparatus as at my previous visits, viz., two good maps, a globe, one set of tablets, a teacher's desk, one chair, eleven desks for the children, crayons, a brush and a broom. The building had been so cold the previous winter that the Indians had to lath and plaster it. At my last visit it looked quite clean and comfortable.

On *June 3rd* I found nineteen names on the roll. Twelve of these were of girls, and seven of boys. Three were in the Third Book, one in the Second, four in the Second Part, and eleven in the First Part. Four pupils were present—one in the Third, two in the Second Part, and one in the First Part. I examined in arithmetic, reading, writing, geography and spelling. I found a decided improvement in arithmetic. The reading was poor. The writing was as good as that of children similarly classified in Public Schools. The geography was very poor. The spelling was fair.

At my second visit I found fifteen names on the roll. Three of the children were in the Third Book, one in the Second, three in the Second Part, and eight in the First Part. There were only two pupils present, both in the First Part. The attendance was usually about six.

As at my former visits, I found the children very deficient in their knowledge of English. It is very difficult to get teachers to spend sufficient time in teaching English. It is much easier for native teachers to converse with the children in their own tongue, and this, I believe, they nearly always do. I think it would be much better to procure teachers with a thorough knowledge of English, and that prefer to use the English rather than the Indian tongue. Of course, if they understand the Indian language, too, so much the better. But if we take everything into consideration we shall find that an English speaking teacher will do more with a smattering of the Indian tongue than will an Indian with a smattering of the English.

A. McNaughton, Esq., Inspector, Stormont,

Indian School, Cornwall Island.

I visited the Indian School on Cornwall Island on the *20th June*, and found it under the care of Mr Louis Benedict, who received his education at Brantford. The number of pupils on the roll for the quarter then current was eighteen, and I found twelve of these present. I found them classified as follows :—Number reading in Part First of First Book, 4 ; number reading in Part Second First Book, 3 ; number reading in Second Book, 2 ; number reading in Third Book, 3. The constant use of the Iroquois language among themselves hinders their progress in the acquisition of a knowledge of English, and prevents them from being able to use it fluently in conversation, although English is the language of instruction. The pupils spell very fairly the ordinary words occurring in their lessons, and those in the Second and Third Classes can work examples in the simple rules of arithmetic. They are also acquiring a slight knowledge of the elements of geography.

I again visited the Indian School on Cornwall Island on the *17th October*, and found it in charge of the same teacher, Mr. Louis Benedict There were ten pupils in attendance and seventeen enrolled. Progress is slow, but the pupils are gradually acquiring more fluency in the use of English. Those present at this visit were quite young, and only slightly advanced in the rudimentary branches of education. The highest class was engaged in trying to overcome the difficulties encountered in the Second Reader, and the rest were wrestling with those met with in Parts I. and II. of the First Reader. Even these meagre accomplishments may hereafter prove very beneficial to these young persons, and probably will, in some instances, lead to much higher attainments.

A. B. Davidson, Esq., Inspector, York North.

Indian School, Georgina Island.

On the *6th of May* I visited the Indian School on Georgina Island. The whole number of children on the Island between the ages of five and twenty-one is thirty-one, all of whom have attended school more or less. The average attendance for the last quarter of 1891 was eighteen, and for the first quarter of 1892 eleven. The cause of the small attendance for the first quarter of 1892 was the prevalence of *la grippe*. The total number enrolled for 1892 is twenty-six, of whom twenty were present on the day of my visit, and were classified as follows :—In Part First, three pupils ; exercises, Lesson VI., drawing and writing. Part First, five pupils, exercises, Lesson XX., writing lesson, drawing, addition and multiplication. Part First, three pupils ; book finished ; could read nicely ; finished the multiplication table. Part Second, two pupils ; Lesson VIII., writing lesson ; could add, subtract and multiply. Second Book, four pupils ; Lesson XXVII., short division ; slate writing specially good. Third Book, three pupils ; Lesson XXV., division and compound addition ; writing in Nos. 2 and 3 copybooks. The class work of pupils was monotonous and slow, as the Indian takes no note of time, but on the whole the readiness of the pupils in other exercises was improved not a little. The writing in the copybooks was not equal to what I have seen it on former visits. This I attributed to the fact that on this visit I found the pupils on an average considerably younger than on any former visit I have made. For the same reason their singing was below the average. In this subject the teacher trains them well, and by means of it he is able to make school much more attractive to the children, who are very fond of singing, many of them having remarkably soft and pleasant voices. The building and furniture are in good condition, and appear to be well cared for. The following items are much needed : Window-blinds, reading tablets (authorized series), Kindergarten drawing books and a wood-box. In other respects the school is fairly well equipped. Mr. Robert Mayes, missionary and

teacher, possesses the fullest confidence and respect of the pupils. In his school work no little patience and tact has had to be exercised in order to secure the good results attained and now that a very comfortable dwelling-house has been erected for him, I hope that his occupancy of the position may be so much more permanent as to enable him to follow up the good results attained with still better.

D. McCaig, Esq., Inspector, District of Algoma.

Indian Schools.

Along the Rainy River, from its mouth to Fort Francis, a distance of about ninety miles, four Indian Schools are situated, in the following order: First, Hungry Hall School, near the mouth of the river where it enters the Lake of the Woods. This school is built about a mile in from the bank of the river, and is surrounded by the forest, with no clearing whatever around the school house. The second is located about forty miles up the river, and is known as the Long Sault Indian School. The third is about eight miles farther up the river, and is known as the Manitou Rapids School, and the last is about twenty miles still farther up the river, and is called the Little Forks Indian School. It is also about eighteen miles from Fort Francis, the end of Rainy River navigation.

Buildings.

The school houses at all these points are exactly similar in size and structure, all of them being about 18 x 20 feet in ground dimensions, and about eight or nine feet in height of walls, the walls being built of hewn logs, and all of them roofed with bark, and none of them rain-proof. None of them have ceilings between the floor and rafters, and are consequently very cold in winter. The openings between the logs of the walls are plastered with a light, friable soil (not clay), which crumbles and falls down with every shower, and the frosts and thaws of fall and spring, so that both within and without the building may sometimes be seen a ridge of this fallen plaster three or four inches in thickness, which has been allowed to accumulate for weeks, perhaps for months. Cleanliness is, of course, impossible under these conditions.

The furnishing of these schools is also bad throughout. A few long, rough tables and long, backless benches, being all that is supplied in the way of furniture. None of the schools have any enclosed yard around them, nor are there any closets or outhouses of any kind in connection with them. This is not, perhaps, a serious want in summer, as all the schools are either surrounded by the forest or placed on the open common, but in winter it must be found a great inconvenience if young children are in attendance.

Educational Progress.

I do not think that under present conditions any satisfactory educational progress is possible. Teachers have no control whatever over Indian children in the way of promoting regularity of attendance, and parents simply do not care, and make little or no effort to assist the teacher in any way whatever. On *June 7th*, when I visited the school, on Manitou Rapids, I found in attendance only five small children about five years of age, who had scarcely made a beginning in school work, while playing around the tents and dwellings of the Indians, within sight of the school, none of them more than half a mile distant, I counted from twenty to thirty children who had not attended school for weeks together; and this is the general experience all along the river.

Government money is simply thrown away under the present system To begin with, the teachers generally employed in Indian schools know nothing whatever about teaching, while to be successful in an Indian school, the very highest teaching ability and a knowledge of the principles of teaching is absolutely necessary to insure any degree of success, but the absence of all these is often the rule as regards the management of an Indian

school. Along Rainy River especially, those who become financially stranded, find refuge and relief for a time in an Indian school, and in a few months move on to some other haven.

One of the teachers I met in my last visit to the Rainy River Indian schools had been employed for twenty years in the Hudson Bay service at Apuk Factory, and had never taught a day till he took charge of his present school a few months ago; another had been an iron turner, but had just lately turned to be Indian teacher at Hungry Hall. Many of this class of teachers remain only till they get money enough to move elsewhere, and many of them simply put in time while they do remain.

I may say here that the only Indian schools that I have found making satisfactory progress in the District of Algoma, are those conducted on the Industrial plan. Under this system it is possible to teach habits of *order*, *cleanliness*, *regularity* and *industry*, with some of the *arts* and *occupations* of civilized life. As it is, there is an utter absence of all these in the ordinary Indian school, where children are wholly under the control of their parents.

On the four reserves where schools are established along Rainy River, I judge there are about 200 children of school age. In the four visits which I have now paid to the district, and during which three schools have been visited, the aggregate attendance of all the visits to the four schools would not make up an average of three pupils per school.

This year the attendance at the time of my visit was as follows:—

Hungry Hall School	2
Long Sault	7
Manitou Rapids	5
Little Forks	5
Total at the four schools	19

All in First Book.

On register:—

Hungry Hall	14
Long Sault	23
Manitou Rapids	30
Little Forks	26
	93

June is potato-planting and fishing time and may account to some extent for small attendance, but results at the best are not at all an equivalent for the money spent.

Remedy.—One good Industrial School for the whole Rainy River district, under a skilful Second Class trained teacher, with a trained assistant and a good matron, to improve the habits and tastes of the children and accomplish something more than teaching words without (to them) any meaning.

Protestant Indian School.

Feb. 5th—Visited the school at Garden River, taught by Miss Lena Brown, who held a Third Class district certificate. I found in attendance 20 Indian children, and 24 names on the school register. Found order very good, and classes ranging over first four books of authorized series, and work fairly well done in all the classes.

Examined classes in reading, spelling, arithmetic, history and grammar, and found good work and intelligent answers throughout.

Visited this school a second time *Sept. 26th*, and found 27 names on the register and 15 in attendance. Found also that a change of teachers had taken place at midsummer. The lately employed teacher is an old man recently out from England, holding certificate from English training schools, but not likely to do as good work among the Indian children as their late teacher. Found classes much as formerly, but not so well arranged, nor work so satisfactory.

Wawanosh Girls' Home.

Feb. 5th—Visited Wawanosh Home for Indian Girls, situated about three miles from Sault Ste. Marie. Found in attendance 15 pupils, and 23 names on the school register. The small attendance is due to the fact that the school is conducted on the Industrial system. About half the pupils, only, are therefore in attendance during any half day. This school has been taught for about two years by a Miss Champion, who has had considerable experience in private school work, and who manages well among her Indian girls. Found order good, and pupils clean and well dressed. Writing and spelling very good, reading fair. Classes in first four books of authorized series. Arithmetic up to bills of parcels and easy problems in fractions. School doing satisfactory work.

Visited this school again on *Sept. 26th.* Found in attendance 22 pupils and 24 names on the school register. State of progress much as above stated, with some late additions to classes lowering the standing somewhat.

Shingwauk Boys Home.

Visited this school on *Feb. 6th*, and found in attendance 26 pupils with 37 names on the register. Found also that there had been another change of teachers, a Mr. W. H. Bean, holding a Second Class non-professional certificate, being in charge of the school. He had, however made up his mind to leave shortly. This school is now in a kind of transition state. The difficulty of maintaining it as an industrial school with present means of support seems to be the problem to be solved by the Board of Management.

With the changes above noted, and the uncertainty hanging over it, this school is not in as satisfactory a condition as two years ago. Classes were examined from First to Fourth Book inclusive. Found reading and spelling fair, arithmetic and geography low, which must be attributed in part to the frequent change of teachers which had lately taken place.

Visited this school again on *Sept. 27th*, and found that another change of teachers had taken place, and that the general manager, Rev. E. F. Wilson, had tendered his resignation, former financial difficulties therefore more pronounced. At the time of my visit the new teacher, Mr. A. H. Tyner, had been in charge only a few weeks, with 22 pupils in attendance and 24 enrolled on the school register. Found a new summer school room had been built, large, well seated and lighted, but heating too expensive to be used in winter; pupils will therefore return to the old school room in the main building for that season. Found also that a number of the old pupils had left, and classes were made up largely of new recruits. Believe present teacher will do fair work if he is left long enough in charge of the school. Classes are still kept up in the first four books of the authorized series, but the standing is generally lower than when the school was at its best two years ago.

Sheguiandah Indian School.

Visited this school *Feb. 17th.* Found the teacher, Mr. James Keatley, presiding over an attendance of six pupils, attempting to read in First and Part Second of First Book. This, with a little writing, spelling and arithmetic up to simple addition, covered the school programme, with work poorly done at that. No progress appears possible in this school, because of irregular attendance and the utter carelessness of Indian parents. I have visited the English Church clergyman who resides close by the school, and has charge of the mission, but no change for the better has taken place as yet.

Visited this school again on *Sept. 17th.* Found 14 names on register and 5 pupils in attendance, all in First Book. Interior furnishing of school all bad, have reported the need of desks again and again, but none on hand as yet. This school is the most unsatisfactory in the whole district east of Rainy River.

Sucker Creek Indian School.

Visited this school on *Feb. 17th.* Teacher, Miss Alice Keatley, holding only an entrance certificate. Found school building much improved since last visit in 1891. Inside all well lined with dressed and matched lumber, and school room very clean. Out of 12 pupils enrolled found 6 in attendance, 2 in Third Book, 2 in Second and 2 in First. Reading, writing and spelling fair, but other subjects low. School on the whole somewhat improved.

Visited this school again on *Sept. 7th.* Found 9 pupils present out of 14 enrolled. Classes as formerly ranging over first three books. Arithmetic up to long division in highest class, but work slow and uncertain.

School room was, however, much improved by a supply of new desks of modern pattern. This, with improved cleanliness, merits a favorable report for the year.

Spanish River Indian School.

Visited this school for the first time on *March 3rd.* Found Miss Carrie Morley in charge, an active and lady-like teacher, with considerable experience in private schools. School warm, neat and clean. Pupils well dressed and orderly. 17 enrolled and 10 in attendance. Classes in First and Second Books. Reading, writing and spelling good. Think this school will do well under present teacher. Can at least report favorably for my first visit.

Rev. Geo. Grant, Inspector, Districts of Nipissing and Parry Sound.

Indian Schools.

With one exception the staff of teachers remains the same as at the time of my last report. All the schools of both districts were open during the whole of the school year, and fairly good work has been done in all of them.

Nipissing District.

Nipissing Reserve, Beaucage Bay.

First visit, *29th March.* Teacher, Mrs. Isabella Johnston ; holds a 3rd Class District Certificate. The daily register showed a total on roll of 12 pupils—classified as follows: Book IV., 3 ; Book III., 3 ; Book I., Part 2nd, 3 ; Book I., Part 1st, 3. Average attendance, 9. Present at time of visit, 11. Classes, No. IV., lately promoted ; Arithmetic—well up in the simple rules, just entering upon the compound. Reading—very good, enunciation distinct and emphasis with proper regard to sense. Dictation and spelling fairly good. Writing and drawing fair. No. III.—Arithmetic, fairly well up in multiplication. Reading, distinct and intelligent. Dictation and spelling, fair. No. II.—No second class in school at present. No. I., Parts 2nd and 1st—have made a fair beginning. Nos. IV. and III.—Grammar, can name parts of speech and divide sentences into subject and predicate. Practically very little has yet been done in grammar or geography. The writing and drawing are not up to the standard of work done in the other Indian schools.

Second visit, *20th October*. On roll, 14, classified: Book IV., 3; Book III., 2; Book II., 2; Book I., Part 2nd, 1; Part 1st, 6. Average attendance, 11. Present, 12. Class IV.—Reading, lesson "The Conquest of Bengal," very good, clear and expressive. Arithmetic, class now at reduction, understand the work fairly well. Writing, drawing, dictation and spelling, much the same as on previous visit. Class III.—Reading, fairly good. Arithmetic, now at division and have a good understanding of the subject. Dictation, spelling, writing and drawing, very similar to what was reported on last visit. No. II.—Two have been promoted into this class since my last visit but they are quite backward in reading, spelling, dictation and the other branches. The junior classes do very well considering that they are struggling to read in a foreign tongue. Altogether, the impression made upon me as to the work of this school is favorable.

Parry Sound District.

No. 1, *Shawanaga*.—First visit, *2nd March*. Teacher, Miss C. Harrison, 3rd Class District Certificate. On roll, 25; classified: Book III., 2; Book II., 6; Book I., Part 2nd, 6; Part 1st, 11. Average attendance, 16. Present on day of visit, 14. Clases.—Third Book Class, one present, reads fairly well, but room for much improvement in the matter of purity of enunciation and emphasis of expression. Dictation, six lines taken from reading lesson, only one trifling mistake. Arithmetic, at long division, can work the simple rules correctly. Second Book—three present. Reading, pronounce words clearly and appear to read with considerable ease. Arithmetic, working in simple multiplication and can do any reasonable question in this rule. Dictation, fairly good. Part 2nd, 2 present. Part 1st, 7 present, work up to the average usually found in these classes. This school was closed for four weeks, two in January and two in February, on account of the illness of the teacher.

Second visit, *8th December*. On roll, 31. Present 20. There have been no promotions since my last visit. Additions to the roll have all been in the primary classes. In consequence of the school being closed for 11 weeks during the half year, very little progress has been made in any of the classes since my last visit. The teacher was at her post at the proper time and remained there, but the Indians were absent fishing and berry-picking. These inroads upon the school time are a serious hindrance to the progress of this school. It is a matter of surprise that under the circumstances the pupils are as well advanced as they are.

No. 1, *Parry Island*.—First visit, *11th March*, in company with Dr. Walton, Indian Superintendent. Found on roll, 20. Classified: Book IV., 3; Book III., 3; Book II., 2; Book I, Part 2nd, 4; Book I., Part 1st, 7. Average attendance, 13. Present 12. The day was cold and stormy, and the arrangements for the heating of the school house so carelessly attended to that the pupils were nearly perished with the cold. The examination of the classes was conducted partly by the Indian Superintendent and partly by myself. Reading in the senior classes was fairly good but in too low a tone of voice, in the junior and primary classes, indistinct and monotonous. Arithmetic, fairly good. Dictation and spelling, somewhat inferior. Writing, very good in all the classes. General impression, there was a sad lack of neatness and push in the whole management of the school.

Second visit, *1st September*. The teacher was allowed to resign at midsummer, and Miss M. Pace was transferred from No. 2 Parry Island to fill the vacant place. Found on roll for the term, 16. Average attendance 4. Present, 6—as follows: Book III., 1; Book II., 2; Book I., Part 1st, 3. The teacher having been in charge for only two or three weeks and the attendance of pupils so small, no satisfactory opinion could be formed as to the character of the work done. The management was apparently good and the school room itself clean and tidy.

No. 2, *Parry Island*. First visit, *4th March*, in company with Dr. Walton, Indian Superintendent. Teacher, Miss Mary Pace, Certificate, 3rd Class District. Found on roll, 6. Average attendance, 4. Present, 4. Classified, Book IV., 3., 2 present; Book

II., 3, 2 present. Classes examined by Indian Superintendent and self. Class IV. unusually well up in reading, arithmetic, dictation, spelling and writing. Fairly good in composition and letter writing—in fact this class would compare favorably with the fourth class in most of the public schools. Class II.—Reading, arithmetic, dictation and spelling, good. Composition and letter-writing, fairly good. Everything clean, school-room neat and orderly. General impression, the school is under good management and doing good work.

Second visit, *2nd September*. Teacher, Miss M. E. Yates, model school trained and holds a 3rd Class District Certificate, Professional. As mentioned in report of No. 1, Parry Island, Miss M. Pace had been transferred to that school. Miss M. E. Yates was appointed to succeed her in this school. It being her first day, I devoted the time of my visit to reviewing the classes and introducing her to them, and to explaining in a general way the work of the school.

Henvey Inlet (*Kahbahkanoug*). Visited *25th May*. Teacher, Miss Annie E. Francis. Certificate, Temporary. On roll, 30 Classified: Book III., 2; Book II., 5; Book I., Part 2nd, 10, Part 1st, 13. Third Book Class, 2 present—reading, lesson, "The Golden Touch," seemed to know the substance of the lesson fairly well, but pronounced the words so indistinctly that I could not follow the sense of the passage read. Dictation, six lines from text book, six mistakes each. Arithmetic, beginning reduction, seem to know the simple rules fairly well, but know almost nothing of the compound. Geography, working at definitions and the motions of the earth and heavenly bodies. Grammar, advised the teacher to do something at this subject by easy language lessons. Second Book Class, 2 present—Reading, quite able to read so as to pronounce words, but, like the other class, very low and indistinct. Arithmetic, can work multiplication tolerably well. Dictation, six lines from text book, 3 mistakes. The primary classes, which includes the great bulk of the school, are fairly well managed. Classes III., II., and Part 2nd write in copy books and the writing in all these classes is fairly good. Drawing, rather inferior. General impression, the school is doing reasonably good work.

C. Donovan, Esq., Inspector, Roman Catholic Indian Schools.

(Western Division).

Basswa Village.—Visited *August 31st*. This is a snug little school, rather cosily situated, and supplied with most of the requisites for school work. The room has a neat, cheery aspect, but apparently lacks heating power, so that a better stove is needed. The desks are fairly suitable; the blackboard is small, but good; the only map is a map of the world. Books, slates, copies, etc., appear to be in full supply and in good condition. The number of pupils enrolled is 17, and the highest form is the Second. The work done includes the subjects usually allotted to these forms, but the teaching of object lessons does not appear to receive sufficient attention. The yard has no defined limits, is consequently unfenced, and inconveniently overgrown with bushes. The erection of two really good closets is the chief improvement since my former visit. The school was not in operation the day I called. The teacher's name is Charles Maingowi, a native Indian.

Wikwemikong Institute for Boys.—Visited *August 31st*. This establishment, in charge of the Jesuit Fathers, is doing its usual good work. At present there is only one teacher, but it is intended to employ another as soon as possible, as there is work enough for two teachers. The accommodations and equipments are in general amply and suitably provided. The rooms are abundantly large, well lighted, ventilated and heated. The desks and seats are generally good, but there are several seats (for little boys) which are without backs, and therefore physically injurious—a defect that should be remedied immediately. The yard is well fenced and kept in good order, but is much in need of a play shed, the grounds not affording any protection against rough weather. The water supply is abundant and easily available, and the closet accommodation is equal to the requirements of the place. In the primary classes it is noticeable that particular attention

should be given to language lessons, and that the reading tablets should be adapted to the reading books. The supply of books is large enough, except as regards Part Second and copies. The school has enough maps, and a small globe ; the blackboards are of good quality but insufficient as to quantity. The practical side of the Institute is very interesting, as may be seen from ample pravision made for teaching shoe-making, blacksmithing, carpentering, tin-smithing and other useful trades. There are 40 pupils enrolled, most of whom are boarders, and all cared for with the most assiduous attention.

Wikwemikong Institute for Girls.—Visited *September 1st.* This branch of the Institute is in a still more flourishing condition. It is also in charge of the Jesuit Fathers, and its teachers are ladies of the Order of Daughters of Mary—most painstaking and thorough teachers. As many as 70 pupils are enrolled, most of whom are boarders. They are divided into two departments ; the junior, composed of the various grades of the 1st Form, and the senior of Forms 2, 3 and 4, all managed with perfect order and discipline. The school studies include all the subjects of the ordinary school peogramme, in which the pupils as a body exhibit a highly satisfactory degree of proficiency, in fact, comparing favorably with most urban schools. Books, slates, copies, etc., are well supplied and in good condition. The building is a large, good-looking frame, well-situated ; the rooms are bright, cheerful, airy, comfortable and neatly decorated. The desks and seats are plain and old fashioned, but substantial and well kept. The supply of maps is insufficient, but the blackboards are all that can be desired. The yard has been enlarged and improved since former visit, and lacks no essential feature but a play-shed. The closets are suitable and adequate, and the drinking water good and abundant. That most desirable branch of a girl's education—domestic economy—is duly treated here in all its varieties—sewing, knitting, cooking and general house-work—to the infinite credit of the ladies in charge, and the invaluable benefit of the many girls who have the good fortune to go through the course which this institute provides.

Wikwemikongsing Reserve, —Visited *September 1st.* This settlement is still without a school house, although attention was called to the need of this indispensable requisite in my former report. The teacher, Miss Elizabeth Proulx, a very attentive young woman, has been carrying on the school work in a small room in no way suitable for the purpose. The number of pupils is 22, no further advanced than the Second Form, and, owing chiefly to irregular attendance and lack of proper accommodation. making very slight progress. The desks and seats are poor affairs, as are in general the other equipments also. At the time of my visit the school was in want of copies, ink, arithmetics, geographies and proper reading-charts. It is strongly urged that a proper building with suitable furniture be provided without delay. The only improvement made since my former visit was the erection of two good closets.

South Bay Reserve.—Visited *September 2nd.* The school at this place has made decided progress as to conveniences within the past year. The teacher, Mrs. Madeline King, a native, is most earnest and indefatigable in her work. There are 24 pupils enrolled, but none present on the day of my visit, owing to their parents being absent on a fishing excursion. The room is neat, clean and tidy, but out of repair in the matter of window panes. The desks are new and good, and the blackboard well-made and large. Books are generally well supplied, but there appears to be a lack of slates and maps. The limits of the yard are undefined ; there is no well, but two good closets have been placed on the premises since the time of my previous visit. On the whole, this is a promising school.

West Bay Reserve —Visited *September 5th.* There was a full attendance (15) at this school on the day of my visit. The work does not extend beyond the Second Form, but except in arithmetic the pupils do fairly well within this limit ; state of order also good. The building is of frame, tolerably well preserved, and the room capable of accommodating 30 pupils, is neat and tidy, although the heating power seems insufficient. The desks and seats are old-fashioned, but good and durable. The blackboard is good, but too small ; there is only one map—that of the Dominion—no register, no globe, no tablets, not enough chalk and no slate pencils. The limits of the playgrounds are undefined, and there is no well, but there are two closets, new and good. The teacher, Mr. Onesim Peltier, is a native, and appears to be zealous and interested in his work.

Saghmook Reserve.—Visited *September 6th.* Only eight pupils were in attendance on the day of my visit, out of an enrollment of 24. The teacher Miss Harriet Atchitawense, an intelligent native, appeared to attend to her work quite faithfully, but owing to irregular attendance and dearth of school requisites, is not making the most desirable progress. The Second Form is the highest, and the branches taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and elementary geography. The building is a log house, in a most exposed situation as to the weather ; the room is clean, but needs some repairing, and the heating power is insufficient. There are no desks, no maps, no pens, no pencils, no register. The blackboard is too small, and useless for want of chalk. There is no well on the premises ; the grounds are undefined ; there is one finished closet and another in the course of erection.

Serpent River Reserve.—Visited *September 7th.* Both teacher and pupils were absent when I arrived here. It was the same way last year. As in most Indian schools, the attendance is much broken by the children going with their parents on berry-picking, fishing and other excursions. However, I was informed on good authority that the teacher of this school, Mrs. Mary Cada, often follows them and extemporizes a school where possible—a very commendable practice. The building is a respectable looking frame, without proper chimney ; the room, capable of accommodating about 25 pupils, is in good condition, and wears an air of comfort. The desks and seats are well-looking and durable, the blackboard is fairly good, but there are only two maps. The yard is rough and unfenced, and contains neither well nor closets.

Mississauga Reserve.—Visited *September 8th.* This school has a large enrolment, 30 ; but only 8 pupils were present when I called, the most of the others being away picking berries. The whole of the ordinary school course is followed here, including the work of Forms 1 to 4 inclusive, and with fairly good results. The building is frame, the room large enough, well lighted, has a good stove, and is fairly ventilated. The desks and seats are very awkward, especially for writing purposes ; the blackboard is not much bigger than a large slate, and is therefore almost useless ; only two maps—one of the Dominion and a poor map of the World—are in the school. The yard is irregular and unfenced ; the closets are under one roof and not properly partitioned. There is no well on the premises, but there is a good natural spring at a convenient distance. The teacher, Miss Annie Markle, has no certificate, and has been in the profession only four months, but gives evidence of improvement with increased experience.

The Sables Reserve (Thessalon).—Visited *September 9th.* This school is comparatively new ; but for an Indian school, is possessed of more than ordinary vigor. Its teacher, Miss Victoria Wakegijig, is a clever young native with two years experience, and endowed with considerable ability and energy. As yet the work has not gone beyond that of the First Form, but in this the pupils do well. The building is a good frame one, but not well protected at the foundation against cold weather. The room is clean, neat and tidy, with good light and fair ventilation ; the upper storey, meant for teacher's residence, is unfinished. The desks are unsuitable for writing purposes ; the blackboard is too small ; the school is without maps, a globe, pencils and a numeral frame. The worst feature of the grounds is the absence of water closets. The yard is rough and unfenced ; there is no well—not even a pail with which to fetch water from the neighbouring bay.

Garden River.—Visited *September 12th.* This is one of the best of the Indian Schools known to me. It is well supplied with school requisites and is conducted with zeal and energy. Sixteen pupils were in attendance when I called, a very fair number considering the time of the year, and the enrolment runs as high as fifty. So far as class work is concerned, it is a complete school, all the Forms from the First to the Fourth being in operation and all the subjects of the school programme, except history, being duly handled. Though not a model of architecture the building ing is snug and comfortable ; the room is neat, tidy and cheerful ; the furniture is not the most convenient, but is fully supplied. The blackboards are good ; there are not enough maps, but the globe is good and new. The yard is commodious and contains all that is necessary for school purposss. The teacher, Miss Margaret MacMahon, has no certificate, but is very assiduous and indefatigable in the discharge of her duties.

Fort William Orphanage..—Visited *September 15th.* At the time of my previous visit this school exhibited a very respectable standing, and it is a matter of gratification to state that it has made decided progress since. The organization has been improved by dividing the school into two departments, each under its own teacher. The work includes all that is called for by the regular school programme. The pupils manifest a lively interest in their studies The teachers, Sisters of St. Joseph, are untiring, zealous and thorough workers, and, in a word, the school is operated with a degree of vigor and success that would do credit to most urban schools. The building has become too small and should be replaced by a more suitable one ; the yards are commodious and well regulated, and there are two good sets of closets on the premises. Pending the erection of a new building the rooms will stand whitewashing and repairing. The equipments, such as pupils' desks and seats, maps and blackboards, are well supplied and of good quality, but there are no proper desks for the teachers. Besides receiving a good school education the girls are trained in sewing, knitting, quilting, cooking and other branches of domestic work, and judging from specimens submitted, in a very successful manner. A few boys belong to this school too, and besides their school instruction from the Sisters, receive practical lessons in horticulture from the good Brothers of the Mission. Fifty-seven children are enrolled altogether

Fort William (*Boys*). Visited *September 15th.* This school is not as strong as it was a year ago. Only 13 pupils were enrolled and 6 present at the time of my visit. Of course the attendance may increase, but in order to be a really successful school the parents must show more interest than they do at present. This is apparently a strong Reserve and there is no good reason why it should not have a strong school. The pupils examined did not seem to know much. The teacher, Miss Emma Donahue, has a Quebec certificate and considerable experience. Whatever weakness is observable in the school cannot be attributed to her, as she has been here but a few days. The building, a fairly good log house, needs repairing against the coming winter. The furniture is tolerably good, as are also the general equipments, but the supply of books is limited. There is no well and the closets are much too near the class room. This is a grievance that should be promptly remedied.

Red Rock (*Nipigon*).—Visited *September 16th.* Although not a strong school there is some improvement here over last year. The enrolment is nine, of whom two are white children. Seven were present when I called, as against one at last year. The teacher, Miss Elizabeth La Haye (English speaking), has a Quebec certificate ; she has not been long teaching but promises well ; by her fidelity and attention she secures as large an attendance as the place will afford. None of the Indian children go beyond the Second Form, but within that limit they do pretty well. The accommodations are generally unsuitable ; the building is a shell resting on crumbling foundations and therefore in a condition requiring immediate attention. The yard is undefined, rough and overgrown with bushes and there are no closets although attention was called to this want in the report of last year. The furniture of the room is clumsy and crude and the room itself is badly protected against wind and weather.

Other Reserves.—Sheshegowaning, Jack Fish Island and The Pic were not visited, chiefly on account of the extreme difficulty of reaching these schools. I omitted also White Fish lake, as it was last year transferred to the Eastern Division by the Education Department. Port Arthur I inspected as a regular Separate School, reporting on it as I did last year to the Minister of Education, and is therefore not included by me in the foregoing Indian list, although marked on the list of Indian schools forwarded to me from the Department of Indian Affairs.

General Remarks.

It will be noticed that several schools do not rise very high in the school programme —not advancing beyond the second form. Several causes contribute to this backwardness, viz. : irregular attendance, carelessness of parents, and the numerous vacations caused by fishing, berrying, sugaring, and the like. It is highly desirable that all teachers should have at least a fair knowledge of the Indian language and be regular professionals. Particular attention should be given to object and other language exercises. Anoth

portant aid to success would be proper quarters and equipments in all cases. In this matter things are somewhat better than before, but there is still much cause for complaint. It is hard to expect children to take kindly to a school where comforts are few and annoyances numerous. There are 17 schools in my division; the 14 that I visited have 16 teachers and 400 enrolled pupils.

(4) Special Report of the Principal and the Mathematical Master of the Normal School, Ottawa, on a Visit to Certain Normal Schools and other Training Institutions in the U. S.

To the Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D., Minister of Education:—

Dear Sir,—We submit herewith a report of observations made by us during a visit paid to certain Normal Schools and other Training Institutions in the United States.

The Schools visited are the Normal College of the City of New York; The New York College for the training of Teachers; The School of Pedagogy, of the City of New York; The New York State Normal College, Albany; and The Boston Normal School.

We fully appreciate and, with much pleasure, acknowledge the kind and courteous reception given to us in each Institution, the cheerfulness with which all our enquiries were answered, and the opportunities afforded us for seeing the regular work of the schools.

JOHN A. MacCABE.
WILLIAM SCOTT.

Ottawa, December, 1892.

The Normal College of the City of New York, consists, like our own Normal Schools of two departments:—the Normal College, and the Training Department.

The building is large, well lighted and ventilated; and apparently no expense has been spared to fit out each department with the latest and best apparatus.

Its primary aim is to furnish a good academic and professional training to the future teachers of the city.

The pupils are drawn from the schools of the city, and when sufficiently advanced to pass the entrance examination, are entered as students. The law limits the number to be admitted during a year to six hundred. We found an actual attendance of 1,700 out of 1,800 entered students.

The three following papers, set for June, 1890, are submitted to show the nature of the entrance test:—

Arithmetic.

1. When is a fraction said to be written in the vulgar form? In the decimal form? Write seven thousandths in both forms. Express $133\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. decimally; also as a vulgar fraction without reduction, and as a vulgar fraction reduced to its lowest terms. State two ways of making a fraction smaller.

2. Find the result of the following operations: $60 - .012 + (\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{4})\ .008$

3. A sold B goods for $394 at a loss of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. B sold them to C at a profit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Did they cost C more or less than A, and how much?

4. All my money is invested at 7 per cent. and my annual income is $1,735. How much money have I?

5. A merchant bought velvet at $5 a yard; how much must he ask for it that he may make a discount of 10 per cent. from his asking price and still realize a profit of 15 per cent?

6. How much income annually will be obtained by investing $8,010 in 6 per cent. bonds selling at 89.

7. The interest of $500 at 6 per cent. for a certain time is $60 ; what principal will yield $75 interest in half the time at 8 per cent. ?

8. What is the cost of 2 tons, 15 cwt., 2 qr., 15 lbs. of hay at $21.50 a ton ; also at $1.12 cwt.

English.

1. Convert the following into simple sentences : (*a*) He reported that the governor was dead. (*b*) The scholars who were educated by him became distinguished. (*c*) He told the troops that they must not fire on the enemy.

2. Define the word *invention.* Correct the sentence : "The joy is great which arises from the invention of truth."—Define *vocation* and *avocation ;* and construct a sentence containing both words correctly used.

3. Write a composition of not more than thirty and not less than twenty lines on ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [You will be marked for *punctuation*, use of *capitals*, the right use of *words*, and grammatical construction of sentences.]

4. Punctuate and capitalize the following :—Two Gentlemen of the Country Lindesay and Kirkpatrick friends of Bruce were then in attendance on him seeing him pale bloody and in much agitation they eagerly inquired what was the Matter I doubt said Bruce that I have slain the red comyn do you leave such a matter in doubt said Kirkpatrick I will make siccar that is I will make certain accordingly he and his companion Lindesay rushed into the church and made certain with a Vengeance.

English Grammar.

1. What is a part of speech ? Define *comparison.* Compare the words *little* and *much.* Name two adjectives that do not admit of comparison ; and give the reason.

2. What is an *abstract noun ?* Write a compound sentence containing two abstract nouns in different clauses. What is a *collective noun ?* Write two sentences containing each a collective noun, the one denoting *unity* and the other *plurality* of idea.

3. Write the principal parts of the verbs *burst, sit, set, lay, shoe.* What is a *participle ?* How many kinds of participles are there ? Name them.

4. In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold :

> Alike fantastic if too new or old ;
> Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
> Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.—*Pope.*

(*a*) What kind of a sentence is the above stanza ?

(*b*) Name the different clauses.

(*c*) Name the subject and predicate of each clause.

(*d*) State the kind of clause.

5. Parse *will, hold, alike, new* (in the second line), *is tried* and *last.*

6. Parse *what* in each of the following lines :

> We know *what* men we should honor.
>
> He does *what* he pleases.
>
> *What !* Does he fancy himself a Cæsar ?

The students may elect to take either the "Normal Course," or the "Academic Course." Each requires four years for its completion. In the first or "Introductory" year the work is the same in each. In the second or "Freshman" year, it is slightly

different. In the third or "Sophomore" year, the professional training begins in the Normal Department, and hereafter the professional and literary work go hand in hand. In the fourth or Pedagogic year, the discussion of methods and the work of actual teaching begin. It will thus be seen that a good literary standing is first required before the work of professional training is begun. The President of the College, Dr. Hunter, holds very decided opinions on the uselessness and danger of giving such training to students whose literary education is faulty, holding that "it is always dangerous to give professional instruction to persons imperfectly educated."

The following is the course of study pursued :—

COURSE OF STUDY.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

§ 27. *The Department of English* shall include Literature, Composition, Rhetoric, History and Political Economy.

The Department of Ancient Languages shall include Latin and Greek.

The Department of Modern Languages shall include French and German.

The Department of Mathematics shall include Algebra, Elementary Geometry, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry and Calculus.

The Department of Natural Science shall include Botany, Physiology and Physica Geography.

The Department of Physical Science shall include Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

The Department of Mental Science shall include Psychology, Logic and History of Philosophy.

The Department of Pedagogy shall include the History, Science and Art of Manual, Intellectual and Moral Teaching, of School Government and School Discipline.

The Department of Drawing shall include Drawing and Modelling, and the art of teaching both.

The Department of Music shall include Chorus Singing, the Science of Music, and the Art of Teaching Music.

DETAILED SCHEDULE IN THE COURSE OF STUDY.

NORMAL COURSE.

INTRODUCTORY.

First Term.—First Year.

Department.	Subject.	Topics.	Text-book.	Time.
English	History	Ancient Empires, Greece, Rome		3
	Grammar	Analysis. Errors in Speech. Synthesis	Bain	1
Ancient Language	Latin	Easy Latin Methods	Harkness	4
		Elementary Grammar and Exercises	Harkness	
Modern Language.	French or German	Progressive and Practical Course, Part I. Regular Verbs. Translation. Reading. Colloquial Exercises	Duffet, Sauveur, Aubert	4
		Elements of Grammar. Exercises in Reading and Writing	Schlegel	4
Mathematics	Algebra	Elementary Course	Ray	5
	Geometry	Books III and IV	Hunter	
Physical Science	Astronomy	Elementary Course	Gillett & Rolfe	2

Second Term.— First Year.

Department.	Subject.	Topics.	Text-book.	Time.
English	Composition	Exercises in Prefixes, Suffixes. Use of Capitals. Letter-writing. Making Abstracts and Expansion	Murison	4
Ancient Language	Latin	Easy Latin Methods	Harkness	4
		Grammar continued. Exercises	Harkness	
Modern Language.	French or German	Progressive and Practical Course, Part I. Regular Verbs completed. Irregular Verbs begun. Translation. Reading. Colloquial Exercises	Duffet, Sauveur, Aubert	4
	German	Elements of Grammar continued. Conversational Phrases	Schlegel	4
Mathematics	Algebra	Elementary Course continued	Ray	5
	Geometry	Book V. Geometrical Proportion	Hunter	
Physical Science	Astronomy	Elementary Course continued	Gillet & Rolfe	2

FRESHMAN.

First Term.—Second Year.

English	History	England and Contemporaneous Events in France. Outline of Modern Europe	Freeman	2
		History of United States and the Constitution of United States. Mythology from Dictation. Lectures.		
Ancient Language.	Latin	Sallust	Herberman	4
		Colloquial Exercises	D'Ooge	
Modern Language.	French or German	Progressive and Practical Course, Part II. Irregular verbs continued. Translation. Reading. Colloquial Exercises	Duffet, Sauveur, Aubert	4
	German	Grammar. Translation. Reading. Conversation	Schlegel	4
Mathematics	Algebra	Problems	Wentworth, Olney	1
	Geometry	Solids and Conics	Wentworth	3
Natural Science	Botany	Systematic and Physiologic	Gray's Lesson	2
Physical Science	Chemistry	Elementary Course. Lectures.	Remsen	2

Second Term.—Second Year.

English	History	England, France and Modern Europe completed		3
		United States completed. Mythology and Dictation. Lectures.		
Ancient Language	Latin	Virgil, Books I and II; Prosody	Frieze	4
Modern Language.	French or German	Progressive and Practical Course, Part II. Verbs completed. Translation. Reading. Colloquial exercises	Duffet, Sauveur, Aubert	4
	German	Grammar. Reading. Translation. Conversation on the Geography of Germany.	Schlegel	4
Mathematics	Algebra	Problems continued	Wentworth, Olney	1
	Geometry	Conics and Solids	Wentworth	3
Natural Science	Botany	Systematic and Physiologic continued	Gray's Lessons	2
		Use of the Microscope	Wood's Class-Book	
Physical Science	Chemistry	Elementary Course continued. Lectures.	Remsen	2

SOPHOMORE.

First Term.—Third Year.

Department.	Subject.	Topics.	Text-book.	Time.
English	Composition.. Rhetoric		Bain, Vol. I.	
Ancient Language	Latin	Virgil, Books V and VI	Frieze	3
Modern Language	French or German	Grammar. Letter-writing. Translation. Dictation. Literature; 17th Century..	Noël et Chapsal .. Aubert	3
		Grammar Reviewed. Reading. Translation. Conversation on History of Germany	Schlegel	
Pedagogy	Psychology	Elements of, applied to Primary Teaching. Object Lessons. Manual Training	Calkins Fitch	2
Natural Science ..	Physiology	Elementary Course, including Hygiene .. Lectures.	Martin's Human Body	3
Mathematics	Trigonometry*	Plane Lectures.	Wentworth	4

Second Term.—Third Year.

Department.	Subject.	Topics.	Text-book.	Time.
English	Literature	Writers from Chaucer to Dryden. Poetic elections. Quotations. Composition ..	Brooke Ward	
Ancient Language	Latin	Cicero; First Oration against Cataline. Oration for Archais	Harkness ..	3
Modern Language	French or German	Grammar continued. Dictation. Translation. Reading. Conversation. Literature continued	Noël et Chapsel .. Aubert	3
		Grammar. Reading. Translation. Conversation. Literature	Schlegel	3
Pedagogy	Psychology	Elements of, applied to Teaching. Object Teaching. Manual Training	Calkins Fitch	2
Natural Science ..	Physiology	Elementary Course, including Hygiene, continued .. Lectures.	Martin's Human Body	3
Physical Science..	Natural Philosophy*	Light and Heat Lectures.	Gillett & Rolfe	4
	Foods	Composition and preparation of Lectures.	Notes	

SENIOR.

First Term.—Fourth Year.

Department.	Subject.	Topics.	Text-book.	Time.
English	Composition..		Bain, Vol. II.	
	Rhetoric .... Literature....	English Writers from Pope to Thackeray. American Writers from Franklin to Bryant. Roman Literature Lectures.	Brooke Ward	2
Ancient Language	Latin	Cicero's Select Letters	Jeans Harkness	3
Modern Language.	French or German	Grammar continued. Dictation. Translation. Selections on Pedagogy. Conversation. Reading. Literature of 18th Century	Noël et Chapsal... Aubert	3
		German Literature. Translation. Selections on Pedagogy. Conversation. Letter-writing	Schlegel	3
Pedagogy	Methods	Special in (1) Language. (2) Arithmetic. (3) Geography (including Modelling in Sand, etc.), and (4) History of the United States	Calkins Fitch	3
	Practice	In the Training Department. Model Lessons by Critic Teachers. Lessons by Pupil Teachers. Criticisms and Discussion of Lessons. Modeling and Carving		Every 3rd week.

* Mathematics the First Term and Physical Science the Second Term.

Department.	Subject.	Topics.	Text-book.	Time.
Natural Science ..	Physical Geography..	With especial view of Teaching Geography, Geology and Zoology..... Lectures.	Maury	3
Mental Science...	Psychology...	The Intellect. Elements applied to Teaching ..... Lectures.	James ..... Sully	3
Physical Science..	.....	Electricity ..... Lectures.	Notes	2

Second Term.—Fourth Year.

English	Rhetoric	Continued	Bain, Vol. II.....	
	Literature....	English and American Writers continued. Essay ..... Lectures.	Brooke ..... Ward	2
Ancient Language.	Latin	Horace; Selections from Odes, Epistles and Satires.....	Wickham	3
Modern Language.	French..... or German	Grammar completed. Dictation. Translation. Selections on Pedagogy. Conversation. Reading. Literature of the 19th Century	.. Noël el Chapsal... Aubert	3
		German Literature. Translation. Composition. Letter-writing. Selections on Pedagogy. Conversation	Schlegel	3
Pedagogy	History	The Educational Reformers, Comenius, Pestalozzi, Froebel..... Lectures.	....	3
	Training..... Practice	Moral and Physical for Children ..... Same as First Term.	Fitch	
Natural Science..	Physical Geography .	First Term's Course continued ..... Geology and Zoology..... Lectures.	Maury	3
Mental Science...	Psychology...	Emotions and Will. Applications to Morals and School Government..... Lectures.	James..... Sully	2
Physical Science..	.....	Electricity ..... Lectures.	Notes	2

Drawing.

Instructions in drawing shall be given one hour a week in every class throughout the course. The lessons shall be of such a nature as to enable teachers to illustrate on the blackboard with ease and facility; and to cultivate the eye and hand, with the view of preparing pupils for industrial pursuits. There shall also be instruction in modeling during the second and third years.

Music.

During the Freshman, Sophomore and Pedagogic years, there shall be instruction given in the science and art of music, including musical notation, relation of musical sounds, musical scales, musical intervals, elements of harmony, exercises in reading and writing music, and methods of teaching music.

Chorus singing in all the classes 1½ hours a week.

There are three post graduate courses open to honor students, viz: the Kindergarten, the Manual-training and Cooking.

These departments are available only by those students who have shown marked excellence in their previous course.

It is found that "the progress of these 'scholars' has more than surpassed the anticipations of their instructors. It only shows the value of trained intellect in guiding the work of the hands. These young women have learned more in three months than ignorant or half educated students could have learned in a year."

The "Practice or Model School" consists of twenty-eight classes representing ten grades of work. Each class has its own salaried and certificated teacher who acts as a critic teacher to the students in training. The president thinks this is of great practical value, but more is needed to make the Model School perfect. He says: The practice-work in the Training Department has been extended and improved; but the children whom the pupil-teachers govern and instruct belong to a class they will rarely meet in the public schools. If some means were provided by which our pedagogic sections could visit the schools that the poorer children attend, look on for a few weeks and take part occasionally in teaching and governing, it would be of the greatest practical benefit to them when subsequently placed in charge of classes in districts where the children are under little or no moral influence at their homes. The Training Department is, to all intents and purposes, a model school, and in so far it is of great importance in the education of teachers; but if the pupil-teachers could visit both—the model school and a school in the slums—they would be able to form an idea, on the one hand, of excellent organization and instruction, and on the other, of the difficulties and annoyances to which the teacher may be subjected.

We had the pleasure of seeing the students of the Normal School assemble in their chapel for the opening exercises of the day. The devotional exercises were followed by recitations of short, pithy extracts by a number of the students. Each is expected to be ready with one of these when called on. The president explained that the chief deficiencies in keeping order and hence in managing classes arise from (1) lack of voice, (2) lack of proper manner, and (3) lack of watchfulness. The recitation exercises tend to cure the first two of these. From the manner in which these were conducted and the thought and care bestowed by each on her extract they must be very helpful in giving confidence to the young teacher.

The daily session of both departments is from 9 to 2, with a recess of half an hour from 11.30 to 12.

The teaching staff of the Model School or Training Department is composed entirely of women.

Our visit to this college impressed us with the fact that every member of the staff feels the importance of building a professional training upon good scholarship. All with whom we conversed seemed to think that there is hope for a teacher who knows the subjects she is to teach, but whose professional training is deficient; but none for her who is putting a shallow veneering in the shape of professional training upon a very imperfect and deficient knowledge of the work of the academic course.

This is the conclusion we ourselves had reached from our long experience at Ottawa where we often meet students who are very imperfectly prepared, especially in recent years, in the elements of mathematics and English. These have difficulty in grasping the principles underlying a good method and from the nature of the case, are and must remain very mechanical in their work.

The New York College for the Training of Teachers is a branch of the University of the State of New York. It received its charter in 1889. It may confer the degrees of Bachelor of Pedagogy, Master of Pedagogy and Doctor of Pedagogy.

The New York College for the Training of Teachers is a professional school, and not a Normal School as understood in the United States. The elements of a secondary education are not taught at the College, but are required of applicants for admission. The College is designed to equip students thoroughly for the profession of teaching and the course of study is drawn up with that end in view. The Trustees and Faculty view teaching as a profession for which a careful preparation is necessary. They believe that manual training should be a part of every school curriculum and the ability to give instruction in it and to understand it, a part of the teacher's equipment. While students who desire to fit themselves as teachers of particular branches may pursue special courses for that purpose if they choose, yet it is strongly recommended that all pupils follow the general course first and fit themselves for a specialty afterwards, should they so desire. This is in accordance with the policy adopted by the best schools of law and medicine.

Course of Study.

The full course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy occupies two years. Students will only be admitted to an advanced standing on passing a satisfactory examination on the subjects already gone over by the class, as well as the usual examination for admission.

The course of study includes psychology, the history and principles of education, methods of teaching, observation and practice in the School of Observation and Practice, school organization and administration in the United States, England, France and Germany, the theory and practice of the kindergarten, natural science, including the construction of simple illustrative apparatus and the subjects included under the term manual training. Special attention is given, under the latter head, to form study and drawing, domestic economy, mechanical drawing and wood-working. In all these departments the demand for trained teachers far exceeds the supply, and there is an excellent opening in all parts of the country for competent teachers.

Post-graduate Courses.

For teachers of high scholarship and experience who desire to spend a year in New York city in the pursuit of advanced courses in pedagogies, special facilities are provided. In addition to the privilege of electing any of the regular courses of instruction, such students are encouraged to study, under the direction of the Faculty, special topics in psychology and the science of education, specific periods in the history of education, methods of advanced instruction in history, literature, science and the languages, the systematic study of children, representative educational institutions and systems, the organization and superintendence either of special departments or of general school work.

Terms of Admission.

*I. As candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy may be admitted all who have a baccalaureate degree from any college or scientific school in good standing.

II. As candidates for the College Diploma or the College Certificate may be admitted (1) all who are qualified under I; (2) all who pass the entrance examination as specified below; (3) all who have satisfactorily completed the course in the High School connected with the College; (4) all who have a diploma from an academy or high school in the curriculum of which all the subjects of the entrance examinations are included, or who possess a college entrance certificate, given by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, provided that those specified under (3) and (4) pass an examination on the first two hundred (200) problems of Spencer's Inventional Geometry.

III. As candidates for the Departmental Certificate may be admitted all who in the judgment of the Dean and the professor in charge of the department that the candidate proposes to enter are qualified to pursue a course of study in that department with profit to themselves and without detriment to the institution. The Dean and the professor will decide by appropriate tests as to the qualifications of each candidate.

IV. As special students may be admitted at any time all who, in the judgement of the Faculty, are qualified to pursue a course of study in any department or departments with profit to themselves and without detriment to the Institution. No special student is regarded as a candidate for a degree or certificate.

Students of both sexes are received on an equal footing.

As a general rule no student will be admitted to pursue a course of study unless he shall have attained the age of eighteen years; nor will any one be admitted to advanced standing without a corresponding increase of age.

Every candidate for admission must, before examination, present a certificate of good moral character from his last teacher or from some person not a relative.

*Subject to revision for 1892-1893.

Entrance Examinations.

The Entrance Examination is upon the following subjects :

English Language and Literature.—Grammar, analysis and the writing of a composition correct in spelling, punctuation, expression and division by paragraphs. In 1891 the subject for composition will be taken from Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar, Longfellow's Evangeline, Macaulay's Essay on Lord Clive, George Eliot's Silas Marner ; with all of which the candidate is expected to be familiar. In 1892 the subject for composition will be taken from Shakespeare's As You Like It, Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish, Irving's Alhambra, Addison's Sir Roger de Coverley Papers. In 1893 the subject for composition will be taken from Shakespeare's Twelfth Night, Scott's Ivanhoe, Dickens' David Copperfield, and Emerson's American Scholar.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic, including the metric system of weights and measures ; Plane Geometry, so much as is contained in the first five books of Davies' Legendre or Wentworth's Geometry, for the last three books of which may be substituted the first two hundred problems in Spencer's Inventional Geometry ; Algebra, as far as the subject of quadratic equations.

Geography.—Physical and political geography, especially that of the continents of North America and Europe.

History.—General History, so much as is contained in Swinton's Outlines ; United States History, so much as is contained in Johnston's History of the United States.

Physiology and Hygiene.—Of these subjects an elementary knowledge, such as is given by any one of the text-books ordinarily used, is expected.

Drawing.—It is desirable that candidates shall be able to draw intelligently a group of models and possess a general knowledge of the principles of construction and design. While this knowledge will not be insisted upon, it is very advantageous for candidates to possess it.

Tuition Fees and Expenses.

The tuition fee of each student for a year or any part thereof, in the case of candidates for degrees, diploma or certificate, is $60.00, except that for kindergartners in their first year the tuition fee is $85, and for advanced kindergartners in their second year the tuition fee is $50. For the convenience of students these fees have been made payable in two equal instalments, namely, on September 25 and February 1. The fees for special students will be made known on application to the Registrar.

A matriculation fee of $5.00, payable at matriculation, or in case of an examination, before entering the examination, is required of every regular student in each year of the course.

The incidental fee of each regular student is $10.00 per year.

We were present at the opening exercises conducted by the acting president, W. L. Hervey, A.M. There were 118 students in the assembly room. The exercises consisted of, singing, reading of scripture and prayer. We visited some of the departments ; saw how the practice teaching is conducted, and were much impressed with the efficient work done in the department of form-study and drawing.

We concluded that this is an institution in which the work is very similar to what we attempt in Ontario. Our graduates obtain a second-class certificate while graduates of this college obtain a degree as stated above. The students were no older and evidently had no more experience than the average Normal student of Ontario. Our next visit was to the School of Pedagogy of the city of New York. The following extracts from the calendar explain the organization and objects of the school.

I. Organization.

The School of Pedagogy was established by the following statute, adopted March 3, 1890, by the Council of the University. Extract from the minutes of the council :

" The School of Pedagogy of the University of the city of New York is established this 3rd day of March, 1890, to give higher training to persons who may have devoted themselves to teaching as their calling, and who are graduates of colleges of Arts and

Science; or who are graduates of Normal Schools or Colleges of the State of New York or who are able to present testimonials of general scholarship and culture equal to those received by the graduates of the New York State Normal Schools.

"The school shall be under the immediate care of the Vice-Chancellor and two professors of the Faculty of Arts and Science to be named by the Council of the University. These shall report to the Council through the Committee upon the Graduate Division.

"The Committee upon the Graduate Division shall supervise the school in addition to its particular work."

The following additional action was taken by the Council of the University at its meeting, October 6th, 1890:

II. Terms of Admission, Enrolment and Classes.

Candidates for degrees admitted to this school will be enrolled in two classes—the Junior and the Senior.

Junior Class.

For enrolment in the Junior Class the student must present a diploma from a college of Arts and Science, or from a Normal School of the State of New York, or testimonials of general scholarship equal to that required for a diploma from a Normal School in the State of New York, or pass an entrance examination equal in thoroughness to that required by the States of New York or New Jersey for State certificates. Further, he must present a certificate showing three year's successful experience in school-room work.

Senior Class.

For enrolment in the Senior Class the student must present a diploma from a college of Arts and Science, or from a Normal School of the State of New York or testimonials of general scholarship equal to that required for a diploma from a Normal School of the State of New York, or pass an entrance examination equal in thoroughness to that required by the States of New York and New Jersey for State certificates. Further, he must present a certificate showing seven years' successful experience in school-room work.

Auditors' Class.

In addition to those who are candidates for degrees, a third class of students may be enrolled, to be known as the Auditors' Class. To this class may be admitted all such as commend themselves to the Faculty as prepared to receive benefit from the lectures and pay the required fee; but such students cannot be candidates for a Degree. They may attend as auditors upon the Senior or Junior lectures as the Faculty may direct upon payment of the fee apportioned, but shall not be eligible to attend quizzes, seminaria or examinations. A certificate of attendance will be given to auditors if requested.

III. Degrees.

Doctor or Pedagogy.

Each student of the school who has been a member of the Senior Class for two or more years and a resident student at least one year, will be entitled to the degree of Docter of Pedagogy upon the following conditions:

I. He must have been credited with attendance upon the required lectures.
II. He must have been credited with attendance upon the required seminaria.
III. He must have passed an examination upon each of the five courses.
IV. He must have presented the prescribed final thesis as defined below and have received approval of the same.

V. He must have presented, upon entering the school, a certificate showing seven years' successful experience in school-room work.

VI. He must have paid the fee for each course.

Master of Pedagogy.

Each student of the school who has been a member of the Junior Class for one or more years, and a resident student at least one year, will be entitled to the degree of Master of Pedagogy upon the following conditions :

I. He must have been credited with attendance upon the required lectures.

II. He must have passed the examination upon each of the four courses first named.

III He must present a certificate showing three years' successful experience in school-room work.

IV. He must have paid the fee for each of these courses.

IV. Courses of Study.

The work of the school is divided into the following courses of study :

I. History of Education and Philosophy.

This includes—1. Ancient, Mediæval and later history. 2. Special organizations. 3. The school systems of Europe and America. 4. A study of the relation of education to the State. 5. A critical examination of National, State, County, City and District systems.

II. Educational Psychology.

This includes—1. Study of the laws of human thought. 2. The history of the mental growth of the child. 3. The principles of education drawn from these two heads so as to form an acceptable body of educational doctrine.

III. Methodology and Applied Pedagogy.

This includes—1. Rules applicable to the presentation of each group of subjects taught in public schools. 2. Observation of teaching with criticism. 3. Original investigations concerning methods, processes and devices in school-room work. 4. A special examination of new ways of teaching with reports. 5. Ethics and religion in education. 6. Political and social economy in education. 7. Hygiene in education. 8. School law.

IV. The Literature of Education.

This includes—1. A Critical study of Standard Educational Classics. 2. Comparative study of contemporary discussions upon education. 3. Æsthetics in Education.

V. Pure Ptychology and Ethics.

V. Thesis for the Doctorate.

For the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy a Thesis to be known as the "Thesis for the Doctorate" shall be submitted by the candidate not later than May 1, preceding the commencement at which the conferment of the degree is sought. This Thesis must discuss a subject which has been approved by the Faculty, and selected from one of the prescribed courses ; it must show original treatment or give evidence of independent research. The thesis must be accompanied by an analytical table of contents and by a bibliography of the subject prefixed to the same. References to authorities must be indicated clearly in foot-notes. The Thesis must be presented in type-writing, or in a

perfectly legible hand on paper of prescribed size, bound together. with the writer's name lettered upon the cover, after a pattern to be seen in the University Reading-room. The number of words in the thesis shall not be less than five thousand nor more than ten thousand. This thesis shall be handed to the professor in charge of the course to which the subject treated belongs.

VI. Advantages.

Graduate of colleges or normal schools, and others of equal experience and maturity, will find in this school facilities for the thorough study of higher pedagogy. Its instruction is upon the same plane as that in the best schools of law, medicine, theology. This is the first time in the history of education that a University has formally established a School of Pedagogy as a professional school, and given pedagogical degrees to graduates of colleges and of normal schools and others of equal attainments. Its work is first, to make its students thoroughly familiar with the history and science of education, methodology, systems of schools, school law, practical administration and the educational literature of the ages. Second, by the seminary method to give that incitement to the highest order of work, which comes from the contact of many highly trained minds, intent on success in the same professional ends.

No city on this continent affords better opportunities for professional study than New York. Her institutions are large and easily accessible, and among her schools may be seen all kinds of work in successful operation.

During the school year of 1890-91 thirty-two teachers who are college graduates and two hundred and thirteen normal school graduates, with others of equal maturity and attainments, have been studying pedagogy.

VII. Pedagogical Society of the University of the City of New York.

During the past year there has been organized by some of the students of the school a pedagogical club, meeting regularly at the University. It is believed that very much may be done to advance the interests of the School of Pedagogy and the general cause of pedagogical progress by a club which would include the active members of the several classes.

The specific purposes of this club is to promote independent discussion of subjects considered in the several courses of the School of Pedagogy, with direct reference to their practical bearings upon class-room work. Co-operation is sought with other educational bodies in efforts to define the professional work of teaching, and secure to the profession of teaching legal and practical recognition. Any person who is duly enrolled in either of the courses of the School of Pedagogy of the University of the City of New York, or who has completed successfully any prescribed course in the school, shall be eligible to membership in the club.

VIII. Examinations, Themes and Theses.

Rules for Examinations.

(*a*) The examinations shall be held during the month of May of each year. (*b*) The duration of each examination will be from three and a half to four hours. (*c*) When an extended written theme of not less than two thousand words, type-written, shall have been presented before the day of examination, it may, at the professor's discretion, be reckoned as covering one-half of the time required for examination. Such written work will be considered as a part of the examination exercise. (*d*) The least time devoted in any case to the written examination on the part of a student shall be one and a half hours. (*e*) For the final examination a Thesis shall be submitted not later than May 1st. This Thesis must show original treatment or give evidence of independent research. It must be accompanied by an analytical table of contents and by a bibliography of the subject prefixed to the same. References to authorities must be indicated clearly in foot-notes. The Thesis must be presented in type writing or in a perfectly legible hand on paper of prescribed size, bound together, with the writer's name lettered upon the

cover, after a pattern to be seen in the University Reading Room. The number of words in the Thesis shall not be less than five thousand nor more than ten thousand. This Thesis shall be handed to the professor in charge of the course to which the subject treated belongs.

Fees.

The fee for instruction is $25 for the year in each Senior Course, and $10 for the year in each Junior Course, payable before the first of November. No enrollment is complete until the payment of the required fee is satisfactorily arranged

IX. Times of Classes and Arrangement of Work.

During the year 1891-92 the programme to be followed will be :

Lectures.

Saturdays.

10—10.50.

Junior and Senior Methodology Seminarium.

10.50—11.40.

Senior History of Education.
Junior Educational Psychology.
Senior Didactics.
Junior Educational Classics.

11.40—12.30.

Junior History of Education.
Senior Educational Psychology.
Junior Didactics.
Senior Educational Classics.

Recitations.

Mondays, 4 p.m.
Junior History of Education.
Senior Educational Psychology.

Tuesdays, 4 p.m
Senior History.
Junior Psychology.

Wednesdays, 4 p.m.
Junior History.
Senior Psychology.

Thursdays, 4 p.m.
Senior History.
Junior Psychology.

Fridays, 4 p.m.
Junior Methodology.
Pure Psychology and Ethics.

Fridays, 5 p.m.
Senior Methodology.

This order will be continued with such modifications as may be announced.

All exercises of the school during the year 1891-92, will close promptly at 12.30 p.m. each Saturday.

Many of the students, both men and women, were those who had grown grey in the profession, yet these did not consider themselves too old to learn. All were zealous, and discussed questions relating to the work of education with their professors in a way only possible to veterans. An excellent practice we noticed was that of giving out knotty questions for the consideration of the students, to be discussed at a future lecture. We wished that some of these from past lectures had been settled while we were present to see the mode of disposing of questions on which "much can be said on both sides."

We desire to call special attention to the Pedagogical Society of the University. Would it not be possible to have some such organization as this in all our cities and large towns ?

The New York State Normal College, situated in Albany, differs in design from the State Normal Schools. While the latter give instruction in academic work, the former requires the students to have a good literary knowledge before entering. In this respect it resembles the Normal Schools of Ontario. The following taken from the calendar for 1892-93 explains the design of this College, gives its courses of study, etc. :—

Design of the College.

The College is established to give instruction in the science and art of teaching. It is a purely professional institution, consequently nothing is studied or taught in it which does not bear directly upon the business of teaching. The courses of instruction include

philosophy of education, history of education, systems of education, school economy, methods of teaching, and such other subjects as are immediately related to the professional work of the teacher.

The institution is chartered as a college and empowered to confer degrees in pedagogy, but opportunities are not afforded here to pursue courses of study similar to those pursued in ordinary literary colleges. The subjects of the usual literary courses are not taught in the College, but only methods of teaching the subjects. No persons, except those who design to prepare themselves for teaching, will find the subjects and the methods of study suited to their wants and adapted to their needs.

Courses of Instruction.

English Course.

Admission.

Those who seek admission to this course must be at least seventeen years of age, and greater maturity is desirable.

Candidates for admission must pass satisfactory examinations upon the following subjects: Arithmetic, Algebra through quadratics, Plane Geometry, Grammar, Rhetoric, English Literature, Political and Physical Geography, American History, General History, Botany, Physiology, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Book-keeping, Civil Government and Elementary Drawing.

Those who present the following evidences of proficiency will be admitted without examination, viz.: State certificates, diplomas from colleges, universities, the Regents, normal schools, high schools, academies and academic departments of union schools, provided they cover the subjects prescribed for examination in the preceding paragraph, but pass-cards in advanced arithmetic and advanced grammar will be required in addition to the attainments certified by the Regents, or other academic diplomas. Statements from the principals of schools, setting forth the superior qualifications of candidates in advanced arithmetic and advanced grammar will be received as evidences of proficiency, and exempt applicants from examination in those subjects.

Examinations for entrance will be held at the College at the beginning of each term. It is not necessary that all the examinations be passed at one time; they may be distributed through two years, if the candidate prefers. Admission to the College, cannot, however, be granted until the examinations are successfully completed.

A knowledge of Latin or modern languages may be substituted for other subjects prescribed for entrance, but it cannot be allowed for any subjects except those commonly called advanced studies.

Course of Study.

First Year.—First Term.

Psychology. Philosophy of Education.

Methods of teaching the following subjects:

Number.	Geography.	Composition.	Vocal Music.
Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Reading.	

Daily discussion of Educational Themes.
Essays upon Educational Subjects.
Preparation of Devices for Teaching.

Second Term.

Methods of teaching the following subjects :

Algebra. Physics. Botany (elementary). Object Lessons.
Geometry. History. Zoology (elementary). Civil Government.
Drawing. Penmanship.
Daily discussion of Educational Themes.
Essays upon Educational Subjects.
Preparation of Apparatus and Specimens.

Second Year.—First Term.

Methods of teaching the following subjects :

Chemistry. Book-keeping. Mineralogy. Rhetoric. Mensuration.
Physical Geography. Geology. English Literature.
Botany. Zoology. Physiology. Familiar Science. Astronomy.
Daily discussion of Educational Themes.
Essays upon Educational Subjects.
Preparation of Apparatus and Specimens.

Second Term.

School Economy. History of Education. Sanitary Science.
Elocution. Kindergarten Methods. Physical Culture.
School Law. Methods of Teaching Political Economy.
Teaching in Model School.

Those who complete the above course successfully will receive a diploma, which will be a license to teach in the public schools of the State for life. No degree will be conferred upon graduates from this course.

Classical Course.

Admission.

Those who desire admission to this course must be at least seventeen years of age, but no one will be graduated from the course who is not at least twenty years of age.

Candidates for admission must pass satisfactory examinations upon all the subjects required for entrance to the English course, and in addition thereto solid geometry, plane trigonometry, Cæsar, three books, Cicero, six orations, Virgil's Æneid, six books, Latin prose composition, Xenophon's Anabasis, three books, Homer's Iliad, three books, and Greek prose composition.

Instead of the requirements in Greek the candidates may offer a two years' course in French or German, or a less amount of both.

Those who present the following evidences of proficiency, will be admitted without examination, viz. : Diplomas from colleges, universities, the Regents, normal schools, high schools, academies, and the academic departments of union schools, provided they cover the subjects prescribed for examination in the preceding paragraph, but pass-cards in advanced arithmetic and advanced grammar will be required in addition to the attainments certified by the Regents, or other academic diplomas. Statements from principals of schools, setting forth the superior qualifications of candidates in advanced arithmetic and advanced grammar will be received as evidences of proficiency, and exempt applicants from examinations in those subjects. The Regents eighty-count diploma admits without conditions.

Examinations for entrance will be held at the College at the beginning of each term.

It is not necessary that all the examinations be passed at the one time; they may be distributed through two years, if the candidate prefers. Admission to the College cannot, however, be granted until the examinations are successfully completed.

Course of Study.

First Year.—First Term.

Psychology. Philosophy of Education.

Methods of teaching the following subjects:

Number.	Geography.	Composition.	Vocal Music.
Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Reading.	

Daily discussion of Educational Themes.
Essays upon Educational Subjects.
Preparation of Devices for Teaching.

Second Term.

Methods of teaching the following subjects:

Algebra.	Physics.	Botany (elementary).	Object Lessons.
Geometry.	History.	Zoology (elementary).	Latin.

Daily discussion of Educational Themes.
Essays upon Educational Subjects.
Preparation of Specimens and Apparatus.

Second Year.—First Term.

Methods of teaching the following subjects:

Chemistry.	Mineralogy.	Rhetoric.	English Literature.
Physical Geography.	Geology.	Mensuration.	Astronomy.
Zoology.	Physiology.	Greek or French or German.	

Daily discussion of Educational Themes.
Essays upon Educational Subjects.
Preparation of Specimens and Apparatus.

Second Term.

School Economy	History of Education.	Sanitary Science.
Elocution.	Kindergarten Methods.	Physical Culture.
School Law.	Methods of Teaching Political Economy.	
	Teaching in Model School.	

Those who complete the classical course successfully will receive diplomas licensing them to teach in the public schools of the State for life, and the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy will also be conferred upon them.

Supplementary Course.

First Term.

Carpenter, Mental Physiology.	Bain, Mental Science.
Spencer, Education.	Bain, Education as a Science.
Hickock, Moral Science.	Rousseau, Emile.
Compayré, Elements of Psychology.	Radestock, Habit in Education.
Froebel, The Education of Man.	McArthur, Education in Relation to Manual Industry.
Stanley, Life of Dr. Arnold.	
Mahaffy, Old Greek Education.	Fitch, Lectures on Teaching.

Discussion of current Educational Themes.

Second Term.

Guimps, Life of Pestalozzi.
Payne, Contributions to Educational Science.
Rosenkranz, Philosophy of Education.
Winchell, Doctrine of Evolution.
Hill, True Order of Studies.
Parsons, Systems of Education.
Klemm, European Schools.
Bowne, Introduction to Psychological Science.
Brown on Art.
Jevon's Principles of Science.
Whewell, History of the Inductive Sciences.
Quick, Educational Reformers.
Browning, History of Educational Theories.
Rosmini, Method in Education.

School Supervision.
Schools for Professional Training.
Discussion of current Educational Themes.
A Thesis.

Graduates from the English course will receive the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy upon their completing the supplementary course.

Graduates from the classical course will receive the degree of Master of Pedagogy upon their completing the supplementary course.

Model School.

The Model School is organized and maintained that students may have an opportunity for observing the successful application of the methods of teaching, and that they may have an opportunity to display their knowledge and skill in teaching and managing pupils.

The school has four departments: Kindergarten, primary, grammar and high school. The courses of study cover the subjects necessary for preparation for business, for college, or for entering the Normal College. It is designed to make the school what its name signifies, a model which graduates may follow advantageously in methods of teaching and in discipline.

The teaching in this school will be done chiefly by pupil teachers, though model lessons will be given from time to time by the teachers in charge, so that those who are preparing to teach may have illustrations to guide them in the application of the principles underlying education.

Course for Kindergartners.

Admission.

Applicants must be at least eighteen years of age. They must be graduates of some high school, academy, academic department of a union school, or other higher institution of learning, that they may be mentally fitted to comprehend and apply understandingly the truths underlying the Froebel system. They should have a natural love for children so that they may enter into childish joys and sorrows in a sympathizing manner. They should have the consciousness of a high moral purpose and a love for nature; good health, industry and a cheerful and contented disposition. They should be able to play the piano, and have a true ear and voice for singing.

Course of Instruction.

This will include lessons on the use of the following articles and occupations in developing the child's mind: Ball, sphere, cube and cylinder, blocks, tablets, slats, sticks, rings and peas-work; pricking, sewing, drawing, lacing, weaving, paper-cutting and paper-folding.

Systematic instruction will be given upon the principles and philosophy of training which underlie the Kindergarten system. Lessons on the care of children and on story-telling will also occupy the attention of the students during a part of the course.

Instruction in the Holt system of music will be given, so that the Kindergartners may be able to teach the rudiments of vocal music to children.

Lessons in physical culture and kindergarten, music and games will form a part of the course.

Lessons in botany and natural history will be given, with methods of presenting them to little children.

Instruction in free-hand drawing and in modelling will be given during the year.

Students will be required to prepare pattern books of weaving, sewing, pricking, paper-folding and paper-cutting, and they will be expected to invent new forms for themselves in accordance with the principles underlying all the work.

Students will be required to observe for a time the work done in the Kindergarten, from nine until twelve. They will afterwards write out their observations and submit them to the class for approval and criticism. As soon as the students are qualified to enter upon the work of instruction, they will be given practical work with the children.

A course of reading will be prescribed, including such books as Autobiography of Froebel, Reminiscences of Froebel, Education of Man, Emile, Leonard and Gertrude, Sully's Hand-Book of Psychology, and other works upon educational themes. Frequent essays upon the various phases of the instruction and training of children, and abstracts of the books will be required.

A diploma will be given at the end of the year to those who complete the course satisfactorily.

Those who desire to enter the course for Kindergartners must present themselves at the beginning of the school year in September, because only one training class will be organized during the year.

Lectures and Entertainments.

A course of lectures by distinguished specialists is maintained at the College, to which students are admitted without charge. The following subjects were discussed during 1891: Rational Spelling, The Vagaries of Evidence, Photography, The Alabama Claims, Education of the Indians, Compulsory Education, Development of the Exact Sciences, The Historical Sequence and Consequence of Judicial Procedure, and The National Banking System.

Literary Societies.

There are four flourishing literary societies connected with the College. Weekly sessions are held by them for the purpose of debate and general literary culture, and semi-annual public sessions are held, which are of very great interest and profit.

We found 420 students present at the opening exercises of the day. Before they were dismissed to their class-rooms a short time was given to exercises designed to train them in distinct articulation and correct pronunciation. The work of the various classes in arithmetic, history, geography, etc., while all tending to make the student teach these subjects well, bore very largely on adding to the quantity and quality of the knowledge already possessed. The teachers evidently considered that the best way to impart a good method is to teach well.

The College is of too recent establishment for the Principal, Dr. Milne, to be able to point to graduates who have already won distinction in the teaching world, but from the entrance standards exacted and the two years course of instruction, we think that good and efficient teachers should be the result, and who will likely remain some considerable time in the profession.

The following extracts from the Regulations of the Boston Normal School, and from the report of the Head Master, Dr. Larkin Dunton, will give a succinct account of the work of the institution:

Section 1.—The Boston Normal School is established for the purpose of giving professional instruction to young women who intend to become teachers in the public schools of Boston. The course of study in this school shall be for a year and a half, and shall be divided into three terms of five months each.

Section 2.—The instructors in this school shall be a head-master, sub-master, and first and second assistants. The head-master shall be a graduate of a college in good standing. He shall have a sub-master, a first assistant, and as many second assistants as may be necessary, provided the whole number of teachers, exclusive of the head-master, shall not exceed one for every thirty pupils. An additional instructor may be elected for an excess of twenty pupils, and one may be removed for a deficiency of twenty. In addition to the instructors already provided for in this section, there shall be a second assistant for service in the Normal and Training Schools, a second assistant for service in the Normal School and Normal Kindergarten, and a special teacher of drawing and blackboard illustration. The instructors in the Training School shall be a master, two submasters, two first assistants, and as many second and third assistants as may be necessary, —the committee in charge to determine the number of second and third assistants,—provided that the whole number of instructors, exclusive of the master, shall not exceed one for every forty-nine pupils. An additional instructer may be elected for an excess of twenty-five pupils, and one may be removed for a deficiency of twenty-five. An additional instructor, with the rank of second or third assistant, as the committee in charge shall determine, may be elected for an ungraded class.

Section 4.—Candidates for admission must be at least eighteen years of age, unless an exception is made by a special vote of the committee in charge, and must be recommended for admission by the master or committee of the last school they attended. Those who have completed the fourth year of the High School course will be admitted without examination. Other candidates must show to the Board of Supervisors, conjointly with the head-master, both by examination and recommendation, that they are qualified. All pupils shall be put on probation, and, as soon as, in the opinion of the Board of Supervisors and the head-master, they prove unsuitable for this school, shall be discharged by the Committee on the School, if they deem proper.

Section 5.—The Board of Supervisors, conjointly with the head-master, shall examine the pupils in the Normal School, make promotions from class to class, and at the close of the course, submit the results of their examinations and the rank of the pupils, together with their own recommendations, to the Committee on Examinations, who shall award the diplomas. Questions for the diploma examinations in the Normal School shall be adopted by the Board of Supervisors, and approved by the Committee on Examinations. Pupils who fail of promotion or graduation at the close of any term may join the following class; but no pupil shall repeat the work of any term more than once.

Section 12.—The head-master shall send the Normal pupils into the public schools for observation and practice in teaching, under his direction, four weeks during the second term and ten weeks during the third term; and he may send them, under proper guidance to study the Museums of Natural History and Fine Arts, and important manufacturing industries. Principals of schools in which the Normal pupils observe and practice shall report to the head-master, in writing, their opinion of the teaching and governing ability of such pupils.

Section 13.—There shall be a post-graduate course of one year in this school, for the further study of the principles of education and methods of instruction, and for observation and practice in teaching; and pupils attending this course may be employed as substitutes or temporary teachers, or appointed as permanent teachers. Regular instruction shall be provided for the pupils of the post-graduate class for one term only; but they may attend the instruction given in the other classes for the rest of the year.

Section 14.—The course of study in this school is all pursued with special reference to teaching, and is as follows:—

1. Psychology and Logic.
2. Principles of Education.
3. Methods of Instruction and Discipline.
4. Physiology and Hygiene.
5. The Studies of the Primary and Grammar Schools.
6. Observation and Practice in the Training School.
7. Observation and Practice in the other Public Schools.

8. Science of Language.
9. Phonics.
10. Gymnastics.
11. Vocal Music.
12. Drawing and Blackboard Illustration.
13. Special study of the Theory and Practice of the Kindergarten, for those members of the post-graduate class who desire to qualify themselves for teaching in that department.

Training Department.

Section 15.—The Rice Training School is intended to give the pupils of the Normal School a practical knowledge of the methods of instruction and discipline in the public schools of Boston.

Conditions of Admission.

A certificate that a candidate has completed the fourth year of the High School course is accepted as proof of qualification for admission. The course of study in the Boston High Schools embraces the following subjects: Composition; Rhetoric; English Literature; Ancient, Mediæval and Modern History; Civil Government; Botany; Zoology; Anatomy and Physiology; Chemistry; Physics; Astronomy; Arithmetic, including the Metric System; Algebra; Geometry; Plane Trigonometry; Latin, or French, or German; Vocal Music and Drawing. Candidates who have not completed the fourth year of the Boston High School course will be examined on this or its equivalent. An examination of such candidates will be held at the school-house, on Dartmouth street, the Tuesday preceding the first Wednesday in December, at 9 o'clock, a.m. Those who have completed the fourth year of the Boston High School course will present themselves with their diplomas on the following Thursday.

Time of Admission.

Only one class is admitted to this school during the year, and that is admitted at the beginning of the school year. Pupils are not received at other times. The work of the school is so conducted that it is impossible for pupils to make up lessons lost at the beginning of the term, so that it is necessary for all who desire to enter during the year to be present at the opening of the school in September.

The post-graduate class will be organized the first day of the term beginning in September, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Notes on the Programme.

Psychology.

The study of psychology is conducted both from the standpoint of introspection and that of observation. The students are led to know and name their own mental processes, and to interpret the signs of the mental processes of others. The study is not exhaustive, the attention being mainly directed to those phases of mental activity, a knowledge of which will be of most use in the study of the science of education.

Logic.

The aim of the study in this subject is to give the students a knowledge of its terms, to interest them in a further study of the subject, and to give them such a familiarity with the processes of reasoning as will enable them to direct the reasoning of their dupils with more exactness.

Principles of Education.

The study in this department is directed mainly to ascertaining those necessary sequences in different kinds of mental action which will serve as guides to the teacher in directing the work of children. These sequences constitute the principles in accordance with which all sound educational processes must be conducted. Their application is shown by constant reference to proper methods of instruction and discipline.

Physiology.

The purpose of the work in physiology and school hygiene is twofold; first, to give the Normal students a practical knowledge of the laws of health, based upon a knowledge of anatomy and physiology, in order that they may know the means of preserving their own health and that of the children whom they are to teach; second, to prepare them to give elementary instruction in physiology to pupils in primary and grammar schools.

Language.

The purpose of the work on the English language is to prepare the Normal students first, to teach children to speak, read, and write their mother tongue with accuracy and facility; second, to awaken in them a love and appreciation of literature. In order to accomplish this object the pupils are led to understand the principles which should guide them in the development of power in the departments of the work enumerated in the programme, and to apply these principles in giving illustrative lessons.

Arithmetic.

The course in arithmetic is intended to develop power in analyzing and arranging the subject-matter to be taught, and in discovering and applying methods adapted to its clear presentation. Each pupil is required to do this work of analysis, arrangement of the subject, and teaching of lessons to the class, under the direction and criticism of the teacher. The instruction covers the whole range of the subject, both elementary and advanced. Incidentally, the student's knowledge of arithmetic is made broader, clearer, and more accurate, although the chief purpose of the work is to show the application of the principles of teaching to this subject.

Geography.

The work in geography is designed to develop in the Normal pupils the ability to apply the principles of education to the teaching of this subject. They are taught to observe carefully the natural objects around them; they are taught to use the elements gained by direct observation in picturing scenes in distant lands; they are taught to reason from cause to effect in their observation the phenomena of nature, and from their knowledge of their own surroundings to infer conditions in other places. Thus, by their own experience, they learn the methods of directing the work of others.

History.

The purpose of the work in history is to equip pupils for teaching the subject. The work includes, first, a study of the nature of history, and the principles which should guide in teaching it; and, second, practice in giving illustrative lessons.

Elementary Science.

The main object in all the branches of elementary science is to give the pupils of the Normal School the power of so presenting each subject that the children will observe the

various objects to be studied; will see their likenesses and differences so as to make simple classifications, and, through their knowledge of the relations of these various objects to each other, will see the unity and beauty of the world.

Drawing,

The following course of instruction in drawing for the students in this school has been prepared by the director of drawing, and is closely followed. The object of the course is twofold; first, to prepare the students to teach all the branches of this subject that are studied in the primary and grammar schools; and second, to give them the power to illustrate any subject that may need illustration, with sketches made upon the blackboard with chalk.

Drawing Programme for the Normal School.

The instruction in this subject is to be largely "normal." The students are required to make copious notes and illustrate them with sketches. The course of instruction should be presented in the order of its arrangement as given below, and the amount of time given to each subject should be also governed by this programme.

Geometric Drawing.—Time, 3 hours.

The instruction includes the best methods of presenting this subject, both in its relation to the other departments of drawing, and as a separate study: (1) How to handle compasses, straight-edges, pencils, etc.; (2) The selection of problems useful to scholars; and (3) The system of notation used, and the reason why it should be insisted upon.

Historic Ornament.—Time, 5 hours.

Here the students are taught the methods of studying this subject from illustrations (to be made by the teacher) of three or more schools of ornament, and the use of these illustrations for observation lessons introductory to the subjects of decoration, and the technique of elementary design.

Geometric Decoration.—Time, 2 hours.

The methods of construction to be used in decorations of this kind are: (1) Those purely geometric; (2) Those based on the great law of growth in plants.

Elementary Design.—Time, 10 hours.

Here are taught the principles of decoration, which are based upon the laws of growth in plants, and their application to the various kinds of decoration: (1) Horizontal radiation, or repetition around a point or central stem; (2) Vertical radiation, or growth from a point or central root; (3) Vertical growth, opposite or alternate, from an upright line or stem; (4) Growth or movement of trailing or climbing plants, both on vertical and horizontal surfaces.

The following ground is to be covered: Natural or pictorial treatment contrasted with conventional treatment; the reasons why the latter should be used in decoration; the treatment of stems and the number of planes to be suggested in elementary design; geometric construction and division of surfaces to be decorated; construction of the decoration, which must be based upon the laws of growth; conventionalization,—repetition, alternation, symmetry, balance, harmony, variety, unity.

Constructive or Working Drawing.—Time, 6 hours.

The study of this subject includes: (1) How to make freehand working drawings from geometeic solids and from common objects; (2) How to make working drawings from geometric solids and from common objects by the use of instruments; (3) How to figure the dimensions on all working drawings.

Model and Object Drawing, and Practical Perspective.—Time, 16 hours.

This branch of the instruction includes: (1) Observation from solids of the actual direction of lines, or rather of edges which are to be represented by lines; (2) Observation from solids of the apparent direction of retreating lines; (3) Observation from solids of the relative length of lines, both actual and apparent; (4) Observation of the actual form of surfaces; (5) Observation of the apparent forms of surfaces as seen from different points of view; (6) Observation of the actual proportions and of the true positions of surfaces in their relation to one another; (7) Observation of the apparent form of surfaces in their relation to one another when seen from various points of view; (8) Observation leading to the best methods of accurate representation in model and object drawing; (9) Observation leading to the best use of diagonals and diameters of a given surface, or any representation thereof, for the purpose of finding either the actual or apparent positions of certain points upon that surface.

Illustrative Drawing.—Time, 18 hours.

This work includes methods and practice in drawing illustrations upon the blackboard in connection with the teaching of various subjects, such as geography, plants, animals, etc.

Form.

The principle object in the study of form is to prepare the students to teach modelling in clay, paper-folding, etc., so as to lay the foundation for drawing as based upon the observation of the form to be drawn.

Color.

In this department the Normal pupils are qalified to direct the observation of children so as to give them the knowledge of common colors, together with their most important harmonies and contrasts.

Vocal Music.

This department is under the direction of Mr. H. E. Holt, one of the special teachers in music. It is the aim to qalify the students to direct children in the study, first, of musical sounds themselves, and, secondly, of the proper mode of representing music. Music itself is made the chief object of study, the study of signs being confined to those needed to express the child's knowledge of the music.

Gymnastics.

Special training in gymnastics has been given since the beginning of the school year in 1889. The plan of the work is as follows: The whole school receives a course of lectures, one hour a week, during the whole course, on the theory of the subject. These lectures are given by Dr. Claes J. Enebuske, and include a careful treatment of the physiology and anatomy of the human body upon which the exercises are based. The entering class is divided into sections of from twelve to fifteen each, and these sections are given a systematic drill in the exercises, throughout the first year, for twelve minutes each day. The graduating class is divided into groups of four, and each member in turn

is placed in charge of one section of the entering class for a week at a time, the other three acting as assistants. This work is directed and criticised by one of the regular teachers in the Normal School.

This course secures for every pupil in the school: (1) a study of the theory, one hour per week, for a year and a half; (2) a carefully arranged daily drill in the exercises for one year; and (3) ten weeks' practice as leader and critic.

Culture of the Students.

From the foregoing sketch of the aims of the different branches of study pursued in the Normal School it might be inferred that the sole purpose of the school is to make its students acquainted with the science of education and with those methods of instruction and discipline which this science demands. This, however, would be a wrong inference. Several other results usually follow.

In the first place, the students' knowledge of the branches taught in the primary and grammar schools is materially broadened and deepened. Most of these branches have not been studied at all since the students were in the lower schools themselves. Here they are taken up again and analyzed into their elementary stages, and these stages arranged in their necessary orders of dependence. This work not only requires a recall of what had been formerly learned, but often new facts must be added, and more than this—it demands that the students shall see the entire subjects in all their elements and relations. This is knowledge too deep for the child, but essential for the teacher who aspires to be a true educator. The development of the power of rigid analysis and logical arrangement is one of the chief incidental aims of the school.

While the aim of the Normal School is more particularly to fit its students to teach in Grammar and Primary Schools and in Kindergartens, yet much is done towards fitting them for High School work. Many of the High School studies are brought more or less under consideration, so that our students obtain a deeper insight into them than is possible while studying them for the first time. The Normal pupils learn to look at all subjects from the standpoint of the teacher, and this involves, in addition to a knowledge of the subject itself, a comprehension of its genesis and the necessary dependence of its parts one upon another. So the pupils go out of the Normal School with a profounder knowledge of many of the High School subjects, with an intenser literary spirit, and with a deeper love for scientific pursuits.

Another reflex effect upon the students is what may be called enthusiasm. Their views of the various ways in which it is possible for others to be helped in the acquisition of knowledge and the formation of character are constantly broadening. The possibility of self-development is ever becoming clearer. Consequently, the duty of self-improvement and of devotion to the good of others is made ever more apparent. Thus narrowness and selfishness are made to yield to catholicity of view and feeling, till the desire to become and to do the best is the prevailing sentiment. Nowhere more than in a good Normal School is devotion to duty created.

Finally, we try to infuse into the students of the Normal School a spirit of docility. This puts them in the right relation to criticism. When they begin their work as assistants they believe it to be their duty to assist. They feel themselves to be learners, and not critics. They regard kindly criticism as friendly advice, which they are bound to heed, and for which they should be profoundly grateful. This accounts, in part, for the rapid professional progress for which Normal graduates are noted.

Observation and Practice.

During the first half year the Normal pupils have frequent opportunity to see the work of instruction as it is carried on in the Training School. When the methods of teaching any subject—as reading—are under consideration in the Normal School the pupils are taken to the Training School classes for a practical demonstration of what they are studying. Thus they have an opportunity to see the methods of teaching which they study in the Normal School applied in the Training School. Their practice work the

first term is confined to teaching their classmates. The object in this is to make them somewhat familiar with the orderly presentation of subjects, and with the proper sequence of questions in teaching.

During the second half year the Normal pupils spend two whole weeks in primary schools and two in grammar schools. They are assigned to all the classes in the Training School, and to as many classes in the other public schools of the city as are needed for this purpose, only one pupil being assigned to a class. These classes remain in charge of the regular teachers. The Normal students generally give two or three short lessons daily, under the direction and subject to the criticism of the teachers in charge. The teachers of the Normal School visit the pupils several times during their stay, both in the primary and grammar schools, for purposes of criticism and instruction.

During the third half year the observation and practice are continued, under substantially the same conditions, for ten weeks. This time is broken into periods of four weeks each, alternating with equal periods of theoretical instruction in the Normal Schools, only one-half of the class being absent from the school at a time.

Post-Graduate Class.

Usually from half to two-thirds of the graduates join this class, so that the number actually present at the Normal School remains about the same during the first part of the second term as it is during the first term. This gives an opportunity to do some excellent work. The calling-off of the class for substitute service begins at once. Substituting proves to be an excellent training for permanent service. It not infrequently happens that beginners make mistakes when they first take charge of classes that they can avoid with the next classes. In such cases the sooner they take charge of new classes the better. Many a young teacher, who would utterly fail at first if put in charge of a difficult class, gains sufficient power by a few months' experience in general substituting to insure success in almost any grade.

From the above observations it will be noticed that all the institutions that prepare teachers professionally have an entrance test or its equivalent. In every case this is designed to ascertain the quantity and quality of the applicants' knowledge of the academic work. In no case is the candidate required to show that he is already acquainted with a considerable part of the professional work which is to be taken up in the school or college as is the case with the Normal Schools of Ontario.

It will be observed also that the shortest time for completing this professional training is a year and a half. Most of these schools have a course extending over two years. At Boston the length of the session was formerly half a year, then this time was lengthened to a year. Now it is a year and a half. The head master in his reports states that graduates are much more efficient now and that failures are fewer than when the session was shorter. Then there is a far greater likliehood of the graduates remaining for a considerable time in the profession.

To exact a longer period of preparation professionally would certainly be one way of rendering the teachers' work more permanent. Post-graduate courses might also be established on completing which the candidate might be rewarded by a degree of some kind such as is conferred by the College in connection with the University of the State of New York.

APPENDIX K.—*TECHNICAL EDUCATION—MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, FREE LIBRARIES, ART SCHOOLS, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.*

REPORT OF S. P. MAY, ESQ., M.D. C.L.H., SUPERINTENDENT OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES ART SCHOOLS, ETC.

I.—*Mechanics' Institutes.*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my report on the Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries, Art Schools, and Scientific Institutions, receiving a share of the Government grant in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 30th of April, 1892. It is gratifying to state that there has been a large increase in the number of Mechanics' Institutes, also in the number of volumes purchased and issued during the past year.

Since my last report eighteen new Mechanics' Institutes have reported, and ten new Institutes have been incorporated. At the present time there are 250 Mechanics Institutes in operation in the Province, with over 25,000 members, and 11 Free Libraries, with 51,258 readers.

Two hundred and twenty-two Mechanics' Institutes reported for 1891-2, whose Libraries contain 330,714 volumes of books, and 11 Free Libraries reported with 137,669 volumes. The total number of volumes issued during the year by the Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries was 1,333,304.

During the year I inspected the following institutions :

1. *Mechanics' Institutes*—Alton, Belfountain, Belwood, Bradford, Brampton, Brockville, Brougham, Brussells, Bobcaygeon, Caledon, Cannington, Carleton Place, Claremont, Coldstream, Cornwall, Erin, Ethel, Forks of Credit, Gorrie, Garden Island, Holyrood, Kingston, Lancaster, Lakefield, Lindsay, London, Lucknow, North Gower, Niagara Falls S., Ottawa, Oshawa, Peterborough, Pickering, Streetsville, Sparta, Smith's Falls, Tweed, Thorndale, Woodville, Westford, Whitby, Williamstown, Weston.

2. *Free Libraries.*—St. Thomas, Toronto.

3. *Art Schools.*—Brockville, Kingston, London, Ottawa, St. Thomas.

4. *Scientific Institutions.*—L'Institute Canadien Francais, Ottawa; Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa; Athenæum and St. Patrick's Literary Association, Ottawa.

The following table shows the locality of each Mechanics' Institute and Free Library in the Province :—

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND FREE LIBRARIES IN 1891-2.

LOCATION.	
Counties and Districts.	Cities, Towns and Villages.
Addington	Camden, East.
do	Newburgh.
Algoma	Chapleau.
do	Keewatin.
do	Manitowaning.
do	Port Arthur.
do	Sault Ste. Marie.
do	Schreiber.
do	Thessalon.
Brant	Brantford.
do	Glenmorris.
do	Paris.
do	St. George.
Bruce	Chesley.
do	Holyrood.
do	Kincardine.
do	Lion's Head.
do	Lucknow.
do	Paisley.
do	Port Elgin.
do	Ripley.
do	Southampton
do	Teeswater.
do	Tara.
do	Tiverton.
do	Walkerton.
do	Westford.
do	Wiarton.
Carleton	Manotick.
do	Metcalfe.
do	North Gower.
do	Ottawa.
Dufferin	Grand Valley.
do	Orangeville.
do	Shelburne.
Dundas	West Winchester.
do	Morrisburg.
do	Iroquois.
Durham	Bowmanville.
do	Orono.
do	Port Hope.
Elgin	Aylmer.
do	Duart.
do	Dutton.
do	St. Thomas.
do	Shedden.
do	Sparta.
Essex	Essex.
do	Kingsville.
do	Leamington.
Frontenac	Garden Island.
do	Kingston.
Glengarry	Lancaster.
do	Williamstown.
Grenville	Cardinal.
do	Kemptville.
do	Merrickville.
do	Oxford Mills.
do	Prescott.
Grey	Bognor.
do	Chatsworth.
do	Clarksburg.
do	Durham.
do	Dundalk.
do	Lake Charles.
Grey	Hanover.
do	Markdale.
do	Meaford.
do	Owen Sound.
do	St. Vincent.
do	Walter's Falls.
Haldimand	Caledonia.
do	Cheapside.
do	(Dufferin) Clanbrassil P.O.
do	Dunnville.
do	Jarvis.
do	(Victoria) Caledonia P.O.
Halton	Belwood.
do	Burlington.
do	Georgetown.
do	Milton.
do	Oakville.
Hastings	Belleville.
do	Deseronto.
do	Trenton.
do	Tweed.
Huron	Blyth.
do	Brussels.
do	Clinton.
do	Ethel.
do	Exeter.
do	Goderich.
do	Gorrie.
do	Hensall.
do	Seaforth.
do	St. Helens.
do	Wingham.
do	Wroxeter.
Kent	Blenheim.
do	Bothwell.
do	Chatham.
do	Dresden.
do	Highgate.
do	Tilbury Centre.
do	Tilbury. East.
do	Ridgetown.
do	Romney.
do	Thamesville.
do	Wallaceburg.
Lambton	Arkona.
do	Aberarder.
do	Alvinston.
do	Forest.
do	(Mayflower)Wisbeach P.O.
do	Oil Springs.
do	Petrolea.
do	Point Edward.
do	Watford.
do	Wyoming.
anark	Almonte.
do	Carleton Place.
do	Perth.
do	Smith's Falls.
Leeds	Brockville.
do	Athens.
do	Gananoque.
Lennox	Napanee.
Lincoln	Beamsville.
do	Grimsby.
do	Merritton.

Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries in 1891-2.

Location.	
Counties and Districts.	Cities, Towns and Villages.
Lincoln	Niagara.
do	St. Catharines.
itoulin	Gore Bay.
dlesex	Ailsa Craig.
do	Belmont.
do	Coldstream.
do	Glencoe.
do	London.
do	Lucan.
do	Melbourne.
do	Parkhill.
do	Strathroy.
do	Thorndale.
do	Wardsville.
Muskoka	Bracebridge.
do	Burk's Falls.
do	Gravenhurst.
do	Huntsville.
do	Port Carling.
do	Windermere.
Norfolk	Port Rowan.
do	Simcoe.
do	Waterford.
Northumberland	Brighton.
do	Campbellford.
do	Cold Springs.
do	Cobourg.
do	Colborne.
do	Hastings.
Ontario	Beaverton.
do	Brougham.
do	Cannington.
do	Claremont.
do	Oshawa.
do	Pickering.
do	Uxbridge.
do	Whitby.
xford	Embro.
do	Ingersoll.
do	Plattsville.
do	Norwich.
do	Tavistock.
do	Tilsonburg.
do	Thamesford.
do	Woodstock.
Parry Sound	Parry Sound.
Peel	Alton.
do	Belfountain.
do	Bolton.
do	Brampton.
do	Caledon.
do	Chetlenham.
do	Claude.
do	Forks of Credit.
do	Inglewood.
do	Mono Road.
do	Streetsville.
Perth	Atwood.
do	Listowel.
do	Palmerston.
do	Mitchell.
do	St. Mary's.
do	Stratford.
Peterborough	Lakefield.
do	Norwood.
do	Peterborough.

Location.	
Counties and Districts.	Cities, Towns and Villages.
Prescott	L'Orignal.
Prince Edward	Picton.
Renfrew	Arnprior
do	Renfrew.
Brussell	Russell.
Stormont	Cornwall.
Simcoe	Alliston.
do	Barrie.
do	Beeton.
do	Bradford.
do	Collingwood.
do	Midland.
do	Orillia.
do	Penetanguishene.
do	Stayner.
do	Tottenham.
Victoria	Bobcaygeon.
do	Fenelon Falls.
do	Lindsay.
do	Omemee.
do	Woodville.
Waterloo	Ayr.
do	Baden.
do	Berlin.
do	Elmira.
do	Galt.
do	Hespeler.
do	New Hamburg.
do	Preston.
do	Waterloo.
Welland	Fonthill.
do	Fort Erie.
do	Niagara Falls.
do	Niagara Falls, South.
do	Port Colborne.
do	Thorold.
do	Welland.
Wellington	Arthur.
do	Belwood.
do	Clifford.
do	Drayton.
do	Elora.
do	Erin.
do	Ennotville (Barnett P.O.)
do	Fergus.
do	Guelph.
do	Harriston.
do	Mount Forest.
Wentworth	Dundas.
do	Hamilton.
do	Waterdown.
York	Aurora.
do	Highland Creek.
do	Islington.
do	Markham.
do	Newmarket.
do	Queensville.
do	Richmond Hill.
do	Scarborough.
do	Stouffville.
do	Toronto.
do	Toronto Junction.
do	Vandorf.
do	Weston.
do	Woodbridge.

The above list may be classified as follows:

Institutes reporting	222
Free Libraries reporting	11
Institutes not reporting	18
New Institutes	10
Total	261

The following abstracts show the proportionate number of volumes in each Library:

Libraries with less than 250 volumes.

Alliston, Alvinston, Belwood, Bognor, Bothwell, Bradford, Brougham, Camden East, Cheapside, Chesley, Claremont, Cold Springs, Coldstream, Erin, Ethel, Forest, Gore Bay, Gorrie, Hastings, Inglewood, Islington, Kingsville, Lake Charles, Lakefield, Melbourne, Manotick, Mayflower, North Gower, Orono, Oxford Mills, Pickering, Picton, Russell, Romney, Sandwich, Shedden, Sparta, St. Helen's, Tilbury Centre, Tilbury East, Tiverton, Tweed, Walter's Falls, Wallaceburg, Westford, Woodville.

Libraries with over 250 and less than 500 volumes.

Alvinston, Atherton, Burk's Falls, Belmont, Beaverton, Cardinal, Cannington, Dresden, Dufferin, Dundalk, Gravenhurst, Hensall, Highgate, Huntsville, Iroquois, Leamington, Merritton, Palmerston, Parry Sound, Port Rowan, Russell, Stayner, Sault St. Marie, Waterford, Williamstown, West Winchester.

Libraries with over 500 and less than 1,000 volumes.

Aberarder, Beamsville, Belfountain, Bobcaygeon, Caledon, Chatsworth, Chapleau, Cornwall, Deseronto, Duart, Essex, Forks of the Credit, Fort Erie, Glenmorris, Grand Valley, Highland Creek, Holyrood, Jarvis, Lancaster, Listowel, Lion's Head, Markdale, Morrisburg, Newburgh, Niagara Falls South, Newmarket, Ottawa, Parkhill, Port Arthur, Port Carling, Port Colborne, Ripley, Shelburne, Tara, Thamesford, Tilsonburg, Toronto Junction, Tottenham, Vandorf, Victoria, Watford, Walkerton, Windermere, Wiarton, Woodbridge, Wyoming.

Libraries with over 1,000 and less than 1,500 volumes.

Arkona, Athens, Aurora, Baden, Beeton, Blenheim, Blyth, Bolton, Bracebridge, Brighton, Carleton Place, Clifford, Claude, Cobourg, Colborne, Drayton, Elmira, Georgetown, Glencoe, Lucan, Lucknow, Midland, Mono Road, New Hamburg, Norwood, Parkhill, Tavistock, Thamesville, Trenton, Waterdown, Wingham, Weston.

Libraries with over 1,500 and less than 2,000 volumes.

Ailsa Craig, Almonte, Alton, Arnprior, Brussels, Caledonia, Cheltenham, Dunnville, Ennotville, Fenelon Falls, Fonthill, Lindsay, Markham, Meaford, Merrickville, Mount Forest, Oakville, Oshawa, Orangeville, Port Elgin, Richmond Hill, Southampton, Teeswater, Wardsville, Whitby.

Libraries with over 2,000 and less than 2,500 volumes.

Arthur, Aylmer, Bowmanville, Brampton, Campbellford, Clinton, Durham, Exeter, Hespeler, Ingersoll (F.L.), Mitchell, Napanee, Norwich, Orillia, Paisley, Point Edward, Renfrew, Ridgetown, Streetsville, Stouffville, Wroxeter.

Libraries with over 2,500 and less than 3,000 volumes.

Chatham (F. L.), Embro, Goderich, Harriston, Penetanguishene, Port Hope St. George, Welland.

Libraries with over 3,000 and less than 3,500 volumes.

Ayr, Fergus, Kincardine, Niagara, Niagara Falls, Owen Sound, Perth, Prescott, Scarborough, Smith's Falls, Thorold, Uxbridge.

Libraries with over 3,500 and less than 4,000 volumes.

Barrie, Belleville, Garden Island, Grimsby, London, Milton, Simcoe, Strathroy.

Libraries with over 4,000 and less than 5,000 volumes.

Berlin (F.L.), Brockville, Collingwood, Galt, Kingston, Preston, Seaforth, S. Mary's, Woodstock.

Libraries with over 5,000 and less than 6,000 volumes.

Dundas, Paris, Stratford, St. Thomas (F.L.), Waterloo (F.L).

Libraries with over 6,000 and less than 7,000 volumes.

Guelph (F.L.), Peterborough, St. Catharines (F.L.).

Libraries with over 7,000 and less than 8,500 volumes.

Elora.

Libraries with over 8,000 and less than 10,000.

Brantford (F.L.)

Libraries with over 20,000 volumes.

Hamilton (F.L.)

Libraries with over 70,000 volumes.

Toronto (F.L.)

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE REPORT.

The following extracts are taken from the annual report for the year ending 30th April, 1892. (For details see tables A, B, C, D and E).

1. *Mechanics' Institutes reporting* 1891-2.

Number of Institutes reporting for the year	222

2. *Mechanics' Institutes not reporting.*

Clarksburg, Dresden, Hanover, Hastings, Highgate, Kemptville, L'Orignal, Manitowaning, Merritton, Metcalf, Norwood, Oil Springs, Petrolea, Port Colborne, Thessalon, Thorndale, Wallaceburg, Waterford	18

3. *New Mechanics' Institutes reporting* 1891-2.

Belwood, Bognor, Cheapside, Coldstream, Ethel, Erin, Gore Bay, Gorrie, Keewatin, Kingsville, Lakefield, Mayflower, North Gower, Pickering, Sparta, Tiverton, Tweed, Walter's Falls	18

4. *New Mechanics' Institutes incorporated since* 1st *May*, 1892.

Altwood, Burlington, Claremont, Dutton, Gananoque, Omemee, Plattsville, Queensville, Schreiber, St. Vincent	10

5. *Classification of Mechanics' Institutes reporting* 1891-2.

Mechanics' Institutes with libraries, reading-rooms and evening classes	29
" " " " and reading-rooms	103
" " " " and evening classes	5
" " " " only	84
" " " " reading rooms only	1
Total	222

6. *Mechanics' Institutes Receipts during the year* 1891-2 *with balances from previous year.*

Balance from previous year	$ 7,244 04
Members' fees	18,760 64
Legislative grants	35,448 01
Municipal grants	7,100 87
Fees from evening classes	781 55
Amount received from sale of periodicals, etc	1,213 90
Lectures and entertainments	4,425 66
Other sources	10,331 10
Total	$85,305 77

7. *Mechanics' Institutes Expenditure during the year* 1891-2 *with balances on hand at close of year.*

Rent, light and heating	$11,695 69
Salaries	12,015 41
Books (not fiction)	21,319 01
Books (fiction)	6,348 41
Bookbinding	761 24
Magazines and newspapers	8,556 11
Evening classes	1,991 14
Lectures and entertainments	2,158 99
Miscellaneous	12,682 61
Balances on hand	7,777 16
Total	$85,305 77

8. *Mechanics' Institutes Assets and Liabilities* 1891-2.

222 Institutes reporting have assets, value	$356,835 96
" " " " liabilities, value	29,504 74

9. *Number of Members in Mechanics' Institutes* 1891-2.

222 Institutes have 24,170 members.

10. *Number of volumes purchased by Mechanics' Institutes in* 1891-2.

Biography	2,322
Fiction	10,328
History	3,553
Miscellaneous	6,151
General literature	2,150
Poetry and the drama	797
Religious literature	1,816
Science and art	2,558
Voyages and travels	3,363
Works of reference	895
Total	33,933

11. *Value of books presented to Mechanics' Institutes* 1891-2.

Aberarder	$ 20 00
Aurora	1 00
Belleville	10 00
Belwood	6 00
Bowmanville	1 50
Brockville	3 00
Chapleau	22 25
Deseronto	9 00

Erin	35 00
Fonthill	12 00
Fort Erie	28 00
Highland Creek	15 00
Huntsville	15 00
Iroquois	90 00
Lakefield	80 00
Lucknow	2 40
Manotick	5 00
Morrisburg	35 00
North Gower	5 00
Ottawa	34 00
Penetanguishene	50 00
Peterborough	15 00
Pickering	15 05
Port Arthur	100 00
Russell	150 00
Seaforth	37 00
St. Helen's	1 00
West Toronto Junction	1 00
Williamstown	20 00
	$818 20

12. *Number of volumes in Mechanics' Institutes and number of volumes issued.*

	Volumes in Library.	Volumes issued.
Biography	28,088	15,506
Fiction	92,210	261,520
History	35,120	29,385
Miscellaneous	49,855	70,695
General literature	24,771	38,643
Poetry and the drama	10,603	8.008
Religious literature	14,322	16,626
Science and art	33,993	16,406
Voyages and travels	31,038	50,412
Works of reference	10,714	2,398
Totals	330,714	509,599

The total amount expended by Mechanics' Institutes for books, including bookbinding, in 1891-2 was $28,428.66.

13. *Reading Rooms in Mechanics' Institutes* 1891-92.

132 Institutes reported having reading rooms.

Number of newspapers subscribed for	1,103
Number of periodicals	1,609

The total amount expended for newspapers and periodicals in 1891-2 was $8,556.11.

14. *Number of Evening Classes in Mechanics' Institutes in* 1891-2.

Commercial Course.—Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping.... 28 Classes.
English Course.—English and Canadian History, Composition, and Grammar ..... 4 Classes.
Primary Drawing Course.—Free-hand Drawing, Geometry, Linear Perspective, Model Drawing, and Blackboard Drawing ..... 13 Classes.
Mechanical Drawing Course ..... 4 Classes.

For details see following tables.

TABLE A.—Receipts and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTES.	Receipts during the year.										Rent, Light and Heating.
	Balance on hand	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Amount received from Sale of Periodicals, etc.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other Sources.	Total.		
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
1 Aberarder	3 63	25 50	208 00	.....	.....	.....	21 90	.....	259 03		25 00
2 Ailsa Craig	39 62	65 00	97 40	.....	.....	12 80	.....	.....	214 82		110 00
3 Alliston	.....	38 75	175 00	50 00	..	.....	.....	.....	263 75		36 55
4 Almonte	.....	100 50	191 50	50 00	.....	13 90	23 20	67 95	447 05		114 05
5 Alton	1 02	41 00	175 00	.....	...	.....	67 25	24 00	308 27		15 55
6 Alvinston	.....	33 90	151 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50	189 40		57 57
7 Arkona	3 75	29 50	160 65	.....	.....	8 64	.....	1 86	204 40		41 49
8 Arnprior	.....	27 50	171 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198 50		.....
9 Arthur	71 51	41 50	157 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	270 64		46 85
10 Athens	102 48	15 85	128 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 91	255 04		4 75
11 Aurora	2 77	212 70	200 00	.....	.....	.....	18 44	136 85	570 76		37 89
12 Aylmer	25 55	81 00	218 80	50 00	21 00	.....	25 00	.....	421 35		87 30
13 Ayr	132 58	58 25	240 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431 73		53 80
14 Barrie	38 71	261 75	282 00	200 00	59 00	13 05	74 91	209 85	1,139 27		287 35
15 Baden	8 29	56 00	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314 29		53 06
16 Beamsville	61 66	80 00	225 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	2 00	383 66		48 00
17 Beaverton	16 27	78 35	174 60	.....	.....	.....	84 25	7 98	361 45		70 78
18 Beeton	6 94	26 50	250 00	25 00	.....	10 80	.....	78	320 02		2 00
19 Belfountain	3 70	42 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 95		5 50
20 Belleville	12 91	362 75	332 00	300 00	.....	79 53	.....	153 54	1,240 73		467 10
21 Belmont	23 55	32 50	154 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210 55		.....
22 Belwood	.....	60 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 49	86 99		.....
23 Blenheim	82 81	116 00	237 00	75 00	.....	.....	138 75	2 25	651 81		72 00
24 Blyth	54 33	9 25	50 00	.....	14 50	.....	.....	.....	128 08		.....
25 Bobcaygeon	153 89	55 00	168 40	50 00	.....	.....	.....	67 79	495 08		39 86
26 Bognor	.....	53 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 75		.....
27 Bolton	7 19	68 00	197 50	.....	.....	3 82	.....	2 64	279 15		60 00
28 Bothwell	17 34	40 00	165 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	247 34		.....
29 Bowmanville	16 38	108 95	319 00	75 00	.....	54 00	.....	3 32	576 65		132 93
30 Bracebridge	20 82	99 60	138 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 27	288 34		9 02
31 Bradford	279 48	5 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	585 23		.....
32 Brampton	8 52	148 25	235 75	100 00	.....	12 90	23 75	60	529 77		169 83
33 Brighton	147 00	73 00	141 25	.....	.....	7 45	.....	24 00	392 70		58 70
34 Brockville	.....	663 00	350 00	300 00	.....	47 00	72 00	513 00	1,945 60		365 00
35 Brougham	2 06	35 00	68 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105 56		.....
36 Brussels	6 66	25 75	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00	107 41		7 00
37 Burk's Falls	5 21	54 00	234 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	293 69		.....
38 Caledon	61 72	25 00	85 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171 72		.....
39 Caledonia	50 22	21 50	175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246 72		6 00
40 Camden East	2 48	36 50	171 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 05	211 23		30 98
41 Campbellford	3	100 25	136 75	50 00	.....	13 65	118 00	26 50	445 18		97 67
42 Cannington	40	104 00	250 00	25 00	.....	22 17	55 50	.....	457 07		61 55
43 Cardinal	51 25	71 00	114 00	.....	.....	.....	20 00	61 20	317 45		63 52
44 Carleton Place	5 16	144 50	270 00	75 00	.....	21 60	.....	85 75	602 01		99 09
45 Chapleau	.....	290 40	148 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 75	501 61	1,028 49	.....
46 Chatsworth	12 97	59 40	211 00	.....	3 00	.....	8 97	.....	295 34		1 20
47 Cheapside	.....	48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 43	1 32	65 75		.....
48 Cheltenham	10 49	26 00	168 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205 29		40 00
49 Chesley	13 70	27 00	127 50	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	178 20		18 65
50 Claremont	.....	84 50	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	51	105 01		.....
51 Clarksburg*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
52 Claude	182 12	26 00	27 80	.....	.....	12 30	.....	.....	248 22		3 00
53 Clifford	46 78	25 50	171 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243 28		.....
54 Clinton	.....	63 95	250 00	100 00	.....	.....	26 00	.....	439 95		20 60
55 Cobourg	1 61	62 25	344 00	100 00	.....	.....	...	85 55	593 41		97 15
56 Colborne	75 90	77 75	121 00	25 00	.....	15 00	...	.....	314 65		29 00
57 Cold Springs	3 55	46 00	88 00	.....	.....	.....	29 27	2 71	169 53		16 19
58 Cold Stream	.....	32 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 11	14 77	88 88		.....
59 Collingwood	209 23	122 68	208 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	12 00	626 91		110 88

*No report.

Mechanics' Institutes for the year ending 30th April, 1892.

	Expenditure during the year.										Assets and Liabilities.	
	Salaries.	Books (not fiction).	Books (fiction).	Bookbinding.	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous	Balance on hand.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1	.....	129 95	22 38	.....	.....	.....	8 50	52 77	20 43	259 03	495 43	.....
2	.....	5 43	10 70	.....	50 00	.....	.....	18 50	20 19	214 82	1,725 19	.....
3	.....	111 12	37 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 40	22 70	263 75	197 70	3 00
4	72 00	110 78	23 11	.....	72 95	.....	.....	54 16	.....	447 05	1,349 00	17 95
5	10 00	178 06	73 79	.....	.....	.....	24 32	2 88	3 67	308 27	2,489 41	.....
6	25 00	48 59	12 58	.....	15 14	.....	.....	16 95	13 57	189 40	315 82	.....
7	48 00	41 40	10 24	.....	43 85	.....	.....	16 49	2 93	204 40	972 93	.....
8	25 00	82 80	15 15	.....	.....	.....	10 00	29 47	36 08	198 50	1,070 00	.....
9	28 00	85 24	20 46	.....	50 75	.....	.....	12 70	26 64	270 64	1,456 33	.....
10	25 00	147 64	11 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 79	30 96	255 04	799 68	82 00
11	85 00	119 75	30 25	.....	20 23	.....	112 90	159 50	5 24	570 76	3,906 15	950 00
12	75 00	86 03	25 99	.....	50 00	21 00	.....	72 70	3 33	421 35	3,395 47	100 00
13	.....	123 81	30 42	.....	67 85	.....	.....	18 68	137 17	431 73	1,737 17	.....
14	229 23	120 00	31 61	.....	111 39	119 00	130 50	82 83	27 36	1,139 27	3,599 36	252 49
15	36 00	40 77	19 99	.....	63 03	.....	.....	46 84	54 60	314 29	591 36	.....
16	75 00	140 66	20 78	.....	43 25	.....	.....	22 94	33 03	383 66	865 39	.....
17	50 00	93 98	23 57	.....	66 45	.....	12 31	43 81	55	361 45	482 05	.....
18	55 58	123 47	27 77	.....	49 35	.....	.....	61 85	.....	320 02	1,100 00	29 42
19	4 00	13 62	3 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 86	11 17	45 95	478 41	.....
20	294 00	45 00	142 95	9 75	106 57	67 00	.....	64 65	43 71	1,240 73	4,603 71	250 00
21	33 00	63 86	42 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 02	59 49	210 55	567 16	.....
22	.....	50 01	12 84	.....	19 74	.....	.....	4 40	.....	86 99	120 94	4 40
23	125 00	111 38	36 85	22 35	88 63	.....	97 90	51 36	46 34	651 81	600 34	10 52
24	.....	55 14	34 90	.....	.....	29 00	.....	4 73	4 31	128 08	1,229 31	25 00
25	49 75	127 04	30 00	15 75	34 70	.....	.....	15 78	182 20	495 08	751 28	.....
26	.....	37 32	13 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	23	53 75	58 75	6 83
27	.....	96 63	17 04	.....	70 65	.....	.....	21 57	13 26	279 15	1,133 26	.....
28	48 00	82 45	48 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 48	44 78	247 34	352 20	.....
29	110 00	116 98	32 45	12 00	79 60	.....	.....	92 69	.....	576 65	2,325 00	40 86
30	62 40	60 00	18 21	.....	51 33	.....	.....	36 07	51 31	288 34	1,521 81	60 00
31	50 00	139 40	97 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 61	273 19	585 23	471 19	.....
32	130 00	119 18	29 40	.....	56 00	.....	.....	18 68	6 68	529 77	1,326 08	30 00
33	75 00	56 74	8 45	.....	58 15	.....	.....	88 47	47 19	392 70	1,047 19	.....
34	234 75	294 80	380 63	77 95	122 10	50 00	.....	417 26	2 51	1,945 00	3,535 51	415 00
35	4 00	70 10	9 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 31	21 09	105 56	153 85	4 00
36	23 00	34 61	12 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 32	5 03	107 41	1,625 03	88 00
37	18 91	80 13	19 87	.....	41 00	78 00	.....	16 30	39 48	293 69	369 48	50 00
38	20 00	81 54	19 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 43	41 37	171 72	1,036 43	.....
39	20 00	138 85	40 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 59	34 67	246 72	1,274 67	.....
40	32 55	50 36	10 40	.....	34 10	26 00	.....	20 20	6 64	211 23	210 64	31 75
41	87 50	20 61	29 37	.....	76 45	.....	64 15	57 75	11 68	445 18	1,086 68	.....
42	40 00	144 02	35 00	.....	51 55	.....	33 50	66 32	25 13	457 07	725 13	.....
43	41 50	75 10	19 47	.....	17 72	.....	.....	22 19	77 95	317 45	465 71	.....
44	140 00	124 95	27 85	.....	61 02	11 16	.....	111 68	26 26	602 01	1,126 26	.....
45	168 25	10 64	73 57	13 30	48 75	.....	24 33	573 30	116 35	1,028 49	2,983 16	541 00
46	30 00	135 88	34 10	.....	.....	61 54	3 90	17 01	11 71	295 34	636 17	.....
47	.....	44 78	8 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50	.....	65 75	60 35	.....
48	.....	102 10	17 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 95	14 74	205 29	1,345 17	.....
49	21 80	30 00	38 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 32	178 20	329 32	.....
50	.....	68 30	22 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 45	2 66	105 01	101 06	.....
51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	.....	146 92	24 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 60	14 35	248 22	1,214 35	.....
53	24 00	175 07	24 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 61	8 29	243 28	849 71	.....
54	137 50	126 30	30 45	.....	55 75	.....	12 25	52 62	4 48	439 95	3,464 48	37 50
55	102 50	144 70	44 55	.....	45 10	87 50	.....	64 68	7 23	593 41	1,144 78	120 00
56	10 00	.....	.....	.....	28 80	.....	.....	14 94	231 91	314 65	1,085 68	.....
57	5 25	70 50	17 10	.....	.....	.....	7 28	17 53	35 68	169 53	313 47	71 63
58	.....	29 55	14 05	.....	6 00	.....	31 65	2 03	5 60	88 88	152 52	11 63
59	90 28	157 24	62 69	.....	89 45	.....	.....	66 40	49 97	626 91	2,824 97	80 00

TABLE A.—Receipts and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Receipts during the year.									Rent, Light and Heating.
	Balance on hand	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Amount received from Sale of Periodicals, etc.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
60 Cornwall	3 84	99 35	301 80		32 00	37 90	85 85	7 98	568 72	182 15
61 Deseronto		238 00	150 00	75 00	17 30	4 99	65 26	555 04	1,105 59	328 16
62 Drayton	12 42	78 25	100 00	25 00	9 50		44 40		269 57	
63 Dresden*										
64 Duart	30 04	31 00	175 00				5 75		241 79	1 15
65 Dufferin (Clanbrassil	30 64	12 50	128 00						171 14	
66 Dundalk		50 50	200 00						250 50	
67 Dundas	2 84	212 30	153 00	100 00		8 30	20 50	187 50	684 44	236 10
68 Dunnville	16 84	52 00	37 50	25 00					131 34	25 00
69 Durham	223 95	86 75	256 00				3 75	18 53	588 98	2 42
70 Elmira	13 80	60 05	248 30		2 00	31 66		5 59	361 40	34 38
71 Elora	52 50	135 35	228 20		19 00	14 38	70 45	29 87	549 75	84 75
72 Embro	54 08	100 00	249 80	25 00			60 37		489 25	82 45
73 Ennotville	31 43	25 00	161 60				30 23	16 05	264 31	1 92
74 Erin		58 00		25 00					83 00	
75 Essex	18 71	74 75	290 25	100 00		11 05			494 76	104 39
76 Ethel		83 00				1 40		8 00	92 40	
77 Exeter		84 20	225 60						309 80	7 10
78 Fenelon Falls	34 30	92 00	220 00	110 00		30 73	66 55		553 58	138 99
79 Fergus	105 51	80 00	283 00			7 05	21 20	2 95	499 71	32 07
80 Fonthill	4 86	51 75	244 60	50 00	15 00	7 25		9 30	382 76	60 24
81 Forest	1 49	95 50	178 00	40 00			7 20	16 80	338 99	39 30
82 Forks of the Credit	7 69	27 00	131 80						166 49	2 39
83 Fort Erie	27 55	64 50	99 85	50 00			10 45	17 10	269 45	43 20
84 Galt	49 35	252 00	230 00	150 00	49 00				730 35	25 15
85 Garden Island		75 00	347 00	29 37		67 91		440 15	959 43	177 97
86 Georgetown	27 03	41 25	65 90	25 00		4 00	7 75	6 28	177 21	29 00
87 Glencoe	5 35	53 50	211 00			37 15	10 10		317 10	115 30
88 Glenmorris	7 11	29 50	162 25					42 60	241 46	36 62
89 Goderich		129 50	243 00	100 00	52 00	33 50		26 43	584 43	114 51
90 Gore Bay		128 00		30 00			57 35	3 45	218 80	
91 Gorrie		53 50						110 00	163 50	
92 Grand Valley	2 79	37 50	215 00						255 29	10 00
93 Gravenhurst	76 91	30 75							107 66	
94 Grimsby	63 56	89 92	250 00	50 00				3 30	456 78	77 05
95 Hanover*										
96 Harriston	17 75	55 75	250 50				11 30	85 90	421 20	80 00
97 Hastings*										
98 Hensall	8 93	46 80	174 40				1 90	30	232 33	50 00
99 Hespeler	45 50	57 00	199 25	100 00	7 00			13 60	422 35	111 33
100 Highgate										
101 Highland Creek	4 87	27 00	105 50						137 37	7 75
102 Holyrood	31 55	50 00	128 60				19 25	8 40	237 80	55
103 Huntsville	9 95	59 50	165 50				67 40		302 35	51 70
104 Inglewood	1 50	53 60	73 00	20 00	13 50				161 60	8 00
105 Iroquois	5 58	84 65	173 00	25 00					288 23	
106 Islington	3 66	50 00	61 00					1 18	115 84	
107 Jarvis	20 87	79 50	175 00					2 55	277 92	
108 Keewatin		42 00						56 50	98 50	
109 Kemptville*										

*No report.

Mechanics' Institutes for the year ending 30th April, 1892.

	Expenditure during the year.									Assets and Liabilities.	
	Salaries.	Books (not fiction).	Books (fiction).	Bookbinding.	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
60	62 50	109 43	31 45	19 35	87 02	32 00	.....	34 41	10 41	568 72	910 41	25 00
61	152 60	130 45	27 92	27 90	114 30	.....	.....	324 26	.....	1,105 59	1,375 00	519 29
62	.....	109 14	30 46	31 85	40 44	.....	32 50	24 90	28	269 57	1,403 79	112 00
63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	5 00	164 85	35 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 56	21 58	241 79	424 48	.....
65	15 00	82 00	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 31	39 83	171 14	429 58	.....
66	45 00	112 62	37 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 90	7 38	250 50	482 60	.....
67	186 50	122 89	16 90	19 50	51 40	.....	.....	48 19	2 96	684 44	4,502 96	70 65
68	47 50	29 29	14 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 55	11 07	131 34	1,394 43	11 30
69	77 50	227 75	33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 53	225 78	588 98	4,010 78	.....
70	35 00	134 86	43 83	.....	53 03	16 00	.....	21 31	22 99	361 40	746 20	.....
71	90 00	146 23	13 08	16 30	56 65	25 00	45 50	72 24	.....	549 75	7,600 00	23 97
72	30 00	109 28	40 00	.....	60 75	.....	.....	14 50	152 27	489 25	2,663 70	.....
73	35 00	119 96	30 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 75	60 56	264 31	2,407 42	.....
74	.....	67 05	8 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 51	3 11	83 00	113 49	.....
75	106 98	120 50	34 00	.....	56 70	23 00	.....	33 15	16 04	494 76	1,058 70	.....
76	.....	58 00	13 30	.....	17 95	.....	.....	2 52	63	92 40	86 00	10 00
77	80 00	101 65	6 65	20 80	64 73	.....	.....	22 00	6 87	309 80	2,555 60	.....
78	20 00	102 34	51 09	.....	94 87	.....	.....	47 06	99 23	553 58	1,563 08	.....
79	65 75	122 19	29 65	.....	79 65	.....	.....	38 76	131 64	499 71	4,591 64	.....
80	.....	121 77	32 48	.....	53 75	32 26	.....	25 97	56 29	382 76	991 88	20 00
81	37 50	145 05	20 23	.....	53 80	.....	2 75	38 10	2 26	338 99	1,552 26	45 25
82	7 00	110 31	17 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 37	11 78	166 49	464 78	.....
83	.....	77 55	25 77	1 95	.....	.....	.....	77 60	43 38	269 45	326 57	.....
84	210 00	116 07	32 01	8 00	145 68	50 50	.....	47 67	95 27	730 35	6,522 27	60 00
85	60 00	262 11	37 90	.....	115 26	4 00	.....	302 19	.....	959 43	2,650 00	197 17
86	40 00	47 21	13 37	.....	32 00	.....	.....	10 69	4 94	177 21	1,159 94	40 00
87	25 00	93 70	11 30	.....	62 15	.....	.....	7 75	1 90	317 10	1,192 90	.....
88	15 00	78 29	23 28	.....	33 50	.....	.....	51 33	3 44	241 46	655 02	30 00
89	170 00	66 10	5 60	.....	88 97	78 00	.....	61 25	.....	584 43	2,650 00	26 43
90	.....	113 61	43 61	.....	45 64	.....	.....	14 57	1 37	218 80	224 44	25 20
91	.....	128 19	21 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 70	80	163 50	157 80	110 00
92	10 00	73 30	25 85	.....	18 75	.....	.....	22 00	95 39	255 29	702 62	.....
93	.....	62 31	31 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 76	4 84	107 66	304 84	.....
94	80 00	161 01	39 40	.....	77 81	.....	.....	17 21	4 30	456 78	4,334 30	.....
95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	2 00	119 75	25 15	.....	50 20	27 55	.....	99 21	17 34	421 20	1,555 09	86 20
97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	.....	106 90	12 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 80	9 98	232 33	295 75	
99	50 00	66 20	37 51	3 00	22 49	57 00	.....	27 30	47 52	422 35	2,022 52	
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	27 50	77 01	20 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 28	137 37	404 28	.....
102	19 00	92 38	14 06	.....	32 00	.....	13 90	16 85	49 06	237 80	755 44	.....
103	34 53	88 06	22 68	.....	47 95	.....	52 90	.....	4 53	302 35	376 53	12 50
104	10 00	80 60	19 41	.....	7 00	16 35	.....	6 30	13 94	161 60	245 69	.....
105	99 88	64 31	10 00	.....	60 23	.....	.....	34 10	19 71	288 23	726 89	6 39
106	.....	48 64	38 72	2 25	11 75	.....	.....	10 94	3 54	115 84	328 54	.....
107	20 00	116 72	46 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 95	81 44	277 92	636 68	.....
108	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 25	.....	.....	1 50	46 75	98 50	96 75	50 00
109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE A.—Receipts and Expenditure,

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.									Rent, Light and Heating.
	Balance on hand.	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Amount received from Sale of Periodicals, etc.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
110 Kincardine	79 58	113 15	295 00	150 00				10 00	647 73	78 58
111 Kingston	75	390 00	350 00	52 50	104 00	63 00	1194 00	183 07	2337 32	297 15
112 Kingsville		133 50		65 00				30 37	228 87	
113 Lake Charles		26 00	60 00					2 87	88 87	45
114 Lakefield		52 00					15 35	47 08	114 43	25 03
115 Lancaster	17 24	25 50	98 50	15 00			7 05	4 75	168 04	75
116 Leamington		50 00	216 00	25 00					291 00	95 00
117 Lindsay	13 38	135 35	162 80	150 00		35 55		26 04	523 12	182 58
118 Lions Head	7 79	25 85	175 00	10 00					218 64	11 00
119 Listowel	8 53	98 25	222 75	60 00			48 31	176 60	614 44	98 40
120 London	20 31	377 00	250 00			71 45		228 32	3004 08	119 10
121 L'Orignal*										
122 Lucan	50 18	30 25	109 60				7 00		197 03	
123 Lucknow	2 18	184 55	335 00			3 55			525 28	112 51
124 Manitowaning*										
125 Manotick	9 32	29 75	73 00						112 07	
126 Markdale	6 08	45 25	160 70		35 00			18 54	265 57	
127 Markham	5 08	33 75	148 00				32 15	4 10	223 08	
128 Mayflower		25 00							25 00	
129 Meaford	35 23	68 20	200 00						303 43	68 20
130 Melbourne	136 10	25 00						75	161 85	5 00
131 Merrickville	44 64	36 25	127 75						208 64	
132 Merritton*										
133 Metcalfe*										
134 Midland	20 94	78 85	325 00			10 60		140 47	575 86	78 42
135 Milton	272 47	51 00	390 00			11 05			724 52	
136 Mitchell	2 00	115 50	199 70	100 00				1 54	418 74	56 10
137 Mono Road	28 76	27 25	165 00						221 01	
138 Morrisburg	8 69	154 35	214 80	75 00		14 04			466 88	93 15
139 Mount Forest	74 96	63 55	225 00		21 00	1 00			385 51	55 14
140 Napanee	152 33	217 00	200 00			1 25			570 58	100 21
141 Newburg	2 06	28 50	281 00			65			312 21	86 00
142 New Hamburg	73 05	25 00	130 00	50 00					278 05	25 00
143 Newmarket	67 25	28 50	25 00			14 35	95 74	15 00	245 84	67 50
144 Niagara	75 34	85 20	75 00			3 00	18 92		257 46	31 95
145 Niagara Falls	158 21	50 00	336 00	200 00	20 00	1 25			765 46	138 10
146 Niagara Falls S.	6 13	25 50	198 50			94			231 07	
147 North Gower		52 00					44 05	31 00	127 05	
148 Norwich	13 13	94 90	200 00	25 00					333 03	25 00
149 Norwood*										
150 Oakville	13 83	53 41	175 00					1 15	243 39	11 10
151 Oil Springs*										
152 Orangeville	178 02	100 00	248 00	50 00					576 02	150 00
153 Orillia	208 45	149 05	250 00	100 00				5 25	712 75	121 88
154 Orono	6 62	27 50	78 50						112 62	
155 Oshawa	34 82	137 95	250 00		42 00	49 10		20 74	534 61	196 57
156 Ottawa	8 86	56 00	40 00	200 00				150 00	454 86	100 00
157 Owen Sound	108 14	214 90	410 00		15 00	30 40		12 41	790 85	
158 Oxford Mills	19 42	38 55	85 50					2 85	146 32	13 00
159 Paisley	65 14	38 00	150 00			40			253 54	
160 Palmerston	9 65	25 25	82 75	25 00			30 00		172 65	25 50
161 Paris		269 05	250 00	150 00		39 85		14 98	723 88	27 30
162 Parkhill		63 25						7 00	70 25	20 00
163 Parry Sound	9 12	37 50	172 70			12 20		34 50	266 02	50 58
164 Penetanguishene		105 85	316 00	100 00				199 00	720 85	100 00

*No report.

Assets and Liabilities, etc.

	Expenditure during the year.										Assets and Liabilities.	
	Salaries.	Books (not fiction).	Books (fiction).	Bookbinding.	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
110	118 25	110 14	43 00	31 49	56 72	22 00	.....	78 12	109 43	647 73	2,831 43	280 00
111	405 50	66 36	27 94	118 10	279 78	104 00	833 93	173 89	30 67	2,337 32	3,564 00	115 06
112	25 00	31 90	48 00	.....	61 60	.....	.....	62 12	25	228 87	247 75	131 45
113	.....	67 36	17 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 4	.....	88 87	163 35	.....
114	17 00	20 00	5 00	1 50	27 30	.....	4 00	14 60	.....	114 43	115 00	46 58
115	26 00	82 98	16 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 20	15 04	168 04	1,155 04	.....
116	78 00	49 69	12 42	.....	50 00	.....	.....	5 89	.....	291 00	275 76	143 50
117	74 75	39 30	36 64	.....	67 45	.....	.....	121 36	1 04	523 12	2,426 04	175 00
118	.....	134 15	23 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 11	34 03	218 64	518 53	.....
119	118 00	108 88	31 79	.....	60 65	30 00	7 73	155 90	3 09	614 44	842 09	150 00
120	378 85	126 74	32 00	.....	240 31	.....	.....	2,107 08	.....	3,004 08	28,000 00	18000 00
121*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	25 00	96 81	16 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 75	47 58	197 03	1,362 77	.....
123	106 00	147 32	14 60	.....	61 65	.....	.....	82 22	98	525 28	951 09	216 00
124*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	10 00	68 00	6 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 95	26 10	112 07	204 83	.....
126	50 00	122 00	22 22	.....	46 20	4 00	.....	21 15	.....	265 57	553 26	95 00
127	40 00	110 45	26 28	.....	.....	.....	30 70	14 80	85	223 08	1,275 85	.....
128	.....	16 50	8 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	25 00	.....
129	.....	113 80	29 55	.....	26 00	.....	.....	18 20	47 68	303 43	2,187 03	.....
130	7 00	90 59	32 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 54	19 92	161 85	359 92	.....
131	.....	120 76	44 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 24	14 55	208 64	1,039 19	.....
132*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
133*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	98 00	118 72	18 20	.....	51 63	27 25	.....	165 31	18 33	575 86	998 33	230 92
135	40 00	144 63	11 90	.....	80 11	100 00	.....	7 53	340 35	724 52	4,540 35	.....
136	162 35	88 05	16 22	.....	62 10	.....	.....	19 33	14 59	418 74	3,519 59	.....
137	20 00	132 50	32 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 53	6 31	221 01	687 31	.....
138	84 00	116 86	59 03	.....	76 83	.....	.....	30 85	6 16	466 88	650 00	42 46
139	20 00	100 57	37 17	.....	62 05	64 55	.....	21 22	24 81	385 51	1,754 81	
140	130 00	120 14	30 00	.....	56 63	.....	.....	52 03	81 57	570 58	1,356 57	30 00
141	25 00	104 87	5 15	.....	50 45	.....	.....	35 54	5 20	312 21	610 20	10 00
142	2 50	60 90	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 10	147 55	278 05	1,047 55	.....
143	.....	1 00	.....	.....	15 00	.....	21 50	123 03	17 81	245 84	317 81	75 00
144	40 00	43 26	10 00	.....	96 75	.....	.....	.....	35 50	257 46	3,135 50	.....
145	110 00	171 98	58 63	5 75	66 08	106 00	.....	27 15	81 77	765 46	4,951 77	.....
146	12 00	157 62	17 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 82	24 04	231 07	694 04	.....
147	.....	82 01	20 27	.....	.....	.....	11 11	11 60	2 06	127 05	125 89	37 25
148	55 00	137 96	36 58	7 80	25 75	.....	.....	11 91	33 03	333 03	2,583 47	.....
149*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	40 00	125 32	29 59	1 95	.....	.....	.....	19 19	16 24	243 39	1,914 83	.....
151*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
152	.....	114 77	71 23	.....	94 65	12 00	.....	27 75	105 62	576 02	1,945 62	.....
153	124 00	121 24	30 00	.....	65 28	.....	.....	62 18	188 17	712 75	2,438 17	.....
154	.....	70 81	22 52	.....	10 00	.....	.....	1 94	7 35	112 62	212 45	.....
155	40 00	120 75	30 00	.....	100 06	2 10	.....	31 96	13 17	534 61	835 17	225 00
156	41 50	141 82	30 14	.....	16 00	.....	.....	74 55	50 85	454 86	1,040 60	227 50
157	125 00	104 45	57 49	.....	100 00	126 00	.....	95 28	182 63	790 85	4,336 24	10 75
158	17 00	61 04	33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 89	1 39	146 32	248 39	.....
159	30 00	120 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 11	55 43	253 54	1,964 14	.....
160	.....	33 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 50	77 75	10 65	172 65	452 65	75 00
161	170 00	175 19	75 37	18 75	107 65	.....	.....	149 62	.....	723 88	10,100 00	13 98
162	.....	22 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 25	.....	70 25	525 10	.....
163	25 00	80 52	48 52	.....	4 00	.....	.....	18 95	38 45	266 02	575 34	.....
164	89 33	110 76	39 50	.....	67 45	.....	.....	313 81	.....	720 85	1,400 00	346 6

* No Report.

TABLE A.—Receipts and Expenditure, Assets

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Receipts during the year.									Rent, Light and Heating.
	Balance on hand.	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes ...	Amount received from Sale of Periodicals, &c.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
165 Perth	64	172 50	250 00	100 00	....	90	.....	.....	524 04	183 93
166 Peterborough	46 64	352 60	296 00	100 00	27 00	46 05	.....	368 35	1,236 64	188 81
167 Petrolia *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168 Pickering	.....	97 50	.....	20 00	.....	.....	44 05	11 95	173 50	.....
169 Picton	18 30	177 83	86 00	25 00	.....	.....	29 95	.....	337 08	81 00
170 Point Edward	44 62	90 00	165 50	.....	63 00	8 70	.....	1 01	372 83	30 09
171 Port Arthur	1 74	151 00	235 85	100 00	.....	.....	48 92	207 32	744 83	150 00
172 Port Carling	8 88	26 50	209 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 88	3 00
173 Port Colborne*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
174 Port Elgin	3 46	38 85	133 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 10	202 16	24 58
175 Port Hope	.....	218 75	250 00	.....	.....	59 30	.....	83 46	611 51	124 40
176 Port Rowan	.....	122 50	170 00	25 00	.....	4 00	.....	120 00	441 50	13 26
177 Prescott	35 09	106 00	154 00	.....	.....	.....	5 35	9 00	309 44	.....
178 Preston	30 00	96 00	250 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	7 30	583 30	67 13
179 Renfrew	55 43	59 00	155 00	25 00	.....	.....	3 25	.....	297 68	50 00
180 Richmond Hill	.....	50 50	150 75	.....	.....	.....	14 00	9 43	224 68	29 45
181 Ridgetown	90 45	119 00	250 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	7 03	541 48	83 93
182 Ripley	18 50	22 25	261 60	30 00	32 50	.....	5 55	.....	370 40	67 29
183 Romney	.....	33 50	64 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	2 14	124 64	.....
184 Russell	14 51	31 50	186 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232 76	15 57
185 Sault Ste. Marie	6 21	85 75	95 50	.....	.....	50	36 05	23 51	247 52	50 65
186 Scarboro'	10 34	65 91	223 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299 25	1 00
187 Seaforth	55 24	353 00	229 00	100 00	.....	25 35	105 25	2 30	870 14	136 95
188 Shedden	7 18	32 00	80 00	.....	15 75	1 25	31 35	8 30	175 83	25 00
189 Shelbourne	22 83	57 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 83	14 88
190 Smith's Falls	63 52	176 50	118 00	100 00	.....	.....	90 00	97 90	645 92	237 30
191 Southampton	183 56	59 75	200 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	10 00	493 31	.....
192 Sparta	.....	68 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 38	103 88	.....
193 Stayner	59 88	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 66	102 54	7 00
194 Stouffville	18 97	96 90	325 60	.....	.....	40	.....	37 20	479 07	55 00
195 Stratford	60 98	210 50	250 00	200 00	.....	10 75	.....	107 59	839 82	47 80
196 Strathroy	4 05	159 25	.....	75 00	.....	1 10	55 02	290 71	585 13	82 81
197 Streetsville	3 33	32 00	98 50	.....	.....	.....	41 35	.....	175 18	30 00
198 St. George	74 61	61 46	243 70	.....	.....	.....	99 12	113 50	592 39	110 95
199 St. Helens	31 49	28 60	87 00	20 00	.....	5 71	4 06	8 80	185 66	6 06
200 St. Mary's	13 89	103 75	286 00	150 00	.....	11 50	109 22	.....	674 36	140 00
201 Tara	30 04	42 86	175 00	30 00	.....	.....	78 55	.....	356 45	.....
202 Tavistock	51 82	75 75	243 00	.....	.....	4 54	.....	7 50	382 61	36 00
203 Teeswater	49 35	88 70	205 60	20 00	.....	.....	35 27	2 90	401 82	52 17
204 Thamesford	47 00	31 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158 00	.....
205 Thamesville	83 55	289 00	286 00	75 00	.....	4 20	126 60	2 00	866 35	.....
206 Thessalon *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
207 Thorndale *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
208 Thorold	.....	50 50	242 90	.....	36 00	.....	.....	108 70	438 10	39 00
209 Tilbury Centre	52 54	.....	100 00	55 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	207 54	56 00
210 Tilbury East (Valetta)	9 87	48 25	150 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	35 42	253 54	.....
211 Tilsonburg	.....	60 50	122 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	33 25	239 75	33 21
212 Tiverton	.....	52 50	.....	20 00	.....	.....	81 15	.....	153 65	3 40
213 Tottenham	.....	50 00	154 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 52	320 52	.....
214 Trenton	20 83	71 00	42 00	100 00	.....	.....	27 44	60 98	322 25	150 50
215 Tweed	.....	111 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 70	41	168 11	6 25
216 Uxbridge	4 31	164 00	325 00	.....	16 50	.....	135 35	524 24	1,169 40	189 81
217 Vandorf	16 37	73 25	114 25	.....	.....	42	.....	8 50	212 79	.....
218 Victoria (Caledonia)	19 08	25 00	140 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184 58	9 60

*No report.

and Liabilities, etc.

	Expenditure during the year.										Assets and Liabilities.	
	Salaries.	Books (not fiction.	Books fiction.	Bookbinding.	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
165	113 50	120 07	35 63	.....	54 00	.....	.....	16 68	23	524 04	1,950 23	.....
166	209 75	327 53	75 10	30 80	138 00	50 00	.....	210 58	6 07	1,236 64	8,311 27	125 00
167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	.....	88 10	15 52	.....	.....	.....	52 35	14 95	2 58	173 50	124 00	.....
169	71 75	5 87	19 00	.....	29 13	.....	11 50	24 00	94 83	337 08	284 83	68 30
170	60 00	81 15	56 37	.....	61 85	63 00	.....	11 94	8 43	372 83	2,881 00	.....
171	59 16	133 45	30 36	.....	44 70	.....	.....	212 74	114 42	744 83	1,389 73	220 79
172	20 00	6 00	.....	.....	39 75	.....	.....	97 32	78 81	244 88	454 09	33 00
173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
174	.....	109 55	15 00	.....	29 15	.....	.....	23 88	.....	202 16	1,178 01	6 10
175	120 00	126 25	34 96	.....	111 15	.....	.....	94 75	.....	611 51	2,947 57	73 46
176	26 00	183 55	44 74	.....	58 25	.....	.....	95 33	20 37	441 50	689 11	120 00
177	48 00	133 74	71 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 25	49 06	309 44	3,585 46	.....
178	85 00	214 74	8 42	6 80	101 21	.....	.....	1 70	98 30	583 30	6,475 43	.....
179	36 00	53 59	12 50	.....	21 00	.....	.....	92 61	31 98	297 68	2,852 68	.....
180	24 00	82 44	20 91	.....	25 75	.....	14 00	24 33	3 80	224 68	1,003 80	.....
181	70 00	122 48	30 32	.....	78 15	.....	.....	40 28	116 32	541 48	3,739 12	.....
182	40 35	74 19	14 64	.....	43 80	109 03	5 55	11 53	4 02	370 40	604 02	.....
183	1 75	68 14	4 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 81	17 59	124 64	160 93	.....
184	27 00	59 59	21 50	.....	66 25	.....	.....	.....	42 85	232 76	563 07	15 00
185	72 00	56 68	6 40	4 53	26 91	.....	.....	30 35	.....	247 52	440 17	23 26
186	1 00	197 36	34 00	9 75	.....	.....	.....	19 00	37 14	299 25	2,077 14	.....
187	300 00	133 06	20 94	.....	92 95	.....	60 89	107 58	17 77	870 14	4,607 77	550 00
188	40 00	34 20	1 40	.....	17 45	1 00	26 90	28 69	1 19	175 83	97 69	86 77
189	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 59	.....	.....	78 50	7 80	129 83	577 86	160 00
190	146 00	17 45	40 25	.....	71 00	.....	.....	29 19	102 73	645 92	2,452 73	100 00
191	.....	121 97	28 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	342 64	.....	493 31	2,070 55	625 26
192	.....	84 65	19 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 88	103 88	.....
193	.....	53 02	36 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	102 54	277 23	19 66
194	70 00	132 31	19 35	.....	53 83	41 25	.....	16 45	90 88	479 07	2,535 88	.....
195	75 00	238 13	90 80	8 50	61 25	.....	.....	159 12	159 22	839 82	3,798 22	.....
196	100 00	225 71	63 00	.....	107 11	.....	.....	6 50	.....	585 13	4,470 00	280 71
197	.....	17 73	8 56	.....	34 05	.....	35 55	41 55	7 74	175 18	3,157 74	110 00
198	75 00	152 50	32 70	18 90	21 85	.....	9 25	136 55	34 69	592 39	3,295 60	.....
199	40 75	38 99	15 25	.....	27 75	.....	.....	1 20	55 66	185 66	259 42	.....
200	145 00	125 95	26 00	38 72	52 75	36 00	70 50	25 55	13 89	674 36	3,093 89	.....
201	10 00	136 82	35 00	.....	30 00	.....	54 10	34 07	56 46	356 45	591 49	.....
202	46 00	130 32	20 20	6 70	50 80	.....	.....	48 13	44 46	382 61	714 47	.....
203	35 00	107 16	49 00	14 30	37 81	.....	.....	10 73	95 65	401 82	1,396 65	.....
204	12 00	77 31	32 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 52	34 30	158 00	360 54	.....
205	450 00	87 56	32 53	40 50	85 45	.....	.....	44 13	128 18	866 35	1405 85	.....
206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
208	75 00	108 14	28 55	21 65	51 20	25 85	.....	88 18	53	438 10	3,000 53	50 00
209	33 00	48 98	7 00	.....	55 55	.....	.....	.....	7 01	207 54	255 45	.....
210	25 25	124 00	27 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 80	14 46	253 54	324 66	.....
211	65 00	19 76	35 30	.....	53 04	.....	.....	33 44	.....	259 75	670 00	31 94
212	8 00	79 18	44 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 12	9 35	153 65	147 13	.....
213	.....	143 62	64 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	112 85	.....	320 52	687 36	120 52
214	110 00	.....	.....	.....	40 25	.....	.....	21 50	.....	322 25	1,065 00	221 26
215	.....	61 54	15 33	.....	34 00	.....	34 25	13 49	3 25	168 11	116 12	85 34
216	150 00	115 11	32 26	43 58	80 90	25 00	66 45	466 29	.....	1,169 40	5,173 00	361 00
217	30 00	100 70	10 90	.....	.....	.....	56 19	6 50	8 50	212 79	363 50	.....
218	10 00	112 52	27 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	10 66	184 58	424 00	.....

TABLE A.—Receipts and Expenditure, Assets

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Receipts during the year.									Rent, Light and Heating.
	Balance on hand.	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Amount received from sale of Periodicals.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
219 Walkerton	12	115 35	89 50	135 00	.....	.....	4 95	25	345 17	84 20
220 Wallaceburg *..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
221 Walter's Falls..	.....	105 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 45	.....	126 45	.....
222 Wardsville	23	15 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 73	.....
223 Waterdown	13 00	12 50	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 50	1 00
224 Waterford*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
225 Watford	5 48	53 60	203 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262 78	65 84
226 Welland	46 12	61 75	240 00	100 00	.....	9 88	.....	22 20	479 95	111 71
227 Westford.....	60	25 00	64 65	10 00	.....	.....	.....	4 15	104 40	1 32
228 Weston	16 38	50 50	234 40	100 00	.....	.....	.....	10 35	411 63	94 43
229 West Toronto Junction	231 02	46 25	270 70	300 00	30 00	.....	.....	2 00	879 97	200 00
230 West Winchester	1 92	23 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	9 40	84	60 16	.....
231 Whitby	76 79	33 75	94 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	238 94	26 19
232 Wiarton	.....	58 04	91 00	30 00	10 00	65	.....	93 83	283 52	17 50
233 Williamstown .	5 49	25 00	105 80	25 00	.....	.....	.....	1 85	163 14	53 01
234 Windermere ...	30 00	25 00	101 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 00	25 00
235 Wingham	76 54	99 50	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426 04	26 41
236 Woodbridge ...	140 17	27 00	103 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 20	310 77	16 45
337 Woodstock	38 31	373 80	222 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	655 01	177 10
238 Woodville	.....	99 85	.....	75 00	.....	9 19	13 25	61 00	258 29	.....
239 Wroxeter	.....	47 83	175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 05	247 88	20 00
240 Wyoming	.....	50 50	175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 21	243 71	.....
Totals.....	7244 04	18760 64	35448 01	7100 87	781 55	1213 90	4425 66	10331 10	85305 77	11695 69

*No report.

and Liabilities, etc.

	Expenditure during the year.										Assets and Liabilities.	
	Salaries.	Books (not fiction).	Books (fiction).	Bookbinding.	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
219	79 43	73 35	17 82	.....	40 55	.....	.....	29 93	19 89	345 17	1189 89	.....
220*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
221	.....	90 69	12 24	.....	.....	.....	6 00	8 48	9 04	126 45	119 97	.....
222	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	15 73	1329 05	.....
223	.....	4 75	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	4 75	30 50	427 25	4 17
224*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
225	32 50	101 90	3 00	.....	22 75	.....	.....	28 38	8 41	262 78	671 41	.....
226	78 20	123 38	32 60	.....	53 75	.....	.....	24 62	55 69	479 95	3151 24	.....
227	.....	66 84	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 74	50	104 40	156 23	.....
228	77 00	106 57	43 18	19 90	49 00	.....	.....	17 15	4 30	411 63	1204 30	.....
229	175 00	111 95	36 05	.....	35 15	105 00	.....	37 58	179 24	879 97	1104 31	.....
230	22 50	2 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	34 64	60 16	306 12	.....
231	52 00	6 89	9 65	.....	19 68	.....	.....	13 00	111 53	238 94	2161 53	.....
232	26 00	115 50	17 50	.....	36 70	25 25	.....	45 07	.....	283 52	530 00	58 83
233	.....	41 71	7 99	.....	37 25	.....	.....	2 23	20 95	163 14	625 14	50 00
234	25 00	48 36	11 70	.....	13 01	.....	.....	2 93	30 00	156 00	725 76	.....
235	104 00	130 81	20 95	.....	74 80	.....	.....	9 09	59 98	426 04	1214 98	.....
236	25 00	73 98	14 95	.....	35 90	.....	.....	33 50	110 99	310 77	1399 92	241 00
237	144 00	85 23	65 99	9 27	129 74	.....	.....	16 55	27 13	655 01	3527 13	.....
238	.....	116 70	35 00	.....	53 00	.....	.....	30 08	23 51	258 29	258 29	.....
239	.....	169 93	25 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 90	.....	247 88	2265 05	22 05
240	.....	57 14	7 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	118 02	61 31	243 71	729 31	49 88
	12015 41	21319 01	6348 41	761 24	8556 11	1991 14	2158 99	12682 61	7777 16	85305 77	356835 96	29504 74

*No report.

TABLE B.—Membership, Libraries and Reading Rooms in

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Number of Members.	Number of Volumes in Libraries.										
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.
1 Aberarder	76	56	168	60	341	.....	23	88	75	60	.....	871
2 Ailsa Craig	65	201	297	153	550	77	53	154	215	141	35	1,876
3 Alliston	59	33	63	28	53	.....	3	12	.....	20	30	242
4 Almonte	121	159	307	300	202	87	36	118	154	135	43	1,541
5 Alton	58	108	685	185	479	.....	55	.....	129	130	53	1,824
6 Alvinston	49	33	113	62	147	28	17	23	29	38	6	496
7 Arkona	59	44	304	104	276	28	41	97	145	94	33	1,166
8 Arnprior	65	75	306	94	247	465	105	27	110	55	41	1,525
9 Arthur	53	138	763	155	292	220	52	143	160	222	23	2,168
10 Athens	84	103	137	106	208	285	36	68	82	81	4	1,110
11 Aurora	207	69	385	125	194	116	35	122	123	163	43	1,375
12 Aylmer	150	202	590	217	483	82	92	1	257	187	122	2,233
13 Ayr	70	410	620	402	700	50	96	190	323	350	127	3,268
14 Barrie	287	341	1,274	333	323	327	151	74	220	350	175	3,568
15 Baden	92	67	94	120	433	109	36	23	136	110	10	1,138
16 Beamsville	140	41	263	100	182	.....	39	56	80	140	1	902
17 Beaverton	111	44	135	68	60	15	22	41	62	45	31	523
18 Beeton	52	67	365	172	.....	254	58	180	40	116	38	1,290
19 Belfountain	84	67	143	73	127	42	10	74	55	112	16	719
20 Belleville	167	147	1,299	289	400	475	137	197	267	268	166	3,645
21 Belmont	52	40	275	59	106	.....	7	21	39	36	29	612
22 Belwood	121	20	30	18	25	.....	.....	8	22	17	.....	140
23 Blenheim	120	82	326	155	209	38	15	29	137	154	8	1,153
24 Blyth	25	81	150	98	371	50	25	62	69	63	40	1,009
25 Bobcaygeon	104	45	228	75	169	121	22	61	51	86	15	873
26 Bognor	102	9	33	17	14	2	.....	9	3	11	.....	98
27 Bolton	136	90	373	125	179	.....	43	152	82	151	46	1,241
28 Bothwell	40	19	175	32	54	17	15	9	15	23	10	369
29 Bowmanville	230	223	726	317	222	68	50	251	112	360	84	2,413
30 Bracebridge	132	131	426	190	55	130	73	81	198	127	19	1,430
31 Bradford	.....	16	157	53	18	20	3	17	10	26	.....	320
32 Brampton	172	410	526	250	404	54	62	70	237	393	87	2,493
33 Brighton	101	130	319	161	176	63	49	46	150	140	24	1,258
34 Brockville	663	184	1,760	290	836	701	107	53	187	187	105	4,410
35 Brougham	52	11	39	46	33	23	16	8	19	12	.....	207
36 Brussels	54	285	249	173	306	48	45	99	221	187	32	1,645
37 Burk's Falls	100	61	240	44	82	28	19	19	40	38	13	584
38 Caledon	54	85	275	101	278	.....	32	77	85	52	.....	985
39 Caledonia	32	97	599	92	635	85	25	73	79	89	15	1,789
40 Camden East	55	23	55	25	38	30	1	6	42	18	15	253
41 Campbellford	109	199	850	319	352	35	44	81	391	108	46	2,425
42 Cannington	104	54	163	63	72	42	19	21	39	93	58	624
43 Cardinal	140	56	223	97	21	2	5	6	27	54	13	504
44 Carleton Place	169	114	493	160	85	57	39	80	154	189	14	1,385
45 Chapleau	185	196	466	.....	44	.....	33	.....	185	.....	14	938
46 Chatsworth	73	73	194	88	92	48	7	131	54	143	.....	830
47 Cheapside	53	11	18	9	17	7	4	9	4	7	1	87
48 Cheltenham	50	169	253	136	484	67	30	76	117	139	74	1,545
49 Chesley	67	43	165	61	85	69	17	2	18	13	6	479
50 Clarmont	94	5	33	21	38	9	10	7	9	7	.....	139
51 Clarksburg*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No Report.

Mechanics' Institutes for the year ending 30th April, 1892.

	Number of Volumes Issued.										Reading Rooms.	
	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
1	60	665	35	63	.....	17	186	35	99	.....	1,160	.....	.....
2	55	400	30	425	80	15	40	20	125	.....	1,190	6	14
3	50	81	16	8	59	1	26	.....	69	39	349	.....	.....
4	127	766	768	378	.....	24	16	48	375	.....	2,502	10	15
5	26	1,486	50	210	.....	18	.....	33	127	16	1,966	.....	.....
6	17	306	91	220	11	6	14	17	100	.....	782	5	3
7	45	625	55	549	150	25	45	47	150	6	1,697	10	9
8	74	524	50	441	69	62	24	46	112	19	1,421	3	.....
9	17	490	55	229	74	8	30	9	112	8	1,032	10	12
10	45	341	69	239	640	31	41	18	256	8	1,688	.....	.....
11	54	1,565	276	1,230	524	47	360	533	619	.....	5,208	.....	.....
12	40	1,100	48	800	85	30	.....	250	175	40	2,568	14	8
13	286	2,937	93	435	.....	62	112	165	505	10	4,605	9	15
14	250	3,100	550	575	300	150	160	390	615	...	6,090	17	10
15	111	193	219	402	185	22	23	134	336	8	1,633	8	9
16	17	1,158	102	419	.....	21	75	15	487	.....	2,294	5	10
17	24	480	101	57	11	26	73	32	91	.....	895	13	19
18	9	1,057	236	.....	189	8	680	6	379	.....	2,564	21	7
19	44	364	328	336	39	12	99	.. ..	416	6	1,644	.....	.....
20	218	4,015	895	451	1,710	295	375	415	555	179	9,108	40	21
21	10	723	10	36	.....	4	1	30	33	1	848	.....	.....
22	9	44	25	34	.....	.....	6	8	27	.....	153	1	8
23	71	1,096	362	1,231	89	16	36	278	432	297	3,908	16	9
24	20	385	28	348	40	12	45	31	86	20	1,015	...	.....
25	82	1,016	188	898	426	17	255	24	165	.....	3,071	7	7
26	3	16	14	13	1	.....	9	1	8	.....	65	.....	.....
27	100	800	800	1,000	.....	100	200	.....	1,000	.....	4,000	15	9
28	24	662	40	232	47	16	52	14	102	.....	1,189	.....	.....
29	107	2,098	650	236	107	71	714	41	688	.....	4,712	28	19
30	79	2,132	329	37	38	23	22	117	331	1	3,109	10	9
31	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	30	1,989	110	71	21	19	18	60	371	3	2,692	15	7
33	15	758	30	43	28	11	7	17	82	.....	991	10	10
34	350	11,243	670	5,670	2,550	325	144	690	630	.....	22,272	15	33
35	26	160	21	31	19	3	5	12	29	.....	306	.....	.....
36	55	552	31	52	.....	13	31	32	149	.. ..	915	.....	.....
37	48	161	36	262	31	3	7	10	82	.....	640	5	9
38	26	564	63	394	.....	18	220	29	45	.....	1,359	.....	.....
39	25	200	50	305	115	1	6	37	41	5	785	.....	.....
40	41	167	53	20	56	.....	5	41	46	.....	429	7	9
41	36	2,800	52	112	350	50	15	145	164	6	3,730	13	6
42	51	533	175	160	70	35	16	25	440	27	1,532	8	11
43	65	1,118	102	44	.....	5	3	34	55	.....	1,426	10	6
44	71	2,802	130	121	49	34	168	85	375	.....	3,835	7	12
45	138	757	.....	112	.....	44	.....	128	.....	.....	1,179	4	11
46	118	439	201	112	36	15	302	44	335	.....	1,602	.....	.....
47	2	26	8	22	1	.....	3	3	8	.....	73	.....	.....
48	75	291	93	322	97	136	70	60	101	5	1,250	.....	.....
49	7	800	100	180	50	50	.....	100	.....	.....	1,287	.....	.....
50	8	128	25	163	13	17	10	17	25	.....	406	.....	.....
51	....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

† Record book destroyed by fire.

TABLE B.—Membership, Libraries and Reading Rooms in

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Number of Members.	Number of Volumes in Library.										
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.
52 Claude	52	89	234	102	345	43	31	68	74	119	26	1,131
53 Clifford	51	103	294	177	167	37	60	82	125	145	14	1,204
54 Clinton	265	236	708	364	173	232	100	56	285	207	61	2,422
55 Cobourg	109	140	181	195	201	100	39	173	243	128	9	1,409
56 Colborne	127	112	937	152	362	55	95	8	92	162	.....	1,975
57 Cold Springs	62	38	62	49	50	14	11	15	29	54	.....	322
58 Colpstream	64	17	104	14	18	15	10	7	21	4	5	215
59 Collingwood	148	298	1,059	481	554	189	119	105	725	441	147	4,118
60 Cornwall	190	40	159	60	192	13	25	39	33	53	15	629
61 Deseronto	330	48	322	107	72	.....	43	.....	51	62	21	726
62 Drayton	134	104	389	118	255	142	43	26	137	83	28	1,325
63 Dresden*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64 Duart	63	35	154	76	121	51	15	36	23	74	10	595
65 Dufferin (Clanbrassil)	26	44	150	34	83	53	9	49	9	31	2	464
66 Dundalk	100	34	96	64	45	84	.....	30	44	75	20	492
67 Dundas	124	447	1,123	596	547	366	130	86	1,340	697	292	5,624
68 Dunnville	104	221	471	160	325	57	36	64	83	183	30	1,630
69 Durham	105	325	766	230	.. .	436	74	18	280	281	46	2,456
70 Elmira	57	84	364	81	365	145	25	34	54	156	11	1,319
71 Elora	176	605	1,525	637	1,111	631	202	170	1,350	727	228	7,186
72 Embro	100	394	957	509	487	25	77	43	146	132	43	2,813
73 Ennotville	50	166	416	189	244	204	56	176	221	91	56	1,819
74 Erin	71	8	27	19	29	5	3	21	24	5	.....	141
75 Essex	168	141	291	124	118	2	57	25	88	69	42	957
76 Ethel	105	8	45	29	21	19	3	7	5	31	.. ..	168
77 Exeter	120	128	685	169	292	121	82	160	185	355	145	2,322
78 Fenelon Falls	122	37	731	313	254	.....	31	57	175	215	44	1,857
79 Fergus	124	299	570	535	181	381	104	267	498	291	83	3,209
80 Fonthill	103	123	317	187	287	94	43	104	151	167	57	1,530
81 Forest	110	10	28	13	35	5	4	48	37	32	1	213
82 Forks of the Credit	54	44	180	143	113	.....	34	39	63	83	14	718
83 Fort Erie	150	40	354	55	65	4	23	47	71	53	13	725
84 Galt	261	349	855	403	741	538	161	179	534	368	107	4,235
85 Garden Island	104	204	793	517	378	80	148	37	1,201	847	92	3,937
86 Georgetown	73	91	347	163	.....	332	35	52	193	66	27	1,306
87 Glencoe	105	156	290	162	110	85	63	69	185	51	170	1,341
88 Glenmorris	59	72	165	67	166	68	21	76	49	110	1	795
89 Goderich	142	280	687	285	401	124	106	147	321	245	104	2,700
90 Gora Bay	124	21	94	10	.....	33	30	.....	29	58	.....	275
91 Gorrie	71	41	44	29	26	18	.....	.....	32	35	.....	225
92 Grand Valley	54	76	191	98	98	39	25	68	32	53	15	695
93 Gravenhurst	62	19	188	38	.....	65	21	.....	48	15	10	404
94 Grimsby	108	169	993	213	1,128	247	74	41	485	396	55	3,801
95 Hanover*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96 Harriston	102	159	610	224	362	322	90	193	392	291	51	2,694
97 Hastings*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98 Hensall	56	48	66	33	.....	61	9	74	39	32	10	372

* No report.

Mechanics' Institutes for the year ending 30th April, 1892.

	Number of Volumes Issued.											Reading Rooms.	
	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
52	25	252	30	294	50	8	28	18	130	..	835	.....	.....
53	28	447	45	37	28	19	24	27	257	27	939	.....	.....
54	736	1,540	760	1,360	2,068	410	201	660	1,030	136	8,901	17	9
55	64	1,129	119	399	16	16	716	49	606	.....	3,114	9	21
56	34	1,237	90	400	43	23	.....	15	135	.....	1,977	8	3
57	20	56	45	61	9	5	11	6	28	.....	241	3	.....
58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	49	3,110	135	399	267	22	49	106	460	6	4,603	17	10
60	29	510	69	468	2	6	13	16	64	14	1,191	16	10
61	275	3,839	554	468	.....	248	.....	219	605	.....	6,208	21	37
62	21	632	32	38	72	15	11	66	65	.....	952	6	7
63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	21	649	193	223	118	47	43	9	139	7	1,449	.....	.....
65	20	220	25	50	35	3	40	2	30	.....	425	.....	....
66	150	350	110	230	220	.....	85	115	99	.....	1,359	.....	.....
67	66	1,944	131	147	22	27	27	190	378	4	2,936	9	5
68	85	869	145	397	151	36	52	81	411	.....	2,227	.....	.....
69	95	992	76	.....	399	24	.....	59	361	.....	2,006	.....	....
70	14	565	64	952	35	7	21	24	180	.....	1,862	8	14
71	53	2,562	204	444	863	44	10	205	277	.....	4,662	6	9
72	740	782	154	310	138	120	316	250	140	50	3,000	12	11
73	22	650	25	78	169	13	30	35	29	.....	1,051	.....	.....
74	25	50	69	75	10	5	40	40	40	.....	354	.....	.....
75	90	1,583	95	60	15	30	10	40	130	.....	2,055	15	6
76	5	155	56	119	35	3	22	7	154	.....	556	4	8
77	78	2,485	168	438	43	64	205	201	1,237	4	4,923	6	10
78	14	1,759	254	616	.....	19	13	43	582	.....	3,300	14	20
79	83	2,591	557	118	369	73	69	186	540	.....	4,586	9	12
80	23	572	147	413	256	15	101	62	203	3	1,795	8	13
81	16	800	32	212	.....	10	350	21	120	.....	1,561	6	12
82	32	298	256	103	.....	8	7	57	164	12	937	.....	.....
83	13	853	52	83	3	6	15	79	126	.....	1,230	.....	.....
84	185	4,138	208	596	849	94	46	294	551	3	6,964	34	10
85	16	640	76	68	18	52	2	141	68	.....	1,081	15	21
86	15	371	148	.....	191	6	12	29	108	.....	880	6	7
87	42	550	105	55	50	47	38	40	33	.....	960	9	8
88	9	317	49	410	11	5	63	6	124	.....	994	3	8
89	59	2,111	121	108	.....	52	44	59	177	.....	2,731	30	19
90	20	151	19	.....	21	15	.....	.....	89	.....	315	10	10
91	9	80	23	27	14	.....	.....	14	38	.....	205	.....	.....
92	7	475	25	50	10	18	25	10	100	3	723	4	11
93	149	950	132	.....	497	152	.....	192	288	.....	2,360	.....	.....
94	46	2,721	83	1,741	895	37	26	124	184	.....	5,857	19	2
95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	97	542	110	95	25	40	25	65	758	20	1,777	8	9
97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	47	110	24	.....	64	8	212	35	62	.....	562	.....	.....

TABLE B.—Membership, Libraries and Reading Rooms in

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Number of Members.	Number of Volumes in Libraries.										
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.
99 Hespeler	60	234	476	231	560	20	81	.....	265	133	89	2,089
100 Highgate*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101 Highland Creek.	54	101	109	53	105	53	19	10	64	71	.....	585
102 Holyrood	50	84	196	96	124	127	44	115	38	63	14	901
103 Huntsville	60	42	130	48	11	23	17	20	54	56	14	415
104 Inglewood	102	26	78	59	50	44	8	20	37	5	2	329
105 Iroquois	146	56	260	61	60	29	21	1	50	26	28	592
106 Islington	50	25	176	42	110	23	29	10	44	19	.....	478
107 Jarvis	55	24	314	66	138	128	18	41	49	95	5	878
108 Keewatin	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
109 Kemptville*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110 Kincardine	125	206	1,066	208	454	416	152	140	324	198	183	3,347
111 Kingston	240	412	1,580	283	270	510	135	206	503	511	228	4,638
112 Kingsville	175	3	102	7	48	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....	173
113 Lake Charles	52	20	65	20	76	.....	3	19	13	12	8	236
114 Lakefield	53	10	37	21	58	36	3	6	2	7	3	183
115 Lancaster	51	51	138	114	101	43	19	59	89	63	44	721
116 Leamington	86	52	107	34	65	17	18	14	13	58	30	408
117 Lindsay	136	102	828	175	188	99	62	31	239	152	106	1,982
118 Lion's Head	124	43	125	101	153	31	23	67	57	64	13	677
119 Listowel	125	77	344	89	76	171	43	35	72	45	17	969
120 London	314	282	1,022	306	904	....	126	195	312	210	198	3,555
121 L'Orignal*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122 Lucan	60	98	535	98	118	193	62	100	90	116	44	1,454
123 Lucknow	186	125	279	87	246	119	20	158	65	92	114	1,305
124 Manitowaning*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125 Manotick	35	8	81	33	150	5	8	12	27	26	3	353
126 Markdale	56	72	252	88	156	48	14	28	37	48	25	768
127 Markham	65	171	323	161	206	15	39	24	306	189	.....	1.434
128 Mayflower	50	6	50	3	3	12	3	13	13	5	....	108
129 Meaford	141	197	566	154	321	.....	53	.....	182	119	68	1,660
130 Melbourne	50	21	88	46	36	46	14	29	34	26	11	351
131 Merrickville	60	146	456	191	548	118	41	161	92	112	43	1,908
132 Merritton*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
133 Metcalfe*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
134 Midland	103	146	395	165	209	.....	39	143	117	206	27	1,447
135 Milton	121	392	490	370	490	1,038	120	122	320	393	107	3,842
136 Mitchell	151	156	592	304	477	156	42	104	202	254	29	2.316
137 Mono Road	54	64	192	86	360	41	19	134	72	149	10	1,127
138 Morrisburg	124	66	410	111	50	114	18	16	43	34	68	930
139 Mount Forest	121	115	308	179	457	37	82	126	112	154	23	1,593
140 Napanee	192	236	672	225	130	134	69	42	236	581	23	2,348
141 Newburgh	65	62	222	134	152	.....	24	19	48	88	11	760
142 New Hamburg.	50	68	365	87	438	.....	27	.....	37	40	14	1,076
143 Newmarket	50	52	161	92	106	9	30	35	57	130	5	677
144 Niagara	55	371	707	487	389	441	187	.....	312	292	50	3,236
145 Niagara Falls	200	317	1,136	416	353	308	136	65	436	251	71	3,489
146 Niagara Falls, S.	103	54	165	114	148	110	35	56	70	63	28	843

* No Report.

Mechanics' Institutes for the year ending 30th April, 1892.

	Number of Volumes Issued.										Reading Rooms.	
	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
99	75	680	95	434	.....	50	.....	124	460	.....	1,918	8	.....
100*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	49	265	71	164	2	13	14	.....	242	.....	820	.....	.....
102	90	350	200	200	220	108	300	50	240	25	1,783	7	2
103	62	673	84	28	32	20	19	44	195	.....	1,157	9	8
104	43	512	102	44	18	18	45	27	15	.....	824	2	.....
105	22	956	38	109	72	13	1	21	49	18	1,299	13	21
106	15	350	70	51	19	57	13	43	39	.....	657	8	.....
107	6	799	128	568	89	8	21	22	168	1	1,810	.....	.....
108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	13
109*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	42	3,974	207	303	3,195	78	62	129	248	22	8,260	28	5
111	107	3,741	210	3,892	2,602	90	86	370	219	180	11,497	17	34
112	2	245	14	136	.....	.....	15	4	.....	.....	416	15	13
113	28	257	38	177	.....	14	72	23	39	6	654	.....	.....
114	1	22	3	2	19	.....	3	.....	2	.....	52	8	9
115	27	278	127	36	21	7	126	36	35	.....	693	.....	.....
116	49	536	30	446	64	29	6	15	109	30	1,314	15	10
117	60	1,999	84	158	.....	30	15	165	180	.....	2,691	16	9
118	26	245	90	293	34	7	98	18	57	1	869	.....	.....
119	49	1,323	200	89	363	24	28	62	147	.....	2,285	14	8
120	102	3,095	215	334	.....	86	97	84	490	.....	4,503	22	31
121*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	8	650	24	92	27	8	40	27	50	30	956	.....	.....
123	105	973	130	772	161	30	862	71	263	2	3,369	9	13
124*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	50	200	50	510	20	10	20	20	100	20	1,000	.....	.....
126	75	755	208	312	74	11	36	35	144	10	1,660	6	14
127	70	848	108	255	16	18	6	24	427	.....	1,772	.....	.....
128	5	12	3	1	12	1	11	11	3	.....	59	.....	.....
129	65	1,755	80	114	.....	53	.....	91	125	.....	2,283	.....	.....
130	15	68	43	15	72	7	36	42	23	.....	321	.....	.....
131	100	3,000	150	300	.....	50	150	25	200	.....	3,975	.....	.....
132*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
133*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	55	1,017	216	270	.....	18	186	59	492	12	2,325	10	7
135	127	1,245	95	747	437	79	40	40	824	24	3,658	13	9
136	44	906	627	334	68	37	58	62	185	.....	2,321	9	15
137	115	410	145	1,100	90	50	180	77	166	15	2,348	.....	.....
138	43	2,125	65	41	59	11	5	26	57	.....	2,432	18	14
139	79	1,484	123	1,256	49	124	46	115	.....	.....	3,276	3	16
140	109	3,336	161	284	202	119	83	193	2,014	.....	6,501	9	10
141	1	228	85	238	.....	15	21	2	32	.....	622	4	8
142	25	406	20	80	.....	2	.....	6	100	1	640	.....	.....
143	15	327	41	71	12	2	53	25	140	3	689	9	.....
144	76	1,083	51	512	32	20	.....	20	55	.....	1,849	11	3
145	41	4,181	141	190	51	47	10	104	223	.....	4,988	12	
146	33	697	83	398	287	22	73	31	132	1	1,757	.....	.....

* No Report.

TABLE B.—Membership, Libraries and Reading Rooms in

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Number of Members.	Number of Volumes in Libraries.										
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.
147 North Gower ..	61	71	48	25	64	.....	5	16	20	22	5	276
148 Norwich	125	214	933	266	415	142	64	128	124	174	53	2,513
149 Norwood*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150 Oakville.....	94	189	456	160	173	169	80	150	143	266	78	1,864
151 Oil Springs* ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
152 Orangeville	105	151	656	186	423	36	67	60	85	153	32	1,849
153 Orillia	169	242	750	245	356	33	74	49	387	327	.....	2,463
154 Orono	80	7	66	42	90	25	14	32	29	39	4	348
155 Oshawa	142	164	373	271	106	106	38	106	179	185	33	1,561
156 Ottawa.....	120	5	69	60	31	11	10	3	49	11	331	580
157 Owen Sound....	243	227	1,259	378	343	107	97	73	322	208	144	3,158
158 Oxford Mills ...	59	38	92	20	47	10	12	14	14	33	6	286
159 Paisley	152	239	326	214	278	204	62	240	314	135	37	2,049
160 Palmerston	52	46	200	35	48	25	5	20	40	25	40	484
161 Paris	192	503	1,259	590	685	273	240	326	512	494	348	5,230
162 Parkhill...	127	61	102	129	96	64	38	67	107	47	31	742
163 Parry Sound ..	75	24	130	64	52	34	.....	23	21	75	.....	423
164 Penetanguishene	149	317	635	308	278	461	50	76	201	285	80	2,691
165 Perth	152	293	753	363	799	79	97	8	226	369	26	3,013
166 Peterborough ..	285	524	1,177	442	948	1,517	150	233	531	470	330	6,322
167 Petrolea*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168 Pickering	103	16	43	32	65	13	11	6	20	31	.....	237
169 Picton	122	21	83	42	41	.....	4	6	9	6	.....	212
170 Point Edward..	168	100	1,016	204	382	.....	50	40	202	213	16	2,223
171 Port Arthur....	79	60	211	75	68	61	24	71	136	35	247	988
172 Port Carling....	53	33	246	57	67	18	10	14	27	45	5	522
173 Port Colborne*.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
174 Port Elgin	97	225	321	229	386	201	85	59	188	175	51	1,930
175 Port Hope.... .	128	372	1,207	275	422	37	57	18	182	288	68	2,926
176 Port Rowan	122	39	173	69	26	34	8	19	18	17	3	406
177 Prescott	112	278	1,262	296	495	.... ..	104	83	211	394	78	3,201
178 Preston	109	510	540	495	.....	753	265	.....	1,234	642	118	4,557
179 Renfrew	112	206	726	281	476	117	83	.....	232	100	5	2,226
180 Richmond Hill .	105	156	250	255	148	419	50	45	135	99	27	1,584
181 Ridgetown.	127	151	902	178	302	354	75	64	285	131	25	2,467
182 Ripley	107	83	195	71	54	89	24	31	101	43	38	729
183 Romney.....	53	21	30	35	31	6	5	17	39	43	12	239
184 Russell	63	30	124	55	48	43	25	14	32	38	66	475
185 Sault Ste. Marie.	106	27	121	53	80	55	11	33	25	54	1	460
186 Scarborough....	60	275	617	322	293	467	69	414	299	294	65	3,115
187 Seaforth.....	408	354	1,236	472	302	276	87	260	449	275	432	4,143
188 Shedden	64	16	56	15	47	.....	.....	14	8	12	12	180
189 Shelburne	107	36	271	67	201	.... .	15	37	47	32	.. ..	706
190 Smith's Falls ..	214	219	590	397	766	197	70	118	490	272	150	3,269
191 Southampton ..	124	158	381	183	430	182	58	40	131	187	150	1,900
192 Sparta	68	17	36	21	18	19	9	5	10	5	.....	140
193 Stayner	35	25	175	53	35	25	9	61	24	16	1	424
194 Stouffville	100	145	645	152	212	271	61	176	229	311	132	2,334
195 Stratford	257	320	2,333	555	685	105	178	47	139	552	122	5,036
196 Strathroy	299	249	1,321	399	451	369	129	178	344	203	111	3,754

* No report.

Mechanics' Institutes for the year ending 30th April, 1892.

	Number of Volumes Issued.											Reading Rooms.	
	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
147	1	114	26	144	.....	.....	28	8	44	.....	365	.....	.....
148	63	1,557	374	270	535	29	24	14	403	.....	3,269	.....	.....
149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	20	912	68	317	120	4	89	6	326	13	1,875	.....	.....
151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
152	23	881	73	185	.....	59	20	34	107	11	1,393	17	12
153	128	2,885	140	583	15	35	25	141	602	.....	4,554	18	7
154	100	150	100	200	20	20	100	40	40	10	780	3	.....
155	35	1,083	93	63	52	14	44	34	123	.....	1,541	32	10
156	2	15	3	4	7	3	.....	10	5	50	99	3	14
157	148	8,733	359	327	93	119	76	268	373	59	10,555	10	21
158	315	568	107	275	40	72	124	62	426	25	2,014	.....	.....
159	109	1,068	126	849	184	42	168	79	309	9	2,943	.....	.....
160	35	423	45	24	36	3	11	5	32	.....	614	.....	.....
161	121	3,237	139	228	345	39	96	102	177	.....	4,484	.....	.....
162	40	313	71	66	29	6	4	57	57	24	667	.....	.....
163	100	650	210	217	35	.....	50	15	205	.....	1,482	.....	.....
164	126	509	218	633	597	102	57	218	298	42	2,800	13	46
165	270	2,648	395	1,067	164	88	4	113	1,326	6	6,081	10	7
166	162	3,401	698	736	1,941	62	90	358	386	.....	7,784	41	15
167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	24	307	90	182	43	23	48	36	217	.....	970	.....	.....
169	.....	374	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497	4	9
170	12	3,193	51	149	.....	12	15	12	101	.....	3,545	12	6
171	16	489	59	30	16	.....	13	13	61	8	705	9	5
172	16	334	42	94	6	2	8	16	45	2	565	3	9
173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
174	85	1,723	324	520	488	36	34	80	303	.....	3,593	7	6
175	87	2,643	135	68	3	17	2	19	87	.....	3,061	25	14
176	124	1,078	82	25	63	13	48	54	174	.....	1,661	7	8
177	23	1,320	20	212	.....	15	42	20	830	12	2,494	.....	.....
178	96	1,187	100	.....	411	20	.....	175	437	3	2,429	26	15
179	31	1,490	45	320	485	15	.....	12	76	165	2,639	.....	.....
180	33	636	164	89	258	13	47	14	208	6	1,468	14	.....
181	40	2,091	86	450	678	90	36	134	216	.....	3,821	10	12
182	25	249	19	36	112	20	27	28	40	4	560	9	9
183	41	176	35	100	3	17	16	30	201	12	631	.....	.....
184	85	395	24	105	10	28	84	5	101	.....	837	16	5
185	35	419	104	238	78	5	53	27	243	.....	1,202	7	8
186	14	742	56	75	591	15	119	78	58	3	1,751	.....	.....
187	421	7,360	857	624	456	351	1,803	457	1,626	.....	13,955	10	16
188	45	129	67	108	.....	.....	46	15	71	.....	481	4	8
189	85	1,213	16	503	.....	19	33	17	72	.....	1,958	5	7
190	296	4,922	363	812	965	214	98	480	1,017	113	9,230	8	23
191	35	1,224	46	483	7	28	15	21	416	8	2,283	.....	.....
192	24	79	19	19	13	5	7	10	13	.....	189	.....	.....
193	8	248	14	24	14	2	94	.....	15	.....	419	.....	.....
194	164	747	157	144	241	17	59	216	562	125	2,432	8	10
195	365	3,325	255	2,150	211	295	42	491	791	35	7,960	20	9
196	96	4,640	271	253	708	96	117	147	118	.....	6,446	10	21

TABLE B.—Membership, Libraries and Reading Rooms in

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Number of Members.	Number of Volumes in Libraries.										
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.
197 Streetsville	81	264	675	266	174	.....	266	111	316	184	22	2,278
198 St. George	70	177	1,154	293	305	109	52	89	177	280	54	2,690
199 St. Helens	51	26	54	40	40	40	14	32	14	35	1	296
200 St. Mary's.	120	375	750	450	1,000	.....	175	320	450	400	125	4,045
201 Tara	125	18	177	91	54	10	13	16	73	75	1	528
202 Tavistock	101	72	292	92	236	52	33	65	83	76	2	1,003
203 Teeswater	101	154	701	171	236	56	45	40	181	67	22	1,673
204 Thamesford	78	45	176	41	118	20	14	59	21	34	4	532
205 Thamesville	289	92	624	114	205	90	42	70	112	42	13	1,404
206 Thessalon*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
207 Thorndale*. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
208 Thorold	104	181	1,213	361	277	166	44	21	181	848	18	3,310
209 Tilbury, Centre.	70	28	63	41	78	.....	9	26	7	20	29	301
210 Tilbury, East, (Valetta)	67	61	73	73	34	16	12	21	31	34	1	356
211 Tilsonburg	106	63	515	54	.....	210	40	11	43	46	36	1,018
212 Tiverton	61	11	67	27	15	14	18	7	14	.....	12	185
213 Tottenham	100	66	200	73	209	.....	36	38	15	17	29	683
214 Trenton	86	57	384	100	193	75	33	35	100	69	15	1,061
215 Tweed	129	16	35	18	45	.....	5	12	13	14	.....	158
216 Uxbridge	162	365	618	386	100	453	89	197	446	323	94	3,071
217 Vandorf	135	44	126	88	188	12	17	38	44	131	12	700
218 Victoria, (Caledonia).....	50	51	215	73	145	.....	15	69	58	61	.....	687
219 Walkerton	173	47	283	98	244	39	19	.....	87	67	11	895
220 Wallaceburg* ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
221 Walter's Falls..	65	14	34	41	18	4	9	1	12	11	.....	144
222 Wardsville	10	150	207	237	418	.....	136	.....	177	155	100	1,580
223 Waterdown	54	127	300	185	88	222	71	40	96	118	30	1,277
224 Waterford*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
225 Watford	69	60	200	108	219	76	15	44	33	65	22	842
226 Welland	127	287	1,072	256	109	35	103	101	446	161	75	2,645
227 Westford.....	32	17	42	24	54	21	4	23	18	27	1	231
228 Weston	105	103	368	164	244	71	46	74	134	99	47	1,350
229 W. Toronto J'n.	59	27	246	99	173	27	17	41	58	53	83	818
230 W. Winchester.	26	6	245	33	29	6	14	1	.....	3	102	439
231 Whitby	72	152	716	230	102	202	37	.....	252	253	28	1,972
332 Wiarton	50	78	165	93	105	175	28	60	30	104	11	849
233 Williamstown ..	54	38	135	102	45	19	23	.....	27	10	43	442
234 Windermere....	50	82	389	65	152	34	4	30	7	35	90	888
235 Wingham	146	84	458	103	183	68	48	53	178	202	27	1,404
236 Woodbridge	54	33	126	87	155	73	40	48	75	99	125	861
237 Woodstock	225	491	1,197	403	613	58	81	179	389	399	246	4,056
238 Woodville.....	122	15	94	20	68	.....	4	43	.....	24	.....	268
239 Wroxeter	75	322	461	412	426	175	56	85	173	154	44	2,308
240 Wyoming	101	69	221	82	182	13	13	94	66	98	.....	838
Totals.....	24,170	28,088	92,210	35,120	49,855	24,771	10,603	14,322	33,993	31,038	10,714	330,714

* No Report.

Mechanics' Institutes for the year ending 30th April, 1892.

	Number of Volumes Issued.											Reading Rooms.	
	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
197	39	619	54	76	.....	34	20	37	56	.....	935	12	4
198	70	1,050	175	280	90	33	51	125	305	14	2,193	9	6
199	41	68	36	37	40	4	39	13	65	.....	343	7	8
200	75	3,000	120	1,000	.....	70	120	80	400	.....	4,865	5	8
201	28	1,188	220	69	94	17	29	60	245	.....	1,950	.....	.....
202	127	1,057	75	602	519	27	85	66	236	.....	2,794	12	8
203	66	2,600	54	255	138	31	60	76	109	.....	3,389	6	9
204	28	450	53	294	.....	6	146	16	113	2	1,108	.....	.....
205	391	4,302	297	1,364	140	11	204	160	292	1	7,162	8	20
206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
208	7	825	10	29	300	9	63	10	142	.....	1,395	9	7
209	49	386	94	108	.....	12	65	11	80	48	853	15	8
210	198	458	223	49	15	2	10	34	56	.....	1,045	.....	.....
211	44	1,480	10	.....	203	29	3	4	75	15	1,863	7	9
212	24	153	69	58	6	6	9	11	.....	3	339	.....	.....
213	39	680	66	464	.....	41	35	11	29	.....	1,365	.....	.....
214	20	225	40	185	24	11	4	43	95	.....	647	8	10
215	25	206	78	327	.....	8	63	26	49	.....	782	5	7
216	108	1,922	210	67	213	33	70	92	181	.....	2,896	14	9
217	10	417	213	501	.....	2	37	5	154	.....	1,339	.....	.....
218	30	352	35	163	.....	1	71	21	91	.....	764	.....	.....
219	42	1,638	141	490	6	5	.....	40	157	.....	2,519	15	9
220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
221	6	25	13	14	.....	2	3	4	10	..	77	.....	.....
222	36	282	24	161	.....	10	.....	24	50	5	592	.....	.....
223	48	254	58	78	61	6	84	27	182	3	801	5	.....
224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
225	15	931	105	8	.....	7	20	9	34	.....	1,129	9	10
226	103	2,615	64	51	38	21	33	105	126	.....	3,156	8	10
227	6	30	13	25	18	3	18	6	18	.....	137	.....	.....
228	22	2,248	70	158	57	12	33	57	34	.....	2,691	10	11
229	15	658	80	250	25	18	20	30	350	3	1,449	12	10
230	10	1,350	25	20	8	22	.....	.....	6	59	1,500	.....	.....
231	22	1,423	58	30	586	6	.....	24	244	.....	2,393	.....	.....
232	43	384	90	70	374	80	47	35	364	8	1,495	7	6
233	13	195	32	27	29	9	.....	16	11	26	358	5	12
234	13	30	17	203	90	5	21	6	4	36	425	12	6
235	106	1,849	102	233	164	64	53	114	359	13	3,057	12	25
236	28	225	24	280	269	21	38	51	187	23	1,146	5	8
237	218	4,090	155	641	.....	93	125	155	463	.....	5,940	38	12
238	11	184	27	54	.....	1	31	.....	45	.....	353	14	13
239	43	423	85	44	163	5	7	20	55	.....	845	.....	.....
240	164	610	401	580	40	10	305	45	110	.....	2,265	6	.....
	15,506	261,520	29,385	70,695	38,643	8,008	16,626	16,406	50,412	2,398	509,599	1,609	1,103

TABLE C.—Number of Volumes Purchased by Mechanics' Institutes in 1891-2.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.
1 Aberarder	24	60	23	88		6	28	17	16		262
2 Ailsa Craig		13		11			3				27
3 Alliston	33	63	28	28		3	12		20	30	217
4 Almonte	22	27	30	25		6		2	8		120
5 Alton	19	73	47	98		12		19	22	10	300
6 Alvinston		33	13	46		10	4	4	1	6	117
7 Arkona	11	15	10	9	3	1	4	6	7		66
8 Arnprior	17	33	6	18	36	2		23	10		145
9 Arthur	1	31	17	58			4		31		142
10 Athens	35	23	13	89	7	9	50	5	27		258
11 Aurora		79	23	92	9	2		3	40		248
12 Aylmer	10	34	23	14	20	1	1	7	50	1	161
13 Ayr	11	53	12	25			12	10	30		153
14 Barrie	13	41	5	15	2		2	12	32		122
15 Baden	3	39	6	24				6	2		80
16 Beamsville	7	24	21	81		8	9	17	13		180
17 Beaverton	2	38	13	4	15	20	20	18	4	2	136
18 Beeton	10	44	43		59		26	9	11		202
19 Belfountain	2	8	3	11	3						27
20 Belleville	20	90	16	75		7	10	15	25	5	263
21 Belmont	11	77	9	43		1	4	4	7	4	160
22 Belwood	20	29	16	22			8	18	16		129
23 Blenheim	12	68	17	29		1	9	5	31		172
24 Blyth	5	51	6	7	4	3			5	17	98
25 Bobcaygeon	8	51	15	47	39	9	10	5	27	1	212
26 Bognor	9	33	17	14	2		9	3	11		98
27 Bolton	7	16	9	49			43	5	35		164
28 Bothwell	6	82	10	29	2	2	1	1	4	10	147
29 Bowmanville	10	34	17	3	26	5	3	3	10	6	117
30 Bracebridge		35	16		1	2		16	15	1	86
31 Bradford *											
32 Brampton *											
33 Brighton	8	15	7	2	5	5	1	2	10	1	56
34 Brockville	3	515	9	160	50	6		22	6	5	776
35 Brougham	1	12	21	19	9	1	3	12	5	1	84
36 Brussells	3	17	2	9	8	2	4	8	6		59
37 Burk's Falls	10	42	10	29		12	10	21	2	2	138
38 Caledon	7	32	8	54		7	7	27	5		147
39 Caledonia	8	56	4	32		4	6	5	4	10	129
40 Camden East	2	12	7	15		1	4	2		13	56
41 Campbellford	3	88		1		1	2	2	17		114
42 Cannington	1	35	7	50		15	9	6	37	25	185
43 Cardinal	2	38	26	8					9	11	94
44 Carleton Place	28	76	54	4	1	3	20	10	37		233
45 Chapleau		153	2			1		2			158
46 Chatsworth	13	56	26	50			65	5	48		263
47 Cheapside	11	18	9	17	7	4	9	4	7	1	87
48 Cheltenham	19	25	15	47	2	1	4	2	24	33	172
49 Chesley	15	81	15	9	8	3	2	17	12		162
50 Claremont	5	33	21	38	9	10	7	9	7		139
51 Clarksburg *											
52 Claude	12	56	8	37		3	26	6	54	10	212
53 Clifford	2	66	52	43	12		21	40	58		294
54 Clinton	15	66	14	1	20	2	1	9	18		146
55 Cobourg	36	49	13	64	2	7	23	10	23	9	236
56 Colborne *											
57 Coldsprings	20	33	19	38	9	3	8	3	28		161

* No Report.

TABLE C.—Number of Volumes Purchased by Mechanics' Institutes in 1891-2.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of References.	Total number of volumes.
58 Coldstream	.....	35	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	71
59 Collingwood	4	96	36	24	93	4	4	66	5	3	335
60 Cornwall	20	74	15	88	3	9	20	17	31	10	287
61 Deseronto	19	54	30	21	.....	11	.....	29	30	1	195
62 Drayton	.....	36	39	4	32	2	2	13	.....	10	138
63 Dresden *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64 Duart	11	51	34	90	12	6	12	13	31	2	262
65 Dufferin (Clanbrassil)	9	36	2	26	18	1	14	3	6	.....	115
66 Dundalk	49	53	29	28	.....	13	7	12	9	20	220
67 Dundas	22	23	21	28	.....	1	7	10	16	.....	128
68 Dunnville	2	23	10	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	69
69 Durham	25	50	60	.....	26	5	2	25	75	.....	268
70 Elmira	7	86	31	82	1	5	5	15	47	.....	279
71 Elora	5	12	15	35	17	1	3	30	7	30	155
72 Embro	52	74	41	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217
73 Ennotville	7	40	17	12	14	4	6	15	6	1	122
74 Erin	8	27	19	29	5	3	21	24	5	.....	141
75 Essex	34	64	21	10	5	10	4	2	7	2	159
76 Ethel	8	45	29	21	19	3	7	5	31	.....	168
77 Exeter	1	8	6	6	.....	1	1	23	15	25	86
78 Fenelon Falls	.....	103	34	43	.....	.....	.....	39	34	.....	253
79 Fergus	3	44	27	6	9	2	10	26	1	.....	128
80 Fonthill	3	70	12	44	30	5	23	18	8	7	220
81 Forest	10	28	13	35	5	4	48	37	32	1	213
82 Forks of the Credit	4	37	28	35	.....	.....	10	16	27	.....	157
83 Fort Erie	15	56	7	8	2	.....	1	.....	15	11	115
84 Galt	11	53	15	22	14	3	2	12	12	5	149
85 Garden Island	9	38	36	32	15	.....	.....	72	13	.....	215
86 Georgetown	3	27	13	8	.....	.....	9	9	7	1	77
87 Glencoe	10	12	1	16	14	.....	13	20	6	.....	92
88 Glenmorris	5	41	8	31	9	.....	18	9	15	.....	136
89 Goderich	10	10	7	29	.....	4	.....	20	8	1	89
90 Gore Bay	21	94	10	...	33	30	.....	29	58	.....	275
91 Gorrie	41	44	29	26	18	.....	.....	32	35	.....	225
92 Grand Valley	.....	47	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10	98
93 Gravenhurst	.....	39	.....	.....	8	5	.....	27	.....	.....	79
94 Grimsby	1	60	2	84	16	9	.....	24	12	4	212
95 Hanover *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96 Harriston	6	36	11	6	.....	.....	6	8	55	10	138
97 Hastings *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98 Hensall	16	22	11	.....	12	.....	3	28	17	10	119
99 Hespeler	25	55	5	70	.....	2	.....	7	10	.....	174
100 Highgate *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101 Highland Creek	4	24	7	8	.....	1	1	22	5	.....	72
102 Holyrood	13	18	11	30	28	2	20	.....	15	.....	137
103 Huntsville	7	37	20	13	.....	5	5	4	16	.....	107
104 Inglewood	10	35	13	31	28	1	6	24	3	.....	151
105 Iroquois	26	40	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5	12	89
106 Islington	.....	95	17	98	5	5	8	13	11	.....	252
107 Jarvis	2	94	9	69	24	9	4	21	20	5	257
108 Keewatin*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No Report.

TABLE C.—Number of Volumes Purchased by Mechanics' Institutes in 1891-2.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.
109 Kemptville											
110 Kincardine	6	95	9	18		5	21	13	15	4	186
111 Kingston	10	129	16	10	30	54	6	15	15	11	296
112 Kingsville	3	102	7	48			10	3			173
113 Lake Charles	14	43	12	52	3		13	5	7	4	153
114 Lakefield	2	13	8		4	1		1	3		32
115 Lancaster	12	30	14	13			15	17	27	19	147
116 Leamington		23	14	19	4	1			23		84
117 Lindsay	6	65	7	4				16	4		102
118 Lion's Head	17	36	22	104	5	14	26	10	21		255
119 Listowel		49	4	26	23	7	5	28	7	2	151
120 London	7	42	8	42		2	3	15	7		126
121 L'Orignal*											
122 Lucan		24		39	17	1	2	12	2	25	122
123 Lucknow	49	34	24	144	12	1	68	20	47		399
124 Manitowaning											
125 Manotick	1	10	5	68			6	8	11		109
126 Markdale	19	73	9	59	7	9	3	7	11	25	22?
127 Markham	26	48	14	71			2	10	25		196
128 Mayflower	6	50	3	3	12	3	13	13	5		108
129 Meaford	24	46	18	28		7		18	7	1	149
130 Melbourne	3	53	18	23		6		7	13	1	124
131 Merrickville	3	79	19	35	4	5	24	8	10	10	197
132 Merritton*											
133 Metcalfe*											
134 Midland	7	47	33	8		2	15	11	28	10	161
135 Milton	8	19	6	39	19	4	21	62	11	4	193
136 Mitchell	2	28	30	15	13	3	4	24	4		123
137 Mono Road	3	65	11	164	4		25		2		274
138 Morrisburg	12	120	33	23	11	6	10	19	17	44	295
139 Mount Forest	11	39	18	53			3	8			132
140 Napanee	3	39	5	21	15	6	8	4	40		141
141 Newburg	9	10	33	29	3	1		1	20	10	116
142 New Hamburg	4	5	3	6		4	2	6	10	10	50
143 Newmarket							1				1
144 Niagara	2	12	4	2	10	4		2	5	10	51
145 Niagara Falls	13	88	16	22	13	5	3	12	27	1	200
146 Niagara Falls, South	7	45	18	6	71	7	8	29	14	3	208
147 North Gower	71	48	25	64		5	16	20	22	5	276
148 Norwich	55	46	23	31	16	2	7	6	8	1	195
149 Norwood											
150 Oakville	6	51	6	35	20	2	28	3	27	10	188
151 Oil Springs*											
152 Orangeville	8	86	8	27	5	5	7	10	8	2	166
153 Orillia	11	44	12	28			3	21	26		145
154 Orono	6	41	14	38	6	5	27	22	10	4	173
155 Oshawa	18	54	57	9	3	4	7	5	46	2	205
156 Ottawa	5	69	59	21	10	10	3	37	11	8	233
157 Owen Sound	19	105	15	3	14	4	7	9		1	177
158 Oxford Mills	15	33	5	42	3		7	2	29		140
159 Paisley	10	19	8	24	26	7	14	9	24		141
160 Palmerston	9	9	3	14	2	3	22	11	7	3	83
161 Paris	12	72	9	8	23	2	8	8	15	2	159
162 Parkhill	4	20	4	10	2				4		44

*No report. †None.

TABLE C.—Number of Volumes Purchased by Mechanics' Institutes in 1891-2.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.
163 Parry Sound	16	63	21	21	3	1	5	14	....	.. ..	144
164 Penetanguishene	5	55	10	35	25	5	6	22	32	9	204
165 Perth	10	45	26	30	19	3	5	8	23	.. ..	169
166 Peterboro'	29	168	26	17	57	10	7	28	15	9	366
167 Petrolea*	.....	...	....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....
168 Pickering	10	42	31	37	12	11	4	14	25	.....	186
169 Picton	....	35	...	.....	3	.....	.....	4	1	.....	43
170 Point Edward	.....	149	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	10	202
171 Port Arthur	11	74	11	22	34	7	20	7	9	.....	195
172 Port Carling	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	7
173 Port Colborne	.....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
174 Port Elgin	8	15	29	15	13	1	2	1	13	10	107
175 Port Hope	7	48	13	35	30	.....	.....	2	4	.....	139
176 Port Rowan	21	95	25	8	24	4	9	2	4	1	193
177 Prescott	7	98	18	36	.....	2	10	19	17	.....	207
178 Preston	2	13	15	.....	15	.....	.....	39	13	3	100
179 Renfrew	4	20	7	28	7	.....	3	.....	8	.....	77
180 Richmond Hill	15	43	28	2	2	7	13	3	29	.....	142
181 Ridgetown	4	38	3	2	34	2	7	20	12	.....	122
182 Ripley	1	30	28	4	17	6	7	21	3	1	118
183 Romney	13	14	22	21	6	1	15	18	17	3	130
184 Russell	7	43	27	11	12	1	1	1	17	.....	120
185 Sault Ste. Marie	4	26	17	33	8	.. ...	6	2	10	....	106
186 Scarboro'	13	34	8	19	57	3	26	14	12	10	196
187 Seaforth	9	56	27	16	.....	6	22	38	19	....	193
188 Shedden	5	3	9	6	.....	.....	1	.. ...	6	10	40
189 Shelburne†	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....	....	. ...
190 Smith's Falls	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	3
191 Southampton	7	36	23	73	7	.... .	2	27	43	25	243
192 Sparta	17	36	21	18	19	9	5	10	5	.....	140
193 Stayner	8	50	16	5	3	2	50	6	4	.....	144
194 Stouffville	13	41	33	45	24	7	13	13	17	....	206
195 Stratford	31	109	38	9	19	6	1	13	26	22	274
196 Strathroy	22	81	17	20	26	7	21	10	5	.....	212
197 Streetsville	.....	15	5	2	.....	.....	2	3	5	2	34
198 St. George	10	26	46	33	5	2	1	27	28	.... .	178
199 St. Helens	5	21	11	16	7	1	8	5	20	1	95
200 St. Mary's	9	26	8	....	46	.....	8	17	32	...	146
201 Tara	2	70	38	25	2	2	3	16	23	.....	181
202 Tavistock	13	38	21	53	9	5	11	11	23	.....	184
203 Teeswater	.....	70	21	26	14	.....	4	38	12	1	186
204 Thamesford	29	66	11	30	.....	4	9	7	9	4	169
205 Thamesville	11	46	8	66	1	1	2	20	11	.....	166
206 Thessalon*	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	....
207 Thorndale*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
208 Thorold	3	37	12	8	.....	.....	.....	2	28	.....	90
209 Tilbury, Centre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	....	11	11
210 Tilbury, East (Valetta)	43	32	40	20	10	8	12	15	16	1	197
211 Tilsonburg	3	52	.....	.....	10	1	1	5	2	.....	74
212 Tiverton	11	67	27	15	14	18	7	14	.....	12	185
213 Tottenham	13	94	3	118	.....	3	15	13	14	29	302
214 Trenton †	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
215 Tweed	16	35	18	45	.....	5	12	13	14	... ..	158
216 Uxbridge	13	56	25	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
217 Vandorf	8	20	22	68	2	4	3	2	21	.....	150

*No report. †None.

TABLE C.—Number of Volumes purchased by Mechanics' Institutes in 1891-2.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of volumes.
218 Victoria (Caledonia)	16	53	29	63	.....	2	13	14	17	.....	207
219 Walkerton	2	33	13	5	4	1	.....	3	17	11	89
220 Wallaceburg*	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
221 Walters' Falls	14	34	41	18	4	9	1	12	11	.... .	144
222 Wardsville†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
223 Waterdown	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	... ..	6
224 Waterford*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
225 Watford	.....	3	30	17	.....	.....	5	.....	15	10	80
226 Welland	12	46	9	5	2	9	6	8	5	8	110
227 Westford	4	16	5	24	15	4	15	14	5	1	103
228 Weston	4	59	14	15	38	4	4	10	12	.....	160
229 West Toronto Junction	13	75	31	22	.....	1	23	.....	9	10	184
230 West Winchester	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
231 Whitby	2	10	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	... .	4	.....	20
232 Wiarton	8	30	12	12	95	2	13	4	53	2	231
233 Williamstown	13	15	12	2	.....	6	.....	11	2	23	84
234 Windermere	14	18	1	38	4	.....	. ....	5	5	8	93
235 Wingham	7	39	17	18	.....	10	6	17	63	10	187
236 Woodbridge	10	35	6	43	24	5	11	6	16	3	159
237 Woodstock	30	103	6	.....	18	2	1	2	6	8	176
238 Woodville	15	94	20	68	.....	4	43	.....	24	.....	268
239 Wroxeter	30	49	66	26	46	5	11	10	30	.....	273
240 Wyoming	5	7	11	10	.....	.....	25	3	5	.....	66
Totals	2,322	10,328	3,553	6,151	2,150	797	1,816	2,558	3,363	895	33,933

TABLE D.—Evening Classes in English and Commercial Courses in 1891–2.

INSTITUTES.	Number of Students.	Subjects Taught.					Other Subjects.
		English Course.	Commercial Course.				
Barrie	20		Book-keeping,	Arithmetic,	Writing.		
Belleville	20	Composition and Grammar	"	"	"		Shorthand and Type-writing.
Blyth	26	" " "	"	"	"		
Brockville	54		"	"	"		
Chatsworth	12		"	"	"		
Cornwall	64		"	"	"		
Deseronto	29	English and Canadian History, Grammar and Composition.			"		
Drayton	34		"	"	"		
Elora	19		"	"	"		
Fonthill	23		"	"	"		
Goderich	26		"	"	"		
Hespeler	40		"	"	"		
Kingston	53		"	"	"		
Lucknow	47		"	"	"		
Markdale	42		"	"	"		
Midland	36		"	"	"		
Milton	24		"	"	"		
Mount Forest	25		"	"	"		
Niagara Falls	24		"	"	"		
Oshawa	42		"	"	"		
Penetanguishene	27		"	"	"		
Point Edward	10		"	"	"		
Ripley	23		"	"	"		
Shedden	17		"	"	"		
Thorold	36		"	"	"		
Uxbridge	9		"	"	"		
Toronto Junc	18	English and Canadian History, Grammar and Composition.	"	"	"		
Wiarton	10		"	"	"		
Total	810						

TABLE E —Evening Classes in Drawing, 1891–2.

INSTITUTES.	Number of Students.	Subjects Taught.—Primary Course.
Aylmer	19	Freehand, Geometry, Perspective, Model and Blackboard Drawing.
Deseronto	6	" " " " "
Durham	31	" " " " "
Galt	21	" " " " "
Inglewood	17	" " " " "
Midland	36	" " " " "
Milton	37	" " " " "
Niagara Falls	2	" " " " "
Owen Sound	46	" " " " "
Peterborough	1	" " " " "
Ripley	21	" " " " "
Shedden	12	" " " " "
Toronto Junction	15	" " " " "
Total	264	

Advanced Course.

Shedden	1	Outline round, Shading round, Ornamental Design.

Mechanical Course.

Galt	21	Machine Drawing.
Owen Sound	21	" Descriptive Geometry, Advanced Perspective.
Peterborough	14	"
Shedden	1	Industrial Design, Advanced Perspective.
Total	57	

TABLE F.—Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities

FREE LIBRARIES.	Receipts during the Year.								Expen-	
	Balance on hand.	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees for Evening Classes.	Amount received from sale of Periodicals.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other sources.	Total.	Rent, Light and Heating.	Salaries.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1 Berlin	.....	.....	251 00	1154 02	.....	15 78	....	.....	1420 80	116 23	304 00
2 Brantford	9 37	9 00	200 00	2200 00	.....	6 10	...	220 53	2645 00	343 96	600 00
3 Chatham	133 69	.....	200 00	1500 00	.....	5 00	...	98 92	1937 61	234 84	409 85
4 Guelph	.....	.....	260 00	1197 10	50 00	.....	....	106 70	1613 80	332 25	576 68
5 Hamilton	39 91	473 03	200 00	10844 22	.....	.....	....	8468 73	20025 89	1097 49	3602 08
6 Ingersoll	54 89	.....	150 70	400 00	.....	.....	....	10 88	616 47	19 57	175 24
7 Simcoe	.....	.....	149 50	430 00	.....	26 55	....	272 38	878 43	130 80	150 00
8 St. Catharines	.....	.....	200 00	1200 00	.....	.....	....	67 79	1467 79	284 11	550 00
9 St. Thomas	24 41	.....	200 00	1610 00	134 85	12 65	...	63 55	2045 46	254 84	400 00
10 Toronto	2171 55	.....	200 00	35215 00	.....	.....	....	2802 68	40389 23	3730 18	11951 94
11 Waterloo	89 67	.....	340 00	300 00	.....	.....	....	15 90	745 57	8 00	99 96
Totals	2523 49	482 03	2351 20	56050 34	184 85	66 08	....	12128 06	73786 05	6552 27	18819 75

TABLE G.—Membership, Libraries and Reading Rooms

FREE LIBRARIES.	Number of Readers.	Number of Volumes in Libraries.										
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.
1 Berlin	2005	320	862	434	846	591	126	86	416	296	350	4327
2 Brantford	2105	864	4226	734	752	802	262	409	1067	581	223	9920
3 Chatham	1157	195	862	288	58	103	480	113	215	252	225	2791
4 Guelph	2642	618	2107	539	602	884	146	282	697	643	367	6885
5 Hamilton	7225	1120	3999	1329	2707	2920	570	807	2003	1066	3519	20034
6 Ingersoll	550	222	789	278	.....	492	56	.....	126	229	34	2226
7 Simcoe	497	400	1229	438	156	272	165	124	363	370	146	3663
8 St. Catharines	1736	611	1679	603	891	477	170	361	564	679	140	6175
9 St. Thomas	1090	456	2110	495	911	300	170	344	448	408	91	5733
10 Toronto	31498	2852	14795	2388	7500	3241	968	1082	3857	2401	31712	70796
11 Waterloo	750	199	1240	351	1738	514	201	93	352	370	61	5119
Total	51255	7857	33898	7877	16161	10596	3314	3761	10108	7289	36868	137669

of Free Libraries for the year ending 30th April, 1892.

	DITURE DURING THE YEAR.										ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.	
	Books (not fiction).	Books (fiction).	Bookbinding.	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.		Assets.	Liabilities.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
1	407 67	148 96	250 50	138 15	.....	....	55 29	.....	1420 80		5770 85	.....
2	492 11	375 44	182 05	191 45	.....	....	445 49	14 50	2645 00		9514 50	.....
3	178 40	164 52	126 65	53 56	.....	....	247 97	521 82	1937 61		3297 73	180 44
4	137 22	97 43	70 35	116 50	85 62	....	197 75	.....	1613 80		6860 00	.....
5	2871 98	.....	471 02	613 98	.....	....	11342 86	26 48	20025 89		64280 69	8524 96
6	101 03	48 07	.....	58 60	.....	....	69 07	144 89	616 47		2041 89	150 92
7	121 21	35 37	.....	81 65	.....	....	359 40	.....	878 43		6846 00	59 93
8	247 15	140 40	91 50	118 40	.....	....	36 23	.....	1467 79		6600 00	.....
9	191 05	91 04	76 30	93 65	692 25	....	214 95	31 38	2045 46		3068 31	.....
10	6503 51	.....	2047 24	2323 32	.....	....	7266 69	6566 35	40389 23		187638 34	64980 80
11	155 10	40 34	99 30	104 20	131 00	....	31 70	75 97	745 57		3314 46	.....
	11406 43	1141 57	3414 91	3893 46	908 57	....	20267 40	7381 39	73786 05		299235 77	73897 05

in Free Libraries for the year ending 30th April, 1892.

	NUMBER OF VOLUMES ISSUED.											READING ROOMS.	
	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
1	100	7414	190	3052	2518	148	36	244	448	446	14596	34	9
2	597	38943	780	759	2648	399	476	1003	945	24	46574	43	25
3	492	8640	360	110	292	440	172	320	1040	50	11916	21	14
4	1288	22948	1206	1342	3648	870	834	1815	2397	6966	43314	24	11
5	4210	76424	6102	19128	15966	2960	2629	9029	3456	61200	201104	76	80
6	301	9379	375	.....	550	124	.....	193	1097	.....	12019	15	8
7	93	5871	155	74	69	83	66	134	269	.....	6814	17	9
8	924	20125	1202	1236	5464	456	2981	873	3238	1369	37868	24	10
9	325	12460	450	607	844	196	584	228	500	.....	16194	24	15
10	7775	226919	9606	95989	13337	4005	4423	22386	11507	31390	427337	482	270
11	47	3848	161	573	693	87	38	113	401	8	5969	16	10
	16152	432971	20587	122870	46029	9768	12239	36338	25298	101453	823705	776	461

TABLE H.—*Books purchased for Free Libraries in 1891-2.*

FREE LIBRARY.	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	General Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total number of Volumes.
1 Berlin	8	240	83	24	113	16	1	49	41	6	587
2 Brantford	46	359	37	41	12	9	20	82	32	10	648
3 Chatham	22	94	29	4	12	14	10	6	21	12	224
4 Guelph	26	155	4	12	.....	.....	4	48	9	2	260
5 Hamilton	127	727	239	235	116	42	54	159	114	.....	1,813
6 Ingersoll	9	81	23	.....	47	.....	.....	23	17	2	202
7 Simcoe	12	10	13	.....	9	.....	.....	2	5	6	57
8 St. Catharines	12	86	24	20	32	3	43	2	51	6	279
9 St. Thomas	26	120	36	28	56	15	24	28	39	9	381
10 Toronto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Waterloo	5	35	12	56	56	8	.....	.....	29	17	218
Total	293	1,907	500	420	453	107	156	399	358	70	4,663

Donations in Books to Free Libraries, 1891-2.

	VALUE.
Guelph	$150 00
Hamilton	210 00
Toronto	265 20
Total	$625

TABLE I.—*Evening Classes in Free Libraries—Commercial Course—1891-2.*

FREE LIBRARY.	Number of Students.	SUBJECT TAUGHT. Commercial Course
Guelph.....	23	Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing.
Total	23	

TABLE J.—*Evening Classes in Free Libraries—Drawing—1891-2.*

FREE LIBRARY.	Number of Students.	SUBJECT TAUGHT. Mechanical Course.
Guelph..	2	Descriptive Geometry, Machine Drawing, Building Construction, Industrial Design, Advanced Perspective.
Total	2	

III. ART SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTAL DRAWING EXAMINATIONS.

In my last report I referred to the marvellous improvement made in all grades of Art School work throughout the Province. It is gratifying to state that this report shows still greater progress. On reference to table K. it will be seen that during the past year 5,527 Proficiency Certificates, and 338 Teachers' Certificates, legally qualifying the holders to teach the Primary Art Course in any Art School, High School, Public School or Mechanics' Institute in this Province were awarded by this Department. For the purpose of comparison I will refer to preceding years; from 1882 to 1887 inclusive (six years), only 368 Teachers' Certificates in the Primary Course were granted, and for the years 1890 and 1891 only 294 full certificates were awarded.

This large increase of qualified Teachers of Drawing must eventually stimulate and increase our manufacturing industries. At the present time there are nearly half a million pupils in our High and Public Schools studying drawing in this Province. The result of this training was very effectually shown at the Dominion Teachers' Association exhibit of school work held in Montreal last July. In response to a circular issued by the Deputy Minister of Education to Public and High Schools a large number of drawings representing the various stages of the Art School Course were sent for exhibition, including some excellent original industrial designs, which were acknowledged by experts to be unique in beauty, artistic in design and perfect in mechanical execution.

There is also an increase in the number of certificates awarded in the Mechanical Course for Industrial Designs and Building Construction. This has produced a desirable effect by the employment of several of the students as practical designers and draughtsmen by our manufacturers.

The encouragement you gave during the past few years in awarding silver medals for Industrial Designs has already imparted a lasting influence on some of our manufactures. A representative of a prominent School of Design in New York, who visited the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1892, remarked on the great improvement and beauty of our manufactures requiring artistic skill, specially referred to the sideboards and over-mantels exhibited, which were so excellent in execution of work and design, that he purchased specimens to send to New York; after my reference to your having given special medals for these articles of furniture, he expressed himself as confident that the increased excellence of this class of work may be attributed to the stimulus given to competition by awarding them departmental medals.

TABLE K.—*Certificates Awarded in Primary Art Course.*

Year.	Freehand Drawing.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model Drawing.	Blackboard Drawing.	Teachers' Certificates.	Total.
1882	28	21	17	12	28	.....	106
1883	84	89	58	47	76	.....	354
1884	153	174	139	138	86	66	756
1885	214	529	301	168	198	122	1,532
1886	634	672	149	662	414	77	2,608
1887	643	1,204	428	444	122	103	2,944
1888	805	882	520	403	236	133	2,979
1889	1,002	961	394	470	494	187	3,508
1890	1,000	1,009	290	811	313	130	3,553
1891	1,085	1,569	292	746	422	164	4,278
1892	1,361	1,419	569	1,120	720	338	5,527
Total	7,009	8,529	3,157	5,021	3,109	1,320	28,145

TABLE L.—*Certificates awarded in Advanced Art Course.*

Year.	Shading from Flat.	Outline from Round.	Shading from Round.	Drawing from Flowers.	Ornamental Design.	Teachers' Certificates.	Total.
1883	5	5	12	18	.....	.....	40
1884	16	5	12	12	.....	.....	45
1885	33	18	35	29	.....	4	119
1886	35	24	19	48	.....	3	129
1887	59	27	28	25	34	14	187
1888	22	17	39	44	20	9	151
1889	65	36	58	24	25	14	222
1890	62	30	76	43	22	15	248
1891	80	52	67	66	38	23	326
1892	24	32	53	72	37	13	231
Total	401	246	399	381	176	95	1,698

TABLE M.—*Certificates awarded in Mechanical Drawing Course.*

Year.	Descriptive Geometry.	Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Industrial Design.	Advanced Perspective.	Teachers' Certificates.	Total.
1883	2	3	1	2	3	.....	11
1884	1	1	1	1	1	.....	5
1885	12	32	4	25	12	4	89
1886	14	13	5	28	14	3	77
1887	6	5	12	18	6	2	49
1888	8	7	7	15	11	2	50
1889	13	23	11	20	12	3	82
1890	11	23	5	8	12	2	61
1891	3	31	8	31	28	2	103
1892	17	25	13	38	15	2	110
Total	87	163	67	186	114	20	637

TABLE N.—*Certificates awarded for Extra Subjects.*

Year.	Drawing from Life.	Painting from Life.	Painting, Oil Colors.	Painting, Water Colors.	Sepia.	Monochrome.	Sculpture in Marble.	Modelling in Clay.	Lithography.	China Painting.	Repousse Work.	Wood Carving.	Wood Engraving.	Crayon Portraits.	Total.
1885	.....	.....	9	7	....	...	.....	14	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	30
1886	.....	.....	12	7	....	....	.....	11	....	....	....	7	.....	.....	37
1887	7	.....	32	9	....	....	.....	8	....	....	2	2	.....	.....	60
1888	15	12	25	14	13	1	2	10	1	9	2	3	1	.....	108
1889	12	8	16	21	3	2	.....	7	2	6	....	1	3	.....	81
1890	7	4	28	18	10	4	.....	7	1	6	....	4	.....	.....	89
1891	4	5	29	26	3	6	.....	5	....	7	....	2	1	.....	88
1892	2	6	21	16	7	1	.....	2	1	3	....	1	.....	2	62
Total	47	35	172	118	36	14	2	64	5	31	4	20	5	2	555

TABLE O.—*Certificates awarded to Art Schools—Primary Course, 1891-2.*

Art Schools.	Number of Students for Examination.	Number of Proficiency Certificates taken.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.	Grant for Certificates.
		Freehand.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.	Blackboard.	Total Proficiency Certificates taken.		
									$
Brockville	219	43	30	11	26	12	122	3	61
Hamilton	102	40	17	13	43	40	153	13	111
Kingston	44	6	4	9	10	3	32	6	25
London	29	9	1	1	4	3	18	2	17
Ottawa	22	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4
St. Thomas	33	13	5	5	9	13	45	7	35
Toronto	51	26	15	14	21	20	96	7	61
Total	500	140	72	53	114	91	470	38	314

TABLE P.—*Certificates awarded to Art Schools—Advanced Course, 1891-2.*

Art Schools.	Number of Students for Examination.	Number of Proficiency Certificates taken.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.	Grant for Certificates.
		Shading from Flat.	Outline from Round.	Shading from Round.	Drawing from Flowers.	Ornamental Design.	Total Proficiency Certificates taken.		
									$
Brockville	12	1	2	1	2	1	7	1	7
Hamilton	82	7	7	11	30	9	64	5	56
Kingston	25	.....	.....	12	6	3	21	1	20
London	29	2	1	6	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Ottawa	10	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3
St. Thomas	24	1	5	3	5	2	16	1	14
Toronto	30	5	5	7	9	3	29	.....	23
Total	212	16	22	40	52	19	149	8	132

TABLE Q.—*Certificates awarded to Art Schools—Mechanical Course, 1891-2.*

Art Schools.	Number of Students for Examination.	Number of Proficiency Certificates taken.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.	Grant for Certificates.
		Descriptive Geometry.	Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Industrial Design.	Advanced Perspective.	Total number of Proficiency Certificates taken.		
									$
Brockville	18	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Hamilton	39	3	5	2	6	1	17	1	18
Kingston	13	2	3	3	1	1	10	....	8
London	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ottawa	13	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	1	4
St. Thomas	21	4	4	.....	9	.....	17	.....	15
Toronto	12	.....	1	2	.....	1	4	.....	4
Total	118	9	13	10	20	3	55	2	52

TABLE R.—*Certificates awarded to Art Schoools—Special Subjects, 1891-2.*

Art School.	Number of Students for Examination.	Number of Proficiency Certificates taken.										Total number of Certificates taken.
		Painting from Life.	Drawing from Life.	Painting, Oil Colors.	Painting, Water Colors.	Sepia.	Monochrome.	Modelling in Clay.	Wood Carving.	Lithography.	China Painting.	
Brockville	8	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
Hamilton	21	....	....	2	1	4	1	....	....	1	....	9
Kingston	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
London	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Ottawa	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3
St. Thomas	14	....	....	3	3	1	....	....	..	....	....	7
Toronto	19	6	2	5	3	2	....	1	....	....	2	21
Total	69	6	2	14	7	7	1	2	1	1	3	44

TABLE S.—*Certificates awarded to Mechanics' Institutes—Primary Course, 1891-2.*

Mechanics' Institutes.	Number of Students for Examination.	Number of Proficiency Certificates taken.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.	Grants for Certificates.
		Freehand.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.	Blackboard.	Total number of Proficiency Certificates.		
									$
Aylmer	9	3	3	1	7	2	16	2	5
Barrie	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Cannington	28	17	10	3	12	9	51	2	.....
Durham	33	15	8	10	16	7	56	7	.....
Galt	8	2	1	3	1	.....	7	.....	7
Inglewood	12	3	4	1	4	2	14	1	.....
Midland	36	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....
Milton	51	6	14	8	15	10	53	9	12
Owen Sound	57	14	9	11	8	11	53	4	38
Peterborough	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shedden	15	4	7	2	5	5	23	2	16
Total	252	66	59	41	68	46	280	27	78

TABLE T.—*Certificates awarded to Mechanics' Institutes—Mechanical Course, 1891-2.*

Mechanics' Institutes.	Number of Students for Examination.	Number of Proficiency Certificates taken.						Number of Teachers Certificates.	Grants for Certificates.
		Descriptive Geometry.	Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Industrial Design.	Advanced Perspective.	Total number of Proficiency Certificates taken.		
									$
Aylmer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Galt	18	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Owen Sound	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Shedden	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total	32	.....	12	.....	.....	1	13	.....	12

TABLE U.—*Certificates awarded to High Schools, Colleges, etc.—Primary Course, 1891-2.*

Name.	Number of Students for Examination.	Number of Proficiency Certificates taken.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.
		Freehand.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.	Blackboard.	Total number of Proficiency Certificates taken.	
Alexandria High School	59	10	2	1	9	3	25	1
Almonte "	96	39	44	15	31	13	142	7
Arthur "	22	4	8	4	4	1	21	.....
Athens "	75	21	35	.....	21	10	87	1
Belleville, Albert College	21	3	10	8	9	3	33	4
" High School	169	71	53	24	33	30	211	22
Berlin "	33	17	14	14	15	14	74	11
Blenheim Public School	26	11	12	4	10	6	43	2
Brock Road "	3	...	2	...	.....	.....	2	.....
Caledonia High School	79	25	29	11	19	12	96	9
Cayuga "	40	5	13	1	17	11	47	1
Chatham Collegiate Institute	231	70	83	23	42	23	241	11
Dunnville High School	41	23	22	15	21	8	89	7
Elmira Public School	6	4	4	4	5	4	21	5
Georgetown High School	94	36	24	6	24	17	107	3
Glencoe "	68	12	45	10	19	12	98	2
Glen Williams Public School	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton Model School	27	6	13	5	6	2	32	2
" Collegiate Institute	194	22	117	15	16	4	174	2
Ingersoll "	45	9	29	6	20	13	77	2
Iroquois High School	115	33	15	36	34	25	143	27
Kemptville "	93	26	14	5	22	27	94	3
Kincardine "	51	11	19	4	6	2	42	.....
Kingston Collegiate Institute	15	5	5	.....	3	3	16	.....
" Public School	24	11	10	1	7	3	32	1
Leamington "	42	5	6	4	12	2	29	.....
Lindsay Collegiate Institute	213	76	45	25	35	31	212	19
London "	343	51	87	3	106	58	305	4
Meaford High School	26	7	7	2	5	.....	21	.....
Morrisbugh Collegiate Institute	152	38	51	30	24	11	154	18
Niagara High School	6	2	.....	1	....	.....	3	.....
Niagara Falls S. "	45	16	15	11	17	10	69	7
Orangeville "	102	32	38	10	39	37	156	10
Oshawa "	78	30	22	8	25	4	89	4
Ottawa Normal School	11	8	8	3	8	10	37	2
Owen Sound Collegiate Institute	163	36	29	46	36	19	166	18
Parkhill High School	17	3	8	5	8	8	32	2
Perth Collegiate Institute	101	32	27	8	11	5	83	3
Pickering Public School	13	9	9	.....	8	3	29	.....
Prescott High School	44	10	16	4	20	9	59	2
Ridgetown Collegiate Institute	103	22	50	11	34	14	131	7
Seaforth "	38	8	4	2	3	3	20	1
Simcoe High School	45	15	6	6	9	8	44	2
S S. 5, Wainfleet	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
St. Thomas, Alma College	30	11	11	11	16	14	63	10
" Collegiate Institute	162	80	49	9	11	10	159	3
" M. C. R. R	12	2	4	.....	3	.....	9	.....
Stratford Collegiate Institute	185	69	46	16	8	4	143	5
Tilsonburg High School	32	12	9	11	16	10	58	9
Toronto Collegiate Institute	7	4	5	3	4	5	21	4
" Normal School	96	23	6	5	12	11	57	2
Vankleek Hill High School	55	20	37	7	14	4	82	3
Vienna "	17	2	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....
Wallaceburg Public School	18	8	14	.....	9	9	40	.....
Weston High School	45	14	16	8	8	7	53	4
Whitby Collegiate Institute	124	26	38	11	35	24	134	10
" Ladies' College	15	10	2	3	7	6	28	.....
Total	3,971	1,155	1,288	475	938	583	4,439	273

TABLE V.—*Certificates awarded to High Schools, Colleges, etc.—Advanced Course, 1891-2.*

Name.	Number of Students for Examination.	Number of Proficiency Certificates taken.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.
		Shading from Flat.	Outline from Round.	Shading from Round.	Drawing from Flowers.	Ornamental Design.	Total number of Proficiency Certificates taken.	
Belleville, Albert College	7	1	2	1	3	1	8	.....
" High School	14	1	.....	.....	7	5	13	.....
Brantford "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
London Collegiate Institute	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa Normal School	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	.....
Simcoe High School	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....
St. Thomas, Alma College	14	4	5	8	5	5	27	4
Vienna High School	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitby Ladies' College	16	2	3	2	4	3	14	1
Total	61	8	10	13	20	18	69	5

TABLE W.—*Certificates awarded to High Schools, Colleges, etc.—Mechanical Course, 1891-2.*

Name.	Number of Students for Examination.	Number of Proficiency Certificates taken.						Number of Teachers' Certificates.
		Descriptive Geometry.	Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Industrial Design.	Advanced Perspective.	Total number of Proficiency Certificates taken.	
Almonte High School	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
Belleville, Albert College	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
" High School	13	1	.....	.....	6	4	11	.....
Brantford "	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Ingersoll Collegiate Institute	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Iroquois High School	4	3	.....	2	2	3	10	1
London Collegiate Institute	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe High School	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
St. Thomas, Alma College	6	1	.....	.....	4	1	6	.....
St. Thomas M. C. R. R.	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Vienna High School	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Whitby Ladies' College	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	51	8	.....	3	18	11	40	1

TABLE X.—*Certificates awarded to Ladies' College, etc.—Special Subjects, 1891-2.*

Name.	Number of Students for Examination.	Number of Certificates taken.			
		Painting, oil colors.	Painting, water colors.	Crayon portraits.	Total.
Aylmer	3	.....	1	.....	1
Belleville, Albert College	11	2	1	2	5
Guelph	1	1	.....	.....	1
St. Thomas, Alma College	7	2	5	.....	7
Whitby Ladies' College	4	2	2	.....	4
	26	7	9	2	18

The total number of examination papers sent out this year was as follows:

Primary Course.

Freehand	3,502	
Geometry	2,978	
Perspective	2,409	
Model	3,089	
Blackboard	2,938	
		14,916

Advanced Course.

Shading, flat	209	
Outline, round	128	
Shading, round	200	
Flower drawing	[illegible]	
Ornamental design	[illegible]	
Competition for [illegible] gold medal	102	
	23	
		847

Mechanical Course.

Descriptive geometry	80	
Machine drawing	92	
Building construction	61	
Industrial design	111	
Advanced perspective	76	
		420
Total		16,183

The following medals and special certificates were awarded for the year ending 30th April, 1892:—

Gold Medal.

Presented by the Minister of Education for Advanced Course:—Industrial designs and drawing from the antique, Miss Carrie Vanalstine, Brockville Art School.

Silver Medal and Certificate.

Presented by the Minister of Education for the best industrial designs (Art Schools), John Gordon, Hamilton Art School.

Silver Medal and Certificate.

Presented by the Minister of Education for the best industrial designs (High Schools), Jennie Perry, Belleville High School.

Silver Medal and Certificate.

Presented by the Minister of Education for the highest number of marks in Mechanical Course, Louis L. Brown, Hamilton Art School.

Silver Medal and Certificate.

Presented by the Minister of Education for the best specimen of machine drawing, from models, Louis L. Brown, Hamilton Art School.

Silver Medal and Certificate.

Presented by the Minister of Education for the best original drawings in building construction or architecture, Stewart McPhie, Hamilton Art School.

Bronze Medals.

For the best painting from life, Annie E Weaver, Toronto Art School.

For the best drawing from life, Martha Logan, Toronto Art School.

For the best specimen of China painting, Kathleen Hall, Toronto Art School.

For the best specimen of wood carving, T. W. Alexander, Ottawa Art School,

For the best specimen of lithography, Joseph Hadley, Hamilton Art School.

For the highest number of marks in Primary Drawing Course (Art Schools), Louis L. Brown, Hamilton Art School.

For the highest number of marks in Primary Drawing Course (Mechanics' Institutes), John Whalen, Durham Mechanics' Institute.

For the highest number of marks in Primary Drawing Course (High Schools and Collegiate Institutes), Maurice Knight, Glencoe High School.

For the highest number of marks in Primary Drawing Course (Public Schools), Maude Miles, Elmira Public School.

Home Knowledge and Public Library Association Medals.

Silver medal for the best design suitable for an overmantal or sideboard (Art Schools), Annie S. Wrenshall, Kingston Art School.

Silver medal for the best original designed colour for a stained glass window (Ladies' Colleges), Mary S. Clarke, Albert College, Belleville.

Silver medal for the best original design for carpets (High Schools and Collegiate Institutes), Annie Helm, Lindsay Collegiate Institute.

Silver medal for the two best original designs for industrial purposes (Normal Schools), Rebecca Taylor, Toronto Normal School.

Silver medal for the best design for oilcloth or carpet (Public Schools), Mabel Montgomery, Kingston Public School.

Gold Medal.

McKay Gold Medal for St. Thomas Art School, J. D. Gordon, St. Thomas Art School.

Teachers' Primary Art Certificates (Full Course).

Continued from page 254, Annual Report, 1891.

Name.	Address.
Males.	
Anderson, A	Iroquois.
Armstrong, Frank	"
Arthurs, W. T	Owen Sound.
Baird, W. James	Blenheim.
Barbane, H	Milton.
Barber, Wm	Iroquois.
Baxter, Fred	London.
Beach, Howard	Iroquois.
Berry, Richard	Caledonia.
Birdsall, Rudolph	Niagara Falls S.
Black, George W	Hamilton.
Blair, Chas	Toronto.
Bottoms, Austin	Ridgetown.
Brown, Edwin	Iroquois.
Brown, Louis L	Hamilton.
Bryant, W. T	Berlin.
Buchan, Erskine	Owen Sound.
Bunt, Walter	" "
Burchall, Jas. E	" "
Butler, John	Lindsay.
Cameron, Alex	Perth.
Campbell, Chas	Whitby.
Campbell, Thos	Milton.
Carlisle, Thos	London.
Carruthers, Frank	Weston.
Champ, H. C	Toronto.
Clarke, Edward	Belleville.
Clarke, Malcolm N	Owen Sound.
Collison, Henry	Iroquois.
Conklin, James D	Hamilton.
Courtice, S. J	Ottawa.
Creary, Archd	Orangeville.
Davis, Gus	Cayuga.
Davy, Robt	Morrisburg.
Davy, Wm. C	"
Dickenson, Urwin	Caledonia.
Downey, M	Lindsay.
Duff, Wm. Alex	Hamilton.
Elder, H	Weston.
Eldon, R. H	Toronto.
Euler, Wm	Berlin.
Evans, John T	Toronto.
Fader, Howard	Iroquois.
Fetterby Eddie	Morrisburg.
Fetterby, Wm	"
Field, Clarence	Milton.
Fisher, Bertan	Brockville.
Flerey, Thos. J	Lindsay.
Forrest, Oswald	Stratford.
Foster, J. H	Lindsay.
Frances, W. T	Shedden.
Frost Arthur	Belleville.
Fulton, A. McK	Morrisburg.
Gadd, Thos	Durham.
Gillard, John Alex	Hamilton.

Name.	Address.
Males.	
Gilson, Robt. C	Hamilton.
Gordon, J. D	St. Thomas.
Graeb, John	Parkhill.
Graham, Leigh	Chatham.
Greene, Laurence	Hamilton.
Greer, Bruce	Lindsay.
Guild, Clarence	Ridgetown.
Guthrie, Jas	Owen Sound.
Haith, J. M	Dunnville.
Hallett, Frank	Whitby.
Hallett. Fred	Oshawa.
Halliday, Alfred	Whitby.
Harper, Jno. A	Elmira.
Harris, Alfred	Simcoe.
Harris, Neil	Glencoe.
Heist, A. D	Berlin.
Heist, W. E	"
Hewton, Otto	Kingston.
Hogg, Wm	Berlin.
Hoover, T. W	Lindsay.
Holton, Alfred	Belleville.
Huff, Alfred	Berlin.
Hutt, Fred	Niagara Falls S.
Ireland, Wm	Stratford.
Island, James	Orangeville.
Jackson, Arthur	Tilsonburg.
Jansen, Arnold	Elmira.
Jenner, H. E	Chatham.
Johnston, Egerton	Georgetown.
Johnston. Herbert	Stratford.
Jones, Edward	Whitby.
Julien, Wm	Chatham.
Junkin, A	Lindsay.
Keefe, Daniel	Iroquois.
Kennedy, Peter H	Alexandria.
Killaby, Lawrence	Morrisburg.
Kincard, Victor T	Brockville.
Knight, Maurice	Glencoe.
Langford, Thos. E	Orangeville.
Lapp, Wm	Dunnville.
Larne, Robt	Iroquois.
Leeson, Emery	Aylmer.
Leich, Wm	Whitby.
Lighthall, Abram	Vankleek Hill.
Lindsay, Jas. A	Kemptville.
Locheed Lachlan	Hamilton.
Lord, Arthur	Almonte.
Loucks, Arthur M.	Morrisburg.
Lumley, C	Shedden.
Mackay, S. J	Kemptville.
Mann, Alex	Hamilton.
Marshall, Frank	Kingston.
Martin, Herman	Berlin.
Maunder, Arthur W	Lindsay.
Maxwell, Chas. F	St. Thomas.

Teachers' Primary Art Certificates (Full Course).

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Males.		*Males.*	
Merkley, Ellis	Morrisburg.	Thomson, John	Whitby.
Merkley, Harry	"	Thorn, George	Almonte.
Middlebrook, George	Weston.	Todd, Arthur L	Owen Sound.
Millar, Wm	Owen Sound.		
Miller, Alfred	St. Thomas.	Vancamp, Asa B	Iroquois.
Montgomery, Robt	Morrisburg.	Veale, John L	Toronto.
Montgomery, Wm	"	Vollett, John	Durham.
Moore, Herbert E	Hamilton.		
Moynes, Karl	Belleville.	Walker, D	Chatham.
McBride, Fred	Orangeville.	Wallace, John	Weston.
McCoig, W. N	Chatham.	Walton, Adam G	Toronto.
McCurdy, Oscar	Belleville.	Washburn, Wm	Georgetown.
McDonald, Daniel	Inglewood.	Watson, J. W	Durham.
McDonald, J. E	Ridgetown.	Weagant, Robt	Morrisburg
McIntosh, Douglas C	Vankleek Hill.	Weber, Ephriam	Berlin.
McIntosh, Lorne	Iroquois.	Weeks, John	Perth.
McIvor, Gideon	"	Whalen, John	Durham.
McKee, W. J	St. Thomas.	Wiley, Herbert	Ridgetown.
McKinnon, Abner A	Lindsay.	Williams, J. A	St. Thomas.
McKinnon, Allan J	Orangeville.	Wilson, Albert	Parkhill.
McLellan, Herman	Almonte.	Wilson, T. R	Almonte.
McMifton, Stanley	Orangeville.	Wilson, John	Niagara Falls S.
McKae, Angus	Seaforth.	Wright, Robt	Iroquois.
		Wright, Wm	"
Nash, Thomas	Morrisburg.		
		Females.	
O'Hara, R. M	Chatham.		
		Abbott, L	Iroquois.
Pearson, Chas. E	Toronto.	Anglin, Penrose	Kingston.
Peters, Geo. W	Lindsay.	Armitage, Emeline	Hamilton.
Philip, H	Vankleek Hill.	Ault, Grace	Morrisburg.
Phillips, Frank	Belleville.	Austin, Amanda	St. Thomas.
Pollard, J. H	Lindsay.		
Powers, John W	Ottawa.	Bateman, Maggie	Belleville.
Price, Robt	Owen Sound.	Beckstead, Edith	Morrisburg.
		Bell, Agnes Ella	Owen Sound.
Raney, W. J	Iroquois.	Bell, Ida	" "
Ray, Louis	Lindsay.	Bennett, Mabel	Milton.
Reddick, Owen	Belleville.	Biggar, Phoebe	Niagara Falls S.
Redmond, J. A	St. Thomas.	Bingeman, Ida B	Berlin.
Rhodes, Herbert	Athens.	Bingeman, Melisa E	"
Richardson, W. L	Toronto.	Birrell, Maggie	Whitby.
Robertson, Gilbert	Owen Sound	Black, Lillie	Belleville.
Roseborough, Saml. H	" "	Bogart, Laura	Whitby.
Ross, S	Cannington.	Boyd, Nancy J	Iroquois.
Routledge, Richard	Orangeville.	Bray, Annie	Almonte.
Rydall, J. T	Winger.	Broad, Ada	Oshawa.
		Brown, Cora	Aylmer.
Schantz, Allan B	Owen Sound.	Brown, Lettie	Tilsonburg.
Sherk, J. M	Dunnville.	Burt, Florence	Owen Sound.
Shier, Henry	Cannington.	Burton, Gertrude	Tilsonburg.
Shipley, H	Chatham.		
Sproule, George	Orangeville.	Caldwell, Lelia	Belleville.
Stacey, Benjamin	Lindsay.	Cameron, Maud	Iroquois.
Staples, E	"	Campbell, Jean	Owen Sound.
Sutherland, Munro	Durham.	Cartwright, Madeline	Kingston.
Sutton, L. J	Lindsay.	Casselman, Jane	Morrisburg.
		Christmann, Bertha	Elmira.
Talmire, Frank	Iroquois.	Cullen, Minnie	St. Thomas.
Tanner, Joseph	"		
Terrion, Patrick	Morrisburg.	Dale, Florence	Whitby.
Thomson, Bruce	Tilsonburg.	Daly, Geraldine	Kingston.
Thompson, John	Belleville.	Davidson, Floral	Belleville.

Teachers' Primary Art Certificates (Full Course).

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Females.		*Females.*	
Davidson, Mary	Ingersoll	Merdith, Gerlie	Durham.
Davis, Ella	London.	Michener, May	Dunnville.
Denmark, Amy	Belleville.	Miles, Maud	Elmira.
Dick, Addie	Oshawa.	Millar, Susie	Morrisburg.
Donaldson, Emma	Elmira.	Moore, Clara	Caledonia.
Drake, Stella	Dunnville.	Moore, Ethel	Caledonia.
		Moore, Maggie	Iroquois.
Edington, Maud	Tilsonburg.	Morrison, Minnie	Owen Sound.
Elliott, Jennie	Milton.	McArthur, Cassie	Belleville.
Elson, Lizzie	St. Thomas.	McConnell, Maud	London.
		McCully, Edith	Hamilton.
Fitzsimmons, E	St. Thomas.	McElroy, Martha A	Kemptville.
Frazer, Hattie	Owen Sound.	McEwen, Mabel	Almonte.
Frost, Hilda M	Belleville.	McGregor, Bella	Orangeville.
		McIntyre, Katie	Perth.
Gardner, Frankie E	Toronto.	McLaren, Nettie	Ridgetown.
Gibson, Agnus	Belleville.	McLean, Rachel	Belleville.
Gilroy, Jennie	Iroquois.		
Grace, Flosie	Brockville.	Norton, Ida	Georgetown.
Gray, Ethel	Toronto.		
Griffiths, Martha	London.	Paisley, Aleta	St. Thomas.
		Paisley, Ethel	St. Thomas.
Hall, Kathleen	Toronto.	Preston, Ida	Lindsay.
Harkness, Kate	Iroquois.	Petch, Amanda	Caledonia.
Harrison, Edith	Milton.	Pretty, Blanche	Belleville.
Harrison, Etta	Caledonia.		
Hazzelwood, Eliz. C	Oshawa.	Queen, Annie	Prescott.
Hinds, Eugenia	St. Thomas.		
Holmes, Lottie	Stratford.	Redmond, Helen	Iroquois.
Huffman, Maud	Belleville.	Reid, Hattie M	Belleville.
Hutt, May	Niagara Falls S.	Richardson, Ida	Lindsay.
		Risdon, Blanche	St. Thomas.
Ireland, Abbie	Owen Sound.	Robertson, Mabel	Milton.
Irvine, Lizzie	Iroquois.	Robinson, Jennie	Dunnville.
		Robson, Annie	Lindsay
Jackson, Susie	Tilsonburg.	Rosebrook, Jennie	Prescott.
James, Annie	Owen Sound.	Routledge, Lottie	Ridgetown.
Jamieson, Marie	Hamilton.	Rutherford, Mary	St. Thomas.
Jamieson, Rosina	Hamilton.	Rydall, Mary	Milton.
Jarvis, Grace	London.		
Johnson, Millie	Milton.	Salvadge, Mabel	Stratford.
Johnson, Minnie	Belleville.	Shannon, Annie	Orangeville.
Jones, Constance	Toronto.	Shaw, Effie	Ridgetown.
Jones, Edith	Belleville.	Simpson, Maggie	Niagara Falls S.
		Smith, Bertha Alice	Tilsonburg.
Kalmpf, Maggie	Berlin.	Smith, Dora	Hamilton.
		Smith, Etta	Caledonia.
Lambly, Marion	Belleville.	Smith, Margaret	Almonte.
Lamport, Annie	Toronto.	Soper, Alberta	St. Thomas.
Lamont, Minnie	St. Thomas.	Sprentall, Ella	Chatham.
Larkworthy, Bessie	Tilsonburg.		
Laurie, Nellie M	Blenheim.	Tassie, Abbie	Owen Sound.
Leeson, Edith M	Owen Sound.	Taylor, Belle	Simcoe.
Leeson, Millie	Durham.	Taylor, Kate	Dunnville.
		Telfer, Maude	Chatham.
Macaulay, Frances H	Kingston.	Thompson Ida	Belleville.
Mains, Addie	Chatham.	Thompson, Jennie	Iroquois.
Mark, Ida	Lindsay.	Thomson, Maggie	Tilsonburg.
Marlatt, Winnifred	St. Thomas.	Thomson, Nellie	Whitby.
Marsh, Ella	Belleville.	Trigg, Dora	Hamilton.
Maslin, Annie	Chatham.	Tutty, Julia	Hamilton.
Mathieson, Emma	St. Thomas.		

TEACHERS' PRIMARY ART CERTIFICATES (FULL COURSE).

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Females.		*Females.*	
VanDuzen, Clara	St. Thomas.	Wilson, Jessie	Caledonia.
		Woodsworth, Clara	Niagara Falls S.
Walker, Mary	Ingersoll.	Wrenshall, Hattie E	Kingston.
Wallace, Ella	Iroquois.		
Weylie, Nellie	Caledonia.	Yourex, Edith [illegible]	Belleville.

Advanced Course.—Teachers' Certificates.

Bowman, Lena—Hamilton.
Campbell, Annie M.—Belleville.
Cartwright, Madeline.—Kingston.
Dyer, Hulda E.—Belleville.
Gilpin, Sarah M.—St. Thomas.
Jackson, Marguerite.—Hamilton.
Lick, Amelia.—Whitby
Martell, Winnifred.—St. Thomas.
Murray, Elizabeth.—Hamilton.
McKay, Susie.—St. Thomas.
McPhie, Stewart.—Hamilton.
Rutherford, May.—St. Thomas.
Sheed, Matilda.—Hamilton.
Stripp, Ethyl B.—St. Thomas.
Vanalstine, Carrie.—Brockville.

Mechanical Course.—Teachers' Certificates.

Brown, Louis L.—Hamilton.
Harkness, Andrew.—Iroquois.
McGuirl, T. H.—Ottawa.

Special Certificates for Industrial Designs.

Bowman, Lena.—Hamilton
[illegible]
[illegible], Lucy.— "
Powis, Crawford.—Hamilton.
Thompson, Ida.— "

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE BROCKVILLE ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1892.

The season of 1891-92 opened on 31st October, 1891, for the evening classes, under Mr. Robert Lindsay, the instructor of previous year, and for the day classes in painting, etc., on the 27th October, 1891, the latter being taught by Miss Celia Kearns, who holds bronze medals for painting from life.

Every avenue was used by the directors to advertise the advantages of taking the art school courses; the manufactories of the town were canvassed, a larger number of prospectuses than usual were issued and distributed, and the number of pupils attending exceeded that of any previous year.

During the first part of the term the attendance was somewhat irregular, but after the month of January the accommodation in the rooms was used to its fullest extent.

The instructor gave a large number of extra lessons voluntarily in order that the results at the Departmental Examinations might be ahead of last year, which was the most successful since opening of school.

The number of lessons given in the several classes was as follows :

Freehand drawing	56
Model "	48
Memory and blackboard drawing	40
Practical geometry	50
Linear perspective	45
Industrial and ornamental design	30
Advanced prospective	25
Machine drawing	25
Drawing from casts	56

The number of pupils enrolled was 120. The following trades were represented :— Drillers, machinists, fitters, photographers, blacksmiths, telegraph operators, shippers, printers, tailors, etc.

We anticipate another successful year will follow the present one, as a new manufactory, employing about 200 workmen, will shortly be in operation in Brockville, and no doubt a number of the employees will take advantage of the evening classes.

NEIL McLEAN,
President.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

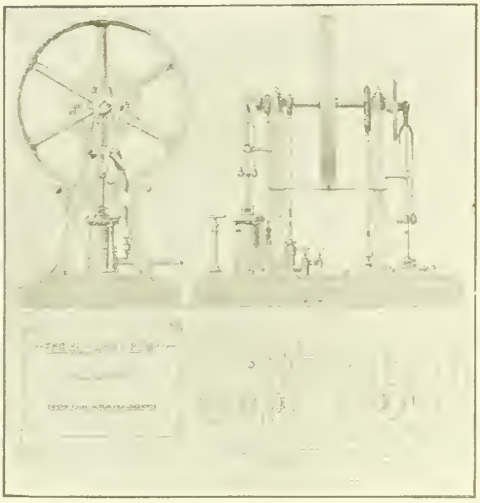
From subscriptions	$ 92 50
For certificates	66 00
Government grant	400 00
	$558 50

Expenditure.

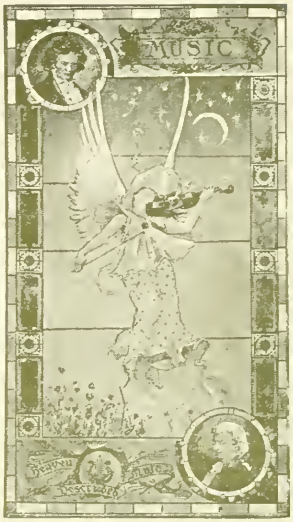
Carpenter work, blackboard and easels, drawing materials, curtains and sundries	$ 72 17
Rent	100 00
Examination charges	12 00
Express charges	1 05
Janitor's salary	17 75
Gas account	18 40
Advertising	7 00
Postage	13
Instructors' salaries	330 00
	$558 50

Brockville, April, 1892.

HAMILTON ART SCHOOL—Students' Work.



MACHINE DRAWING FROM MEASUREMENTS.



DESIGN FOR STAINED GLASS WINDOW.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING, PERSPECTIVE.

DESIGN FOR WALL PAPER.

Extract from the Report of the Hamilton Art School for the Year Ending 30th June, 1892.

The school year commenced the 1st week in September with the annual exhibition of the previous year's work, the distribution of medals, prizes and certificates, and annual meeting of members, when the following gentlemen were elected as directors :—W. A. Robinson, President ; Rev. S. Lyle, B.D., Vice-president ; Hugh Murray, Hon. Sec.-Treasurer ; Hon. J. M. Gibson, Hon. W. E. Sanford, Wm. Marshall, F. E. Kilvert, A. T. Wood, R. Fuller, Adam Brown, D. McLellan (Mayor of Hamilton), and F. F. Dalley, Chairman of the Board of Education, the two latter being ex-officio members.

The directors consider these annual exhibitions have been a most beneficial means of educating to a large extent, not only the students on the roll, but the citizens generally, in fine and technical art ; but they feel, however, that more good would be done if the best work from other schools could be exhibited in rotation in the different cities in Ontario where Art Schools are established.

The classes resumed work on the 15th September, 1891, and were held daily in the morning, afternoon and evening till 30th April, when the evening classes closed ; but the day and Saturday classes continued open till 30th June, with a good attendance.

The teaching staff were Mr. S. John Ireland, Principal ; Mr. Robert A. Lyall, Mr. Richard Allan, Miss Eola Luxton, Miss A. Dickson and Mrs. Ireland.

It is encouraging to be able to report that nearly all the students who have joined during the past year have done so with the expressed intention of turning the knowledge to be gained at this school to some practical account, either to assist them in their various trades and occupations, or to be able to teach drawing in a practical and systematic manner. Very few indeed have joined the classes to acquire a mere accomplishment, and most of those who may have done so, drifted off to solid practical work before they had been one month in the school.

The work done in the school is highly satisfactory, and in most of the preliminary branches the quality is better than that of previous years.

If one part of our work during the past year has been more successful than another, it has been that of the Saturday morning class, which was so large we had to divide it, as such a large number of public and high school teachers, students from the Collegiate Institute, and pupils from the city public schools joined ; part attended from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., and the remainder from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; and it became necessary to engage four extra teachers to assist the principal in teaching them. One of our old pupils of this class, on going to Cornell University, was exempted from doing both his "freshman" and "sophomore" courses in drawing, and was put at their third year work during his first term there. He is the third student from this school who has come to the front with drawing at Cornell. Another ex-student of this class, on going to a large English school, took the first place and prize for drawing, even when competing with senior pupils.

The students formed an Art Literary Society, meeting on Friday afternoons after class hours, when many excellent papers were read and discussed. The subjects treated of were all illustrated with diagrams, and comprised the following :—"Artistic Needlework," "Lace," "Furniture and Furnishing," "The Decoration of the Drawing-room," "Artistic Jewelry." Many of these essays were well worthy of publication. The principal of the school also gave several lectures to the students on artistic subjects in addition to regular class work.

The total number of individual students who joined the school during the year was 190, being 100 males and 90 females ; and as quite a large number of them attended two or three different classes, the school registers show a better attendance than this.

A summary of the results obtained at the late Provincial Art Examinations is as follows:

Silver medal for the highest number of marks in the mechanical course, L. L. Brown.

Silver medal for the best machine drawing, L. L. Brown.

Silver medal for the best architectural drawing, Stewart McPhie.

Silver medal for the best industrial designs, John S. Gordon.

Bronze medal for the best lithography, J. Hadley.

Bronze medal for the highest number of marks in the primary course, L. L. Brown.

13 complete Teachers' Certificates for primary course.

5 complete Teachers' Certificates for the advanced course.

1 Complete Teachers' Certificate for the mechanical course.

10 Certificates for extra subjects.

4 special certificates for specific designs for industrial purposes.

The number of students who passed examinations in each of the subjects comprising the primary, advanced and mechanical courses is: In freehand drawing 40, model drawing 43, geometry 17, elementary perspective 12, memory drawing 40, shading from the flat 8, outline from the round 7, shading from the round 11, drawing flowers 30, ornamental design 9, descriptive geometry 3, advanced perspective 1, building construction 2, machine drawing 5, industrial design 7.

In addition to the Government awards, a prize fund to the value of $86 was subscribed by citizens, and a gold medal was given by the Trades and Labor Council, to be competed for by the students of the Hamilton Art School only, which, no doubt, stimulated the students towards obtaining such good results. We have given four free scholarships to the 9th grade pupils in the city schools, and the Board of Education gave two more.

Mr. John Eastwood, being desirous to assist the school, has kindly donated several original oil and water color pictures by well known artists, which will form the nucleus of a public art collection.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

By balance brought forward from year 1890-91	$ 41 63
" students' fees and rent of students' lockers	1,421 44
" Annual members' fees	131 00
" Annual grant from city	300 00
" Annual grant from Provincial Government	400 00
" Grant from Provincial Government for certificates taken	
" Subscriptions to local prize fund	96 00
" One year's rent Hamilton Association	130 00
" Hamilton Association part cost of cleaning and lighting hall and staircase	8 00
" One year's interest on capital account	75 00
Total	$2,603 07

Expenditure.

To rent (Public Library Board) 1 year till 1st September	$ 400 00
" Salaries of principal and assistants	1,636 00
" Electric Light Co	118 10
" Printing, advertising and stationery	121 73
" Furnishing and equipment	22 25
" Telephone	26 30
" Cost of prizes	96 00
" Sundry expenses and repairs	114 92
" Hire of living models and cost of flowers	13 25
" Examiners' fees for the year 1890-91	20 00
" " " " 1891-82	20 00
" Balance	14 52
Total	$2,603 07

Note.—The Government grant for certificates taken by students was not received in time for this statement.

W. A. ROBINSON,
President.

HUGH MURRAY,
Hon. Sec.-Treasurer.

Hamilton, June, 1892.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE KINGSTON ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1892.

SIR,—I herewith present the report of the Kingston School of Art for the session just closed.

The school opened on the 15th of September with a public presentation of the medals and certificates won by the pupils of the previous session. The presentation was made by the president, who expressed the gratification of the directors at the progress the school was making and the position it was holding.

The number of pupils attending the evening class was 28; attending the afternoon class, 40; while 28 pupils took lessons in oil and water color paintings.

A pleasing feature of the evening class was the regular attendance and the close attention of a number of mechanics who made very great progress in their work.

At the examination held at the end of April, 24 pupils presented themselves in the primary course, 23 in the advanced course and 12 in the mechanical course, the certificates awarded being as follows:—6 freehand, 9 model drawing, 4 memory drawing, 4 elementary geometry, 9 elementary perspective, 12 shading from round, 3 ornamental design, 6 drawing from flowers, 1 advanced perspective, 2 advanced geometry, 3 machine drawing, 3 building construction, 1 industrial design.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Balance	$ 7 61
School fees	426 80
Government grant	478 00
	$912 41

Expenditure.

Renting, advertising, etc	$ 27 85
Examiners' fees	12 55
Rent, heating and lighting	150 00
Salaries	715 00
Balance	7 01
	$912 41

RICHARD S. WATKINS,
President.

Kingston, June, 1892.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE LONDON ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1892.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors, viz.: F. E. Leonard, Esq. President; W. C. L. Gill, Esq., Vice-President; W. R. Meredith, M.P.P.; James Griffiths, R.C.A.; Colonel Lewis; Dr. Arnott; Talbot Macbeth, Esq.; Jno. Marshall, Esq.; Wm. Bowman, Esq.; John Cameron, Esq.; W. E. Saunders, Esq; John R. Peel, Esq.; John H. Griffiths, Esq.

Secretary-Treasurer, Jno. H. Griffiths; Auditor, J. S. Dewer; Instructors, J. R, Peel and Jno. H. Griffiths.

The curriculum of studies as required have been strictly carried out, and it is pleasing to have to report continued progress of the school. The number of students attending the evening classes three terms during the year was one hundred and fourteen (114) eighty-four taking the primary and advanced course and thirty the mechanical. Besides the evening classes, afternoon classes have been carried on by Jno. H. Griffiths, for oil and water color and China painting, at which some sixty-five pupils have attended during the year, making a total number of pupils attending all the classes, one hundred and seventy-nine. The directors are sorry to find so few students willing to try for certificates, so many not wishing to study to become professional teachers. At the examinations in May last the following certificates, etc., were awarded to the pupils, viz.: One silver medal, 11 certificates in primary course, 11 in the advanced course, 6 in mechanical course, 2 teachers full certificates and 11 in extra subjects, such as oil, water color and China painting, etc., modelling in clay, etc.

JNO. H. GRIFFITHS,
Sec.-Treasurer.

Treasurer's Statement.

Cr

By balance on hand	$ 5 89
Government grant	400 00
" for certificates	37 00
Fees from pupils	191 50
Grant from Insurance Co. for damage done to models	4 00
Interest to December 31st, 1891	4 26

Dr.

To rent of rooms to May 1st, 1892	175 00	
Tuition fees, John R. Peel	100 79	
" Jno. H. Griffiths	183 21	
Gas account	31 00	
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc	58 66	
Secretary-Treasurer's salary, $50, Auditor, $5	55 00	
Examiners' fees, etc	9 60	
Fuel, $12, Insurance, $7.50	19 50	
Sundries	6 04	
	$638 80	
Balance	3 85	
		$642 65

J. S. DEWER,
Auditor.

London, May, 1892.

Extract from the Report of the Ottawa Art School for the Year Ending 30th April, 1892.

The Association now consists of 35 life members (donors of $50 and over) and 30 ordinary members (subscribers of $5) making a total of 65.

Its affairs are managed by a Board of Directors, the President elected last year being Alexander McLean, Esq.

The teaching staff of the last session—our thirteenth—consisted of two paid teachers, viz: Mr. Franklin Brownell (pupil of Bouguereau and Bounat and an exhibitor in the Paris salon), head master, and Mr. Fennings Taylor (certificated by the Education Department of Ontario), also an unpaid instructress in art needle work.

The session opened on November 1st, 1891, and closed on April 30th, 1892.

Classes were held each day, in the morning from 10 to 1, and in the evening from 7.30 to 10. A sketch class for rapid work from the draped figure met on one afternoon, and the Art Needle Class on two afternoons a week.

The fees charged were as follows:—

Advanced Course	$5 00	Less one-fourth to Members.
Elementary	2 50	
Industrial	1 00	
Art Needle Work	1 50	

The number of students attending the different classes were as follows :—

Perspective	12	Still life	7
Architecture	8	Life, draped	6
Design	4	Oil colors	8
Freehand	24	Water colors	2
Antique	19	Pen and Ink	3
Machine Drawing	6	Wood-carving	1
Geometry	2		

The following trades and occupations are represented in the list of the students :— Civil servants, teachers, physicians, draughtsmen, photographers, book-keepers, engravers, lithographers, carpenters, masons, painters and millwrights.

The session was held in the premises visited last year by the Superintendent of Art Schools and Mechanics' Institutes ; but new quarters have been rented for next year, where it is hoped the usefulness of the school will be extended to a larger number of pupils.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Government grant for 1890-91	$400 00
" certificates	30 00
Donations and subscriptions	379 00
Royal Academy grant, 1890 01	150 00
Fees	316 53
Central Fair	30 00
	$1,305 53

Expenditure.

Salaries	$930 00
Light	47 30
Insurance	7 00
Rent	174 19
Printing, advertising and stationery	67 25
Central Fair	24 50
Sundries	21 12
Balance	34 17
	$1,305 53

ACHILLE FRECHETTE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, April, 1892.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE ST. THOMAS ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1892.

The classes are still under the able instruction of Mr. R. H. Whale, who holds full Provincial Certificates and is a South Kensington student, and assisted by Miss S. McKay, who holds full Primary and Advanced Provincial Certificates, Mr. A. J. Miller, an assistant teacher, and monitors selected from the advanced students.

The curriculum has been strictly adhered to and the students show an increasing interest in their work in particular. There is a marked improvement in the students' work in geometry and industrial and ornamental design.

The classes opened on the fifteenth day of September, 1891, and closed the twenty sixth day of April, 1892.

The total number of students attending the school during the season has been as follows: Primary course 53, advanced course 27, mechanical course 23, oil painting 12, water color painting 6, sepia drawing 3, modelling in clay 3, China painting 1, and Art Needle Work 40, and comprising representatives of the following trades and professions, viz: Machinists, iron-workers, furniture manufacturers, painters, photographic retouchers, coach builders, coach painters, builders, tailors, clerks, dentists, teachers, art students, and carpenters. There is a steady increase in the number of mechanics attending the school and receiving the mechanical instruction afforded. Mechanics have been very slow to appreciate and avail themselves of the benefit of the school, but are gradually awakening, their prejudices are melting, and we look for a large increase in the attendance of mechanics in the future.

With the beginning of this year a new departure was made by the opening of classes in Art Needle Work under the tuition of Mrs. R. Kenly, of Ottawa. This has been attended with marked success. Mrs. Kenly is a most able instructress, and in the variety and beauty of her work, particularly in the shading of silk, in the delineation of flowers, etc., shows that this work deserves to be classed with true art. The opening of this class has popularized our school to a marked degree and has been and will be in the future a great help in introducing the school to the public and attracting students to other branches of work taught. I venture to submit that the Government should give some encouragement to this branch of work by a special grant, as I understand was contemplated by the late Hon. Adam Crooks. The beauty of this work is that it tells directly on the home life, in ornamenting and beautifying the home, bringing the young under its influence and implanting taste for the arts.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Government grant	$442 00
Students' fees	94 75
Pupils' fees	41 10
From free library	412 70
	$990 55

Expenditure

Rent	$ 90 00
Gas	37 62
Heating	14 50
Salaries	654 90
Supplies	110 50
Sundries	83 03
	$990 55

R. MILLER,
Chairman.

St. Thomas, May, 1892.

Extract from Report of the Toronto Art School for the Year Ending 30th April, 1892.

The session opened on October 5th, 1891, and closed after the Government examinations in May of the present year, comprising three terms of 30 lessons each.

The number of students enrolled has been 105, nearly double the number of the preceding session. They comprise persons from nearly every kind of business where art is required.

The evening classes have been most numerously attended, which fact is very satisfactory, it being the earnest desire of the directors to make the evening classes popular with those whose business demands some knowledge of art, and whose only opportunity to acquire that knowledge is in the evening.

The curriculum has been in accordance with Governmental requirements and special prominence given to industrial art. It affords the Board of Directors much pleasure to acknowledge the enterprise and stimulating support of Mr. J. P. Murray, President of the Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company, in offering a prize of $25 for the best design for an ingrain carpet. Five of our students are at present devoting their energies in this direction, in the hope of completing practical designs within the specified time. The directors are confident that good results will follow this action of Mr. Murray, and would strongly urge upon all manufacturers who use art designs the importance of giving their liberal support to the classes of this school in the effort to produce designers amongst our own people.

The success of the classes is indicated in some measure by the fact, that at the Governmental examinations just closed, our students have taken ninety-six primary and fifty-three advanced certificates and three bronze medals. At the last year's examinations our students took fifty-two certificates, one silver and two bronze medals.

Treasurer's Statement.

Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
Cash in hand, from 1890-1	$ 22 12	Printing and advertising, 1891-2	$100 00
Government grant	200 00	Lighting	89 88
Fees, 1891-2	974 14	Salaries paid	826 62
Subscription, Mr. Ellis	12 00	Rent "	100 00
Cash, O.S.A. for light, etc.	34 72	Sundries	96 45
		Cash balance	30 03
	$1,242 98		$1,242 98

WILLIAM REVELL,
Honorary-Secretary.

Toronto, July, 1892.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE ONTARIO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MAY, 1892.

At the annual meeting, held May 31st 1892, the following officers were elected :—

President	Hon. G. W. Allan.
Vice-President	M. Matthews.
Secretary	Robert F. Gagen.
Auditor	James Smith.

Membership.—We may be said to have held our own, as we have enrolled two new names of artists, who evince such promise as will go far to make amends for the losses otherwise sustained by death and resignation. The Weekly Life Class has been conducted throughout the season with an increased attendance, and several lectures delivered on art subjects.

Sketch Exhibition.—A very successful exhibition of sketches was held during the Christmas holidays and was fairly attended.

The Art Union does not appear to have been so well patrionized this year as last, probably from the causes above mentioned. Considerable interest has been kept up in our aims and work by the efforts of our entertainment committee, which has by lectures and other means awakened some enthusiasm among the friends of art in Toronto.

Twentieth Annual Exhibition is now in progress, but the arrangements for its opening were somewhat marred, chiefly through the system adopted of depending upon large committees to attend to them, which results in each member leaving the work to the rest. I would suggest that in future one member only be entrusted with each office and be held responsible for the same.

Industrial Exhibition.—Arrangements have been made with the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association to take charge of the art department of that exhibition in a manner and on terms similar to those so successfully carried out last year.

World's Fair.—A deputation waited upon Mr. Awrey, the commissioner for Ontario to the World's Columbia Exhibition to be held in Chicago in 1893, and 4,000 feet of space has been applied for on behalf of our society. It is sincerely to be hoped that some arrangement will be come to whereby a display will be made which will do credit to our Province and the Dominion, an end most likely to be obtained by adopting the system of selection usually followed by art societies, thereby avoiding an indiscriminate collection of varying merit.

M. MATTHEWS,
Vice-President.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.		*Expenditure.*		
To Balance	$1,407 77	By Secretary's salary	$ 200 00	
" Government grant	500 00	" Rent	$450	
" Industrial Exhibition, nett	341 78	" Ontario School of Art	300	
" Annual exhibition	352 40			750 00
" Members fees	465 00	" Annual exhibition expenses		643 48
" Commission on picture sales	60 50	" General expenses		295 93
" Interest	40 27	" Balance		1,616 01
" Sundries	37 70			
" Central Ontario School of Art Design	300 00			
	$3,505 42			$3,505 42
To balance	1,616 01			

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Assets.			*Liabilities.*	
Cash on deposit and in hand as below		$1,597 24	Art Union	$ 476 69
Home Savings & Loan Co.	$1,130 81		Art Union prize account	234 88
Dominion Bank	433 91		Due to members O.S.A.	121 50
Cash in hands of Treas. O.S.A.	32 52		Assets in excess of liabilities	1,616 01
		$1,597 24		
Due from members O.S.A.		551 84		
Central Ontario School of Art and Design.		300 00		
		$2,449 08		$2,449 08

ARTHUR COX,
Auditor.

Toronto, May, 1892.

IV. SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1892.

It is once more an agreeable task to record the progress of the Institute. The meetings have all been well attended. An ample supply of papers, with a range as wide and varied as in any previous session, has created much interest and elicited spirited discussions at the ordinary meetings.

During the present session the regulations and by-laws have been remodelled. Considerable changes have been made ; two new classes of members have been introduced —corresponding members and associate. The former is an old class revived. The latter is a new class, which has very wide limits, created for the purpose of enlisting the co-operation of many who, not sufficiently advanced in science to be interested in all the work of the Institute, are earnest workers in such subjects as history, archæology, geology, botany, political and economic science.

The small fee of $2 per annum will enable many to join, and take advantage of the liberal privileges extended to this class.

The rules of the Library and Reading-room have also been amended.

The adoption of cosmic time, in relation to the use of the 24-hour notation, has been greatly advanced by the labors of a special committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the chairman of which was our distinguished honorary member, Sandford Fleming, LL.D., C.M.G.

A paper of very great interest to the fruit-growing industry was presented by Dr. W. R. Shaw, the subject being the disease known as "peach yellows." This paper created a deep interest in the great peach-growing district, the Niagara peninsula. There is, no doubt, that at the next session important legislation will be obtained intended to prevent the spread of peach yellows, black-knot, and other dreaded diseases among our orchards, and that this valuable and extensive industry will have proper protection accorded to it.

A paper on Electoral Representation and the Rectification of Parliament, by Dr. Sanford Fleming, has created great interest. A friend of the Institute, who has declined to make known his name, has generously placed at the disposal of the council the sum of $1,000, to be awarded in whole or in part, for the best measure which, if made law, would give the whole Canadian people equal representation in Parliament and each elector due weight in the Government through Parliament.

The invitation to hold a summer convention in the town of Penetanguishene led to a very pleasant and interesting visit to soil rendered historical by the establishment there at a very early epoch of a fort for the protection of the Jesuit Fathers and the French interests at large. Another excursion was made to Fort Ste. Marie, on the river Wye, near the town of Midland; the ruins examined, the site traced out, the water gate readily recognized and the channel of the canal, which has been used by the Jesuits for approaching the fort, identified.

The archæological report of the curator, published in advance of this, again deals with a wide field of interest. In the chapter on craniometry, 48 skulls are figured and described.

Additions by purchase and presentation have been made to the museum of specimens from all parts of the Dominion, the greater number being naturally from friends in our own Province. A full list of the names of donors to the museum is published in the report.

Library Statistics.

Number of books and periodicals received: Exchanges, 3,267; donations, 176; purchases, 835; total	4,278
Number of books and periodicals taken out	2,013
Number of societies, etc., to which the publications of the Institute are sent	525

Papers Read During the Session, 1891-92.

"A Critical Review of the Enterprise of Christopher Columbus," Inaugural Address by the President, A. Harvey.

"The Formation of Niagara River," W. J. Smith.

"Déné Roots," Rev. A. G. Morice, O.M.I.

"Peach Yellows," W. R. Shaw, M.D.

"St. Columba, or Colum Cille," Rev. Neil MacNish, LL.D.

"The Spirit of National Art," W. A. Sherwood.

"The Finances of the American Civil War," W. A. Douglas, B.A.

"Testing the New Water-pipe," Levi J. Clark.

"The Aborigines, or Bœothicks of Baccalaos," Rev. Philip Tocque, A.M.

"Economic Science for Canadian Students," W. Houston, M.A.

"The Abenakis of the Saint John River," Edward Jack, Fredericton, N.B.

"The Volcano of Kilauea and the Hawaiian Islands,' H. Spencer Howell, Galt, Ont.

"The Great Centre: An Astronomical Study," J. C. Hamilton, LL.B.

"Siberian Inscriptions," Rev. Prof. Campbell, LL.D.

"Electoral Representation, and the Rectification of Parliament,' Sandford Fleming, LL.D., C.M.G.

"Early Traders and Trade Routes in Ontario and the West," Captain Ernest Cruikshank.

"History of Greenland and Iceland," W. D. Stark.

"Rutherford's Narrative: An Episode in the Pontiac War, 1763; An unpublished MS., with introductory notes." Arthur Harvey.

"Lieut-Col. Coffin and his Private Correspondence during the Rebellion of 1837," H. R. Fairclough, M.A.

"Gleanings from European Art Fields; II. Paper: (Nineteenth Century Sacred Art)," J. W. L. Forster.

"The Southwold Earthwork, and the Country of the Neutrals," James H. Coyne, B.A.

"The Ontario Game Laws," G. S. Wilgress, B.A., Barrister, Huntsville.

"The Phocas of Terre-Neuve," Rev. Philip Tocque, A.M.

"An Animated Molecule and its Nearest Relatives," Daniel Clark, M.D.
"Canadian Wild Flowers," Delos. W. Beadle.
"Celtic Prosody," Rev. Neil MacNish, LL.D.
"Lake Currents." Levi. J. Clark.
"The Indian as an Artist," Alan Macdougall, M. Inst., C.E.
"Colour Comparisons in the Low German Poets," A. F. Chamberlain, Ph. D.
"The Structure of Cell Protaplasm," Prof. A. B. Macallum, Ph. D.
"On the Artificial Propagation of Salmon and Trout in Canada," Richard Nettle.

Biological Section.

President's Address ..... Jas. H. Pearce.
Eucalyptus Globulus ..... C. W. Armstrong.
Latest Developments of Glacial Action around Toronto.. Arthur Harvey.
Trilliums ..... Jas Noble.
Report of Ornith, Sub-section ..... J. Thurston.
Migration of Evening Grosbeak ..... J. B. Williams.
Botanical Sub-section: Its Work and Progress .... C. W. Armstrong.
Birds Seen in the Market at Nice ..... Jas. H. Fleming.
Taxidermy as an Art. Part I ..... J. Maughan, Jr.
Solan Goose ..... W. D. Stark.
Notes on an European Tour ..... J. B Williams.
Vernation ..... Jas. Noble.
Canadian Walking Stick Insect ..... J. B. Williams.
Scientific Researches in Rural Districts ..... Alice Hollingworth.
Taxidermy as an Art. Part II ..... Jno. Maughan, Jr.
" " Part III ..... " "

Geological and Mining Section.

"Silver Ores of West Kootenaie, B.C." Hamilton Merritt, F. G. S.
"The Nickel Deposits of Algoma," J. B. Hammond.
"The New Nickel Compound, Nickel Carbon Oxide," George Mickle, M. E.

Historical Section.

"Pioneer Medical men of Upper Canada," W. Canniff, M.D., M.C.S.
"The Discovery of the Great Falls of Labrador," D. Boyle.
"Gibralter, with Illustrations," J. G. Ridout.
"The Labarum of Constantine the Great," Arthur Harvey.
"The Rebellion of 1837-8, as seen by an English officer," Jas. Bain, Jr.
"Afro-Canadian—Retrospect and Prospect," J. C. Hamilton, LL.B.

ARTHUR HARVEY,
President.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

To Balance in hand	$ 710 73
" Annual subscriptions	718 31
" Rent	19 25
" Government grant	1,000 00
" Periodicals sold	49 42
" Interest on deposits	24 58
" Dr Fleming's annual donation	200 00
" Amount refunded by Univ. Library	9 32
	$2,731 61

Expenditure.

By Salaries	$384 00
" Printing, stationery, etc	629 45
" Postage	165 35
" Freight and express charges	14 74
" Repairs	67 43
" Gas and water	41 15
" Periodicals	154 30
" Furniture	102 20
" House cleaning	71 50
" Fuel	118 00
" Miscellaneous	73 28
" Interest	200 00
" Balance in bank and cash in hand	710 21
	$2,731 61

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Assets.

Building and grounds	$18,000 00
Library	5,000 00
Specimens	6,000 00
Personal property	1,000 00
Building fund, cash in bank	700 00
	$30,700 00

Liabilities.

Mortgage due 1896	$ 4,000 00
Balance in favour of the Institute	26,700 00
	$30,700 00

ARCHÆOLOGICAL FUND.

1891.		
May 1.	To Balance in hand	$ 180 05
June 22.	" Annual grant	1,000 00
	Balance due Treasurer	7 63
		$1,187 68
1891.		
By	Travelling expenses and postage	$ 188 45
"	Purchase of specimens	518 85
"	Curator's salary	400 00
"	Cases	80 00
"	Bank draft	38
		$1.187 68

JOHN G. RIDOUT, }
L. J. CLARK, } Auditors.

Toronto, April, 1882.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF L'INSTITUT CANADIEN FRANÇAIS DE LA CITÉ D'OTTAWA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1892.

Membership.

Total number of members, 262.

Library.

The Library contains over 1,500 volumes, and is open to members daily from 1 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Reading Room.

The Reading Room has been very well attended ; 47 papers are on file

Lectures.

A most important and successful course of Lectures was given during the winter. The subjects of these lectures and the lecturers were as follows :

1—Souvenir des Antilles ..... Rev. Father Alexis, Capuchin.
2—Canada from 1806 to 1815 ..... Benjamin Sulte.
3—Le dernier boulet ..... Joseph Marmette.
4—Les enfants perdus du Canada ..... A. N. Montpetit.
5—Nos péchés mignons ..... Rev. Father Fillatre, O.M.I.
6—Causerie médicale ..... Dr. L. C. Prévost.
7—La Banlieue de Paris ..... Benjamin Sulte.
8—Causerie ..... Rev. Father Nolin, O.M.I.
9—Voyage en Europe et en Asie, à vol d'Oiseau. . Rev. Father Prud'homme.
10—Chicago et l'Exposition ..... P. J. A. Voyer.
11—Souvenirs de Voyage ..... Dr. R. Chevrier.

Museum.

Several specimens of mineralogy and of wood, and a few coins and medals were added to our collection during the year.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Government grant	$400 00
Members' contributions	157 00
Literary entertainments	174 55
Miscellaneous	74 17
	$805 72

Expenditure.

Last year's deficit	$ 68 32
Rent	272 00
Housekeeper's salary	150 00
Heating and lighting	127 40
Library, books, etc	31 50
Insurance	11 70
Taxes	64 23
Petty expenses, water rates, etc	62 17
Balance on hand	18 40
	$805 72

CHAS. BÉROARD,
Secretary.

Ottawa, May, 1892.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1892.

The expectation held out in last year's report that the year we then entered upon would witness the financial affairs of the company put upon a better footing, has been fully realized.

Membership.

The number of new members elected was 13, and 15 resignations were accepted. Several persons, however, who were too much in arrears to be counted as members last year have paid up the arrears they owed and are again members in good standing. The total number of members is about 220.

Library and Reading Room.

Library.	Volumes in Library.	Volumes issued.
History and Biography	372	92
Travel and Adventure	104	45
Works of Fiction	532	1,206
Poetry	53	23
Metaphysics, Essays, etc	294	.....
Theology	51	.....
Geology, Mineralogy, etc	156	.....
Chemistry, Natural History, etc	138	.....
Astronomy, Mathematics, etc	51	.....
Science and Art, not otherwise specified	269	42
Encyclopedias, Magazines, etc	618	226
Miscellaneous	.. ....	145
Total	2,638	1,779

There have been added to the Library during the year 69 volumes; of this number 22 were added by Mr. Small.

The following reports were presented to the Society during the year, viz.:

Annual report of the Geological Survey of Canada. Seven annual reports of the Bureau of Ethnology. Ten annual reports of the United States Geological Survey. Annual report Indian Affairs. Annual report Canadian Archives. Annual Smithsonian report. Journal of the proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales. Proceedings and transactions of the Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science, Vol. 8, 1890-91. Report of the Minister of Education of Ontario. Report of the Royal Society of Canada.

Reading Room.

The Reading Room contains 9 daily newspapers, 17 weeklies and 14 monthly magazines. The following papers were presented to the Society: Ottawa *Free Press*, *Citzen* and *Journal*, *Weather Review* and *Science*.

The periodicals sold realized $23.75. The total cost of periodicals to the Society is $132.75.

Lectures.

"Lord Macaulay." By the Rev. W. J, Mucklestone.
"Electricity," with illustrative experiments. Mr. C. Berkley Powell.
"Mining in British Columbia." Mr. W. J. Lynch.
"Heinrich Heine." Mr. Thomas Cross.
"Shakespeare's Love Dreams." Mr. W. H. Libby.
"Egypt and the Book of the Dead." Mr. H. B. Witton.
"With the Indian Contingent in Egypt." Surgeon Major Keefer.

In this course were included lectures dealing with practical science, with literature, with the resources of the country and the means of developing them, and with history.

The price of admission placed them within the reach of all, and a large number of people attended them. A great amount of good is undoubtedly done by these lectures, for not only do they give pleasure and impart instruction, but they also act as a stimulus to useful reading and thought.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society, this Society was again represented by Mr. H. B. Small. The Society has been invited to send a delegate to the meeting of the Royal Society which meets in Ottawa.

F. K. BENNETTS,
Secretary.

Ottawa, April, 1892.

Treasurer's Statement.

Receipts.

Balance from 1890-91	$ 63 62
Unexpended balance to credit of Treasurer at the Savings Bank branch of the Bank of Ottawa	38 00
Government grant	400 00
Members' subscriptions	399 00
Lecture tickets sold	42 00
Cash admission to lectures	25 70
Periodicals sold	19 80
Rent of lecture room	62 00
Special library fund collected by Mr. Small	6 79
	$1,056 91

Expenditure.

Custodian	$ 256 14
Rent of Society's rooms	305 76
Lighting	106 60
Advertising and printing	75 75
Water rates	27 02
Newspapers and periodicals	144 62
Books for Library purchased by special fund	6 75
Binding	17 05
Lecture expenses	6 05
Postage and petty expenses	45 30
Balance	65 87
	$1,056 91

GEO. BURN,
ALEX. SPITTAL, } Auditors.

Ottawa, April, 1892.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE ATHENÆUM AND ST. PATRICKS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1892.

We have much pleasure in stating that the year just ended has been a very successful one, and that the night schools and regular attendance have been very good, and the teachers in charge who hold first class Ontario certificates, and who are competent and impartial judges, are highly pleased with the progress made by the pupils in attendance.

Membership.

There are now 100 members on the roll.

Library.

The library contains 392 volumes, and is kept open for use of members from 4 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. each day.

Reading Room.

The Reading Room is kept open from 4 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. daily, and is well patronized. There were four daily and seven weekly newspapers, and four monthly magazines and periodicals on file during the year.

Evening Classes.

In the evening classes, arithmetic, book-keeping, writing, grammar and composition were taught to 17 students, representing various trades and employments.

Lectures.

The course of lectures which the Association provided last year for the benefit of the students and the public generally were of a very high order. Among those who lectured in our hall, to very large and cultured audiences, are among the most eminent scholars and literateurs in this part of Canada, including such gentlemen as the Rev. Dr. Filliatre, O.M.I., and Dr. Glasmacher, M.A., of the Faculty of the Ottawa University.

The Association is in a flourishing condition at present, and since the present officers were elected in April some thirty new members have joined the organization.

It has been decided to erect a new hall soon in order to meet the requirements of the work carried on by the Association.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Balance on hand	$150 00
Members' fees	100 00
Legislative grant	242 00
Other sources, including pupils' fees	53 00
	$645 00

Expenditure.

Rent, light and heating	$425 00
Salaries and evening classes	115 00
Books and magazines	45 00
Lectures and entertainments	50 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	$645 00

JOHN D. GRACE,
President.

Ottawa, April, 1892.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE HAMILTON ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1892.

Fifteen general meetings of the Association were held during the year. The attendance varied from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty, the average being fifty-four. At the opening meeting for the session Professor Ramsay Wright, of Toronto, delivered an address illustrated by models and lantern slides, on "Microbes: their Life and Work."

The president chose as his subject for his inaugural address "The Study of Biology," and sought to bring before the members of the Association the claims of its various sections.

Papers Read at General Meetings.

†"Notes on Fossil Silurian Plants found at Hamilton,"—by Col. C. C. Grant.
"How we Measure,"—by W. H. Ballard, M.A.
"A Criticism of our School System,"—by Rev. A. Burns, LL.D.
"Canada: its Canals and Waterways,"—by H. B. Witton.
"Memory,"—by S. B. Sinclair, M.A.
†"Man Scientifically Considered,"—by J. Alston Moffat.
†"The Chemical Reactions of the Bleaching Processes,"—by J. P. Turner, B.A.
†"Messengers from the Skies,"—by H. B. Small.
†"Some Problems in Horticulture. I. Fungi Affecting Fruits,"—by L. Woolverton, M.A.
†"The Spelling Reform,"—by C. R. McCullough.
"The Jews and the Persecutions in Russia,"—by W. H. Schofield, B.A.
†"Notes on the Genus *Rhus*,"—by T. J. W. Burgess, M.B., F.R.S.C.
"The Origin and Development of the Horse,"—by Wm. Mole, M.R.C.V.S.

The papers marked †, together with others similarly marked in the reports of the sections, will appear in the "Journal and Proceedings" of the Association.

Geological Section.

The Geological Section held during the year nine meetings, at eight of which papers were read, the dates and titles being as follows:

1891.
May 22. "Irish Celts and their Relics, III."
June 26. †"Notes on the Niagara Falls Rocks."
Sept. 25. †"Geological Notes on the Marl Lake, Anticosti."
Oct. 23. †"Fossil Plants, Hamilton, Ontario."
Nov. 27. "The Fossils of the Cretaceous and Eocene Formations, I."
Dec. 25. "The Fossils of the Cretaceons and Eocene Formations, II."
1892.
Feb. 26. †"Fragments of Palaeozoic Sea floors from Hamilton, Ontario, and Anticosti.
April 22. †"Mesozoic Reptiles—Have they any living representatives?"

Biological Section.

The Biological Section met regularly each month during the year, but formal papers were seldom read. Of the contributions of the year two deserve special mention: †"Notes on the Season of 1891," recording the dates of the first and last appearances of the common wild flowers of the neighborhood, by D. F. H. Wilkins, B.A., and †"Notes on Biological subjects," by William Yates, dealing especially with the causes of the

absence of certain birds from Western Ontario during recent years. Apart from the collections of its members, the Section has received several hundred specimens of British plants collected and named by Messrs. Hussey and Rendell, of Wiltshire, England; about fifty distinct species of Alpine plants from the Tyrol, collected by Miss Alexander, and a collection of West India ferns, comprising a hundred and fifty species, from Mr. Adam Brown.

Philological Section.

Before the Philological Section papers were read as follows:

1891.
May 28. "Peculiarities in Hebrew Grammar,"—by J. F. McLaughlin, B.A.
Sept. 17. †"Metaphysical Theories on the Origin and Development of Language,"—by S. A. Morgan, B.A.
Nov. 19. "Phonetic Spelling,"—by C. R. McCullough.
Dec. 17. "The Versification of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,'"—by Chas. Robertson, M.A.
1892.
Feb. 18. "The Supposed Etomological Value of Silent Letters,"—by A. W. Stratton, B.A.
March 16. "Two Proposed World Languages,"—by H. P. Bonny.
April 27. †"A Phonetic Alphabet for Deaf Mutes,"—by C. R. McCullough.
"A Revised Spelling,"—by James Ferres.

Physical Section.

Meetings of the Physical Section, which was organized in November, 1891, were held regularly each month. Generally only informal discussions were held, the two papers read being:

1891.
Dec. 12. "The Phonograph,"—by J. T. Crawford, B.A.
1892.
Jan. 9. "A Brief History of Electrical Discoveries,"—by J. G. Witton, B.A.

The Philosophical Section, organized last November, held four meetings, at which papers were read as follows:

1891.
Dec. 5. "The Dual Character of the Conscious Self,"—by Sanford Evans.
1892.
Jan. 16. "An Analysis of Experience, Part I,"—by S. A. Morgan, B.A.
Feb. 20. "An Analysis of Experience, Part II,"—by S. A. Morgan, B.A.
March 9. "Sense-Perception,"—by S. B. Sinclair, M.A.

In April of this year a new section of the Association known as the Photographic Section, was organized. Meetings for the reading of papers and the examining of the work of the members will be held each month.

Altogether a good deal of work was done by the Association during the year. Its increased activity is seen in the holding of eight special general meetings for the reading of papers, the organization of three additional sections and the election of fifty new ordinary members.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

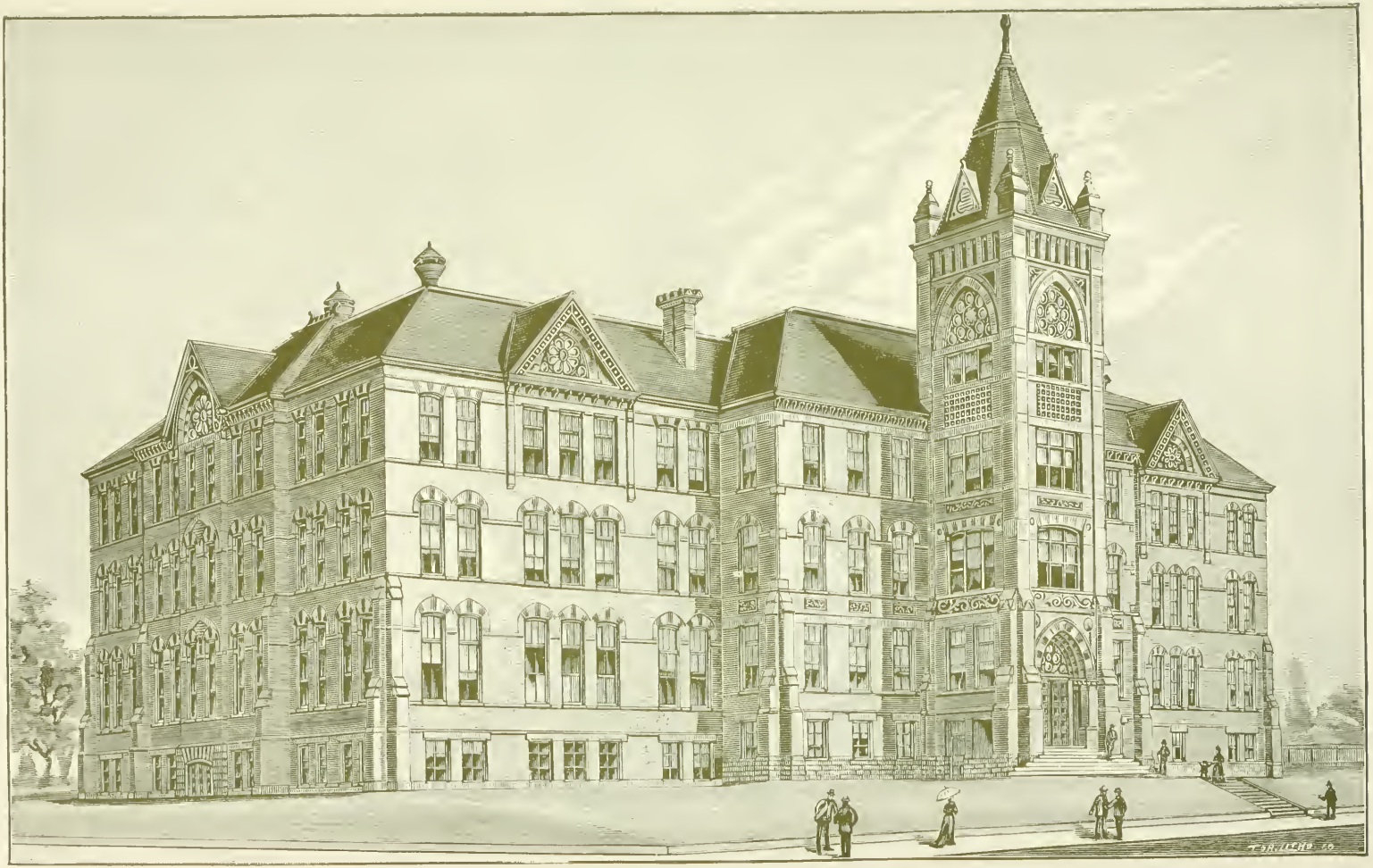
Balance 1891	$343 06
Proceeds of sale of books on birds	15 00
Government grant	400 00
Rent of hall	12 00
Members' subscriptions	110 00
	$880 06

Expenditure.

Rent and gas	$158 00
Printing, stationery and postage	321 46
Expenses of meetings, caretaker and sundries	94 95
Allowance to late secretary	50 00
Balance	255 65
	$880 06

A. W. STRATTON,
Recording Secretary.

Hamilton, April, 1892.



THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

APPENDIX L.—SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, TORONTO, 1892.

Annual Report of the School of Practical Science, Toronto.

To the Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D., M.P.P., Minister of Education:

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the report of the School of Practical Science for the year 1892.

The calendar year not being conterminous with the academic year, this report will cover the second term of the academic year 1891-92 and the first term of the academic year 1892-93, except where otherwise stated.

1. Instruction is given in the building to the following classes of students:

(*a*) Students of the School of Practical Science.
- Regular students in the Department of Civil Engineering.
- Regular students in the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
- Regular students in the Department of Mining Engineering.
- Regular students in the Department of Architecture.
- Regular students in the Department of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
- Special students in the above departments.

(*b*) Students of the University of Toronto.
- Students in Arts.
- Students in Medicine.

2. The following is a classified summary of the attendance during the year 1892, (*i.e.*, during the second term of the academic year 1891-92, and the first term of the academic year 1892-93):

Regular Students.

	2nd Term, 1891-2.	*1st Term, 1892-3.*
Department of Civil Engineering	69	60
do Mechanical Engineering	30	52
do Mining Engineering	..	3
do Architecture	9	11
do Analytical and Applied Chemistry.	3	3

Special Students.

In all Departments	16	21
	127	150

The attendance of students of all classes at the lectures of the University professor in the subject of Chemistry was as follows:—

(Instruction in this subject is wholly given in the School of Science).

	2nd Term, 1891-2.	*1st Term, 1892-3.*
University students in Arts	144	200
do Medicine	154	150
Regular and special students in School of Science	54	67

The Arts students receive their instruction only from University professors and assistants.

In the instruction of the Medical students, however, the services of the Professor of Applied Chemistry in the School, who is also a Lecturer in the University Medical Faculty and a Demonstrator in the Faculty of Arts, and of the Fellow in Applied Chemistry, who is not a member of the University Faculty, have been utilized.

With these exceptions the services of the staff of the School are confined to the regular and special students of the School.

The School was affiliated to the University of Toronto by statute of the Senate in 1889.

The regular students of the School are required to take University lectures in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and the laboratory work in Physics.

The attendance of the School of Science students in the Departments of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry in the University was as follows :

	2nd Term, 1891-2.	*1st Term, 1892-3.*
Mathematics and Physics.....	108	122
Chemistry.....	54	67

3. The fees for the regular and special students of the School of Practical Science during the academic year 1891-92, amounted to $4,419, being an increase of $1,228.50 on the fees of the previous year.

Of the above amount $3,508 were paid to the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer and the remainder $911 to the Bursar of the University of Toronto, under the authority of an Order-in-Council dated April 21st, 1892. This payment to the Bursar is in consideration of the instruction given by the University Professoriate to the students of the School.

4. The following are the members of the Faculty of the School :

J. Galbraith, M.A., Assoc. M. Inst., C.E., Professor of Engineering and Principal.

Subjects : Dynamics, Strength and Elasticity of Materials, Hydraulics, Thermodynamics and Theory of Steam Engine.

W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B., Professor of Applied Chemistry.

Subjects : General Chemistry, Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, Applied Chemistry.

A. P. Coleman, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Assaying and Metallurgy.

Subjects : Mineralogy, Geology, Lithology, Metallurgy, Mining, Assaying.

L. B. Stewart, P.L.S., D.T.S., Lecturer in Surveying.

Subjects : Descriptive Geometry, Drawing, Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying, Geodesy, Astronomy.

C. H. C. Wright, Grad. S.P.S., Lecturer in Architecture.

Subjects : Theory of Construction Mortars and Cements, History of Architecture, Principles of Ornament, Drawing.

T. R. Rosebrugh, B.A., Grad. S.P.S., Lecturer in Electrical Engineering.

Subjects : Drawing, Electricity, Dynamics, Mechanism, Mechanics of Machinery, Machine Design, Compound Stress.

J. A. Duff, B.A., Grad. S.P.S., Fellow in Engineering.

Subjects : Statics, Graphics, Drawing, Fieldwork.

E. B. Merrill, B.A., Grad. S.P.S., Fellow in Mechanical Engineering.

Subjects : Drawing, Graphics, Electrical Laboratory, Engineering Laboratory.

A. Lane, Grad. S.P.S., Fellow in Surveying.

Subjects : Drawing, Graphics, Fieldwork.

W. Ross, B.A., Fellow in Applied Chemistry.

Subjects : Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, Chemical Laboratory.

W. E. Boustead, B.A. Sc., Grad. S.P.S., Fellow in Assaying and Metallurgy.

Subjects : Assaying and Blowpipe Analysis, Assaying Laboratory.

Mr. C. J. Marani, Lecturer in Sanitary Engineering, resigned his position on Oct. 1st, much to the regret of his colleagues on the Faculty. He was a thoroughly efficient officer and resigned only on account of the insufficiency of the inducements which the School was able to offer him.

The following appointments have been made since the date of the last annual report :

Messrs. Duff and Ross have been re-appointed as Fellows in their respective departments. Mr. E. B. Merrill has been appointed Fellow in Mechanical Engineering, Mr. A. Lane, Fellow in Surveying, and Mr. W. E. Boustead, Fellow in Assaying and Metallurgy.

The following are the members of the faculty of the University of Toronto, whose classes are attended by the regular Students of the School :

Jas. Loudon, M.A., President and Professor of Physics. Subjects : Hydrostatics, Optics, Accoustics.

W. H. Pike, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry. Subject : Theoretical Chemistry.

Alfred Baker, M.A., Professor of Mathematics. Subjects : Analytical Geometry, Calculus, Astronomy.

W. J. Loudon, B.A., Demonstrator in Physics. Subjects : Electricity and Magnetism.

J. C. McLennan, B.A., Assist. Demons. Physics. Subject :—Physical Laboratory.

C. A. Chant, B.A., Lecturer in Physics. Subject : Physical Laboratory.

A. T. DeLury, B.A., Lecturer in Mathematics. Subject : Trigonometry.

J. W. Odell, B.A., Fellow in Mathematics. Subjects : Euclid and Algebra.

5. The number of regular students who presented themselves for examination at the annual examinations of the academic year 1891-92, was as follows :

Civil Engineering—				
First year,	27	examined	15	passed.
Second year,	26	"	22	"
Third year,	14	"	14	"
Mechanical Engineering—				
First year,	21	examined	10	passed.
Second year,	7	"	5	"
Third year.	3	"	3	"
Architecture—				
First year,	6	examined	5	passed.
Second year,	3	"	3	"
Third year,	1	"	1	"
Analytical and Applied Chemistry—				
Third year,	1	examined	1	passed.

The number of graduates up to the present time is as follows :

Civil Engineering—	
1881	1
1882	3
1883	3
1884	5
1885	5
1886	5
1887	6
1888	16
1889	11
1890	12
1891	12
1892	14

Mechanical Engineering—

1890	1
1891	1
1892	3

Architecture—

1892	1

Analytical and Applied Chemistry—

1890	1
1891	1
1892	1
Total number of graduates	102

The graduates of the School who have proceeded to the degree of C. E. in the University of Toronto are the following :

	Diploma of School.	Degree of C. E.
J. L. Morris	1881	1885
J. H. Kennedy	1882	1886
J. W. Tyrrell	1883	1889
H. J. Chewett	1888	1892
T. K. Thomson	1886	1892

The following changes in the courses of study have been made since the date of the last report :—

During the session 1891-1892 the regular courses were the following :

1. Civil Engineering.
2. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
3. Architecture.
4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
5. Assaying and Mining Geology.

The courses at present (session 1892-1893) are as follows :

1. Civil Engineering.
2. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
3. Mining Engineering.
4. Architecture.
5. Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

The addition to the staff of a professor in metallurgy and assaying (Dr. A. P. Coleman) rendered the above rearrangement possible.

At the same time the equipment of the mineralogical department is very incomplete and will require great additions to enable the training of mining engineers to be properly conducted. The more pressing of these requirements will be described in a later portion of this report.

The course in mining engineering and metallurgy, as carried on at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, one of the best mining schools on this

continent, comprises the following principal subjects: Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Calculus, Drawing, Descriptive Geometry, Mechanism, Surveying, Statics, Dynamics, Strength of Materials, Hydraulics, Thermodynamics, Electricity, Chemistry, Physical Geography, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Metallurgy, Mining, Ore-Dressing and Smelting.

The course in the Columbia School of Mines, New York, comprises practically the same subjects.

In comparing the above course in mining engineering with the courses in civil and mechanical engineering in the same institutions it will be observed that the majority of the subjects in the mining course are taken from the course in civil engineering. A few subjects are taken from the course in mechanical and electrical engineering and the remainder are included under the heads Geology, Mineralogy, Metallurgy and Mining.

Mining engineers cannot be properly trained in a school unfurnished with the expensive equipment required for training civil and mechanical engineers. If, therefore, it is the intention of the Government to establish in Ontario a School of Mines, the most practical and economical way of doing it will be by completing the equipment of the School of Practical Science. The School is now fairly well furnished with the means for giving a good engineering education, and all that it requires in order to become a good mining school is the expenditure of a few thousand dollars upon its chemical, mineralogical and metallurgical departments.

A post-graduate course of instruction was arranged last year and is now in full operation. There are eleven graduates taking this course. Nine are working in the engineering laboratory, and two in the chemical and assaying laboratories. The main object of this course is to enable students to enjoy the full benefit of the school laboratories. A large portion of the laboratory work is such that it cannot be successfully carried on in connection with lectures given according to a fixed time-table. All such work has been relegated to the fourth or post-graduate year. Only such laboratory work is done in the ordinary three years course as can be properly done in the intervals between lectures.

Graduates who have fulfilled the conditions relative to this post-graduate course of instruction are eligible for the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science (B. A. Sc.) in the University of Toronto.

The work of the fourth year is greatly hampered from the fact of the small number of volumes in the school library. In order that the students may carry on original investigation satisfactorily it is necessary that they should have command of a good library supplied with the latest scientific works and periodicals.

A large proportion of the men who entered on the first of October last are registered in the department of mechanical and electrical engineering. This department is becoming very popular, and in order to handle the students properly, large additions to the electrical apparatus will be necessary.

Large additions will be required in the engineering laboratory of certain kinds of apparatus which are to be used simultaneously by all the members of the class; also many gaps in the general equipment have yet to be filled by the purchase of various apparatus. None of the single items, however, under this head will be expensive.

The fitting up of the attic rooms in this building, partly for photographic work and partly for photometric work on electric lights has not yet been done, although recommended in the last annual report. It is to be hoped that this work may be completed before next session.

Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

No addition has been made to the apparatus or appliances in this department during the past year, no funds having been granted for the purpose. The needs therefor as stated in last year's report are still unsupplied. These consist of apparatus for the study of

analytical and technical chemistry in general and in particular of apparatus for the analysis of iron and steel. It is to be hoped that a grant will be made this year for these purposes.

The work done has been as follows :—

1. A course of lectures and practical work for all the students of the school in the first year, on the general principles of chemistry treated as an introduction to further work of a more special and advanced character.

2. Courses of lectures on the different branches of applied chemistry which bear upon mining and construction, adapted to the students in the different branches of engineering and architecture.

3. Instruction chiefly of a practical character in analytical and technical chemistry to the students in the Chemical Department.

4. The instruction in practical chemistry to the students in the faculty of medicine of the University of Toronto has been given in the school by the instructors in this department.

Mineralogy and Metallurgy.

The Department of Mineralogy and Metallurgy has received during the year a small amount of apparatus for assaying, an excellent lithological microscope from Fuess in Berlin, three cabinets for specimens, and a fair collection of Canadian minerals, the latter given by the Geological Survey of Canada. There is urgent need for increased laboratory equipment, especially in assaying, since in several important assays only one student can work at a time with the present apparatus. The subjects of metallurgy and ore dressing have no apparatus nor models for illustration, and no collection of ores and furnace products except the private one of the professor. The collection of minerals is most incomplete. The proper management of the department demands additional apparatus and models for the teaching of lithology, assaying, metallurgy and ore dressing ; properly equipped tables for blowpipe analysis ; suitable collections of rocks, minerals, ores and metallurgical products and cabinets to contain them. The laboratories should be removed as soon as possible from their present damp and gloomy basement rooms to well-lighted, airy and commodious apartments.

Ontario is undoubtedly rich in mineral resources, and yet there is no respectable collection of rocks, ores and minerals to be found in the province, even in its capital city, where visiting strangers can obtain adequate ideas of our wealth in that direction, or where our students in the different branches of science and engineering can make the acqaintance of our own products and compare them with those of other countries This is a want which certainly should be satisfied without delay, and there is no more suitable location for such a provincial collection than in connection with the School of Practical Science, in close proximity to the University and the new Parliament buildings.

Practical Astronomy, Surveying and Drawing.

No important changes have been made either in the courses of instruction or equipment of this department since the last annual report. Of the apparatus ordered at that time, the astronomical clock made by the E. Howard Co. of Boston, and the electro-chronograph by Fauth & Co., of Washington, have been set up and connected and are in successful operation. These will be of special service wherever it is desired to determine accurately the interval of time between two events, or the absolute instant of time at which any event occurs. Electrical connection has been made with the magnetic observatory adjoining, which will be found useful both to that institution and to the school. In order to use to advantage the large theodolite, with which the school was provided last year for astronomical work, it should be provided with a substantial foundation. A pier of brickwork about 2½ ft. sq. and 3 ft. high surmounted by a storm cap would answer admirably

This should be protected from the sun and the risk of damage by a wooden casing. The best position for this pier is about sixty feet south-east of the south-easterly corner of the school building. A meridian mark should also be established in some convenient spot.

The laying out of the standard of length has proceeded no farther owing to a delay in the construction of the ten-fooot standard which is to be used as a basis of the measurement.

The room formerly used for the surveying instruments has been set apart for the instruments of precision alone, the ceiling has been made dust-proof, and double doors and windows render it secure against sudden changes of temperature.

The need is felt of an increase in the number of drawing copies in surveying topography, also of measuring instruments, such as chains, tapes, etc.

Theory of Construction—Architecture and Drawing.

Since the date of the last report the University Library has been moved into its new quarters in the building erected for that purpose, and the rooms thereby vacated in the school are being utilized as lecture and drafting rooms. The room in the tower is used by the lecturer in architecture as a private room, but as there is no furniture (excepting a few rough shelves) the valuable equipment consisting of plates, photographs, stereopticon slides, negatives, etc., is deteriorating from exposure to light and dust. It is to be hoped then that suitable cases aad other furniture will be provided.

A triple rotating electric stereopticon with micropolariscope attachment, etc., manufactured by Messrs. Newton & Co., London, has been supplied, adding greatly to the efficiency of the equipment. With the high power light used, images are distinctly visible on the screen in a fairly well-lighted room. The advantage of this is apparent; the students being able to make notes or sketch the images without any difficulty.

Additions are urgently required to the collections of drawings, photographs, models, and also to the library.

In order to utilize to the best advantage the present equipment, it is essential that the fourth or attic floor be fitted up as suggested last year, according to the plan which was submitted to the Government architect. This fourth floor has never been used, not being available even as a store-room. According to the proposed plan rooms were set apart for photography, photometry of electric light and model making; they would thus be used by nearly all the departments of the school.

Electricity.

In this subject the number of students is rapidly increasing, and the necessity is therefore felt of duplicating the apparatus which is in the greatest demand, it being probable that the number of students receiving instruction in the electrical laboratory will be nearly doubled next October. The course in electricity has been recently extended so as to begin in the first year. In this year an introductory course is given at the University, and a course of lectures at the school covering the principles of continuous current eletricity. In the second year the lectures are given at the school, with laboratory work both in the engineering laboratory of the school and in the physical laboratory of the University. This course covers the principles of measurement. In the third year the work included a course of lectures on the principles of various useful applications of electricity and electromagnetism and application of these principles to the design of apparatus, etc.

The experimental equipment includes dynamos and motors of several kinds, arc lights, incandescent lamps, a storage battery, and primary cells, such as are used for telegraph work and for measurement. Standard measuring instruments have been provided as well as instruments of ordinary types for common use.

Experiments are made on transmission of power by continuous and alternating currents, use of transformers, lighting, characteristics and operation of dynamos and motors, etc.

The need is practically felt of dynamometers, and of accomodation on the fourth floor of the school for experiment on the illuminating power of arc and incandescent lamps, as well as on primary and other cells.

It would be extremely advantageous to the school to have a supply of electricity from one of the electric light and power companies in the city.

Summary of Immediate Requirements.

Duplicates of apparatus required in all departments for large classes; various gaps in general equipment to be filled.

Fourth or attic floor to be fitted up for photography, photometry of electric light, and model making.

Assaying apparatus and blow-pipe tables.

Apparatus and models in metallurgy and ore dressing.

Collections of minerals and products.

More room for assaying, etc.

Apparatus for analytical and technical chemistry—especially for the analysis of iron and steel.

Measuring apparatus.

Drawing copies, models.

Photographs.

Furniture and cases for architectural rooms.

Dynamometers.

Supply of electrical current from city.

Books: principally books of reference.

Provision will be made for these various requirements in the estimates shortly to be submitted by the Council of the School.

J. GALBRAITH,
Principal.

School of Practical Science,
Toronto, Dec., 1892.

APPENDIX M.—*LIBRARY REPORT, 1892.*

REPORT FOR 1892 OF THE LIBRARY OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

To the Honorable The Minister of Education, Province of Ontario:

SIR,—The following is my report on the Library of the Education Department for the year 1892:—

This report deals with the following subjects, viz.:

Ordinary business of the Library.
Classification of the Library—its divisions and partial history.
Catalogues prepared—printed and not printed.
Rev. Dr. Scadding's donation of rare books.
Historiography, etc.
Commissions during the year.

Ordinary Business of the Library.

This included the giving out of books to students and others; purchase of books; binding and stamping books; preparation of catalogues, etc.

The number of books given out to students and others during the months of 1892 was as follows:

	Volumes.
January	159
February	431
March	617
April	467
May	546
June	332
July	69
August	100
September	526
October	1,263
November	1,136
December	693
Total	6,339
Given out during the previous year (1891)	7,210
Books purchased in 1892	388
Pamphlets purchased in 1892 (in lots)	....
Books bound in 1892	76
Books lettered and stamped in 1892	82
Subscriptions to periodicals, newspapers, etc., 1892	146
Globe, *Mail* and *Empire* newspapers bound in 1892	3
Total	695
" in 1891	521

The following Educational Reports have been received at the Library during 1892, viz. :

	Reports.
Great Britain	9
Western Australia	2
South Australia	2
Queensland	1
Victoria	1
Tasmania	2
New Zealand	12
New South Wales	1
Jamaica	2
Dominion	4
Newfoundland	1
Japan	7
Rio de Janeiro	1
Montevideo	8
Various from the United States	54
Total	107

Catalogues.

The following catalogues have been printed, viz. :

1. Books relating to education and educational subjects ; prepared and printed in 1886. 86 pages.

2. Books relating to Canada : historical and biographical ; prepared and printed in 1890. 122 pages.

3. Books and reports on art and kindred subjects ; prepared partly in 1891 and 1892. (Not printed.)

4. Classical texts and ancient history ; prepared partly in 1891 and 1892. (Not printed.)

5. Rev. Dr. Scadding's donation of ancient classics and rare dictionaries and text books ; prepared in 1890 and 1891. (Not printed.)

6. Miscellaneous pamphlets ; prepared in 1888-89. (Now obsolete ; not printed.)

7. Reports on education : England and Ireland, etc. ; prepared in 1891. (Not printed.)

Classification of the Library.

The special character of the Library has not much changed since it was originally formed in 1855.

At present the Library consists of the following classified departments, viz. :

I. Books relating to the history, etc., of the various Provinces of the Dominion.
II. Books relating to education and educational subjects.
III. Encyclopædias and dictionaries.
IV. Ancient history.
V. English and modern European history.
VI. United States history and official reports.
VII. Reports on education in Europe and America, Japan, etc.
VIII. Parliamentary Journals, reports and returns.
IX. Journals of the House of Assembly and of United Canada, Ontario, etc.
X. Law books.
XI. Illustrated books of art.

XII. Rev. Dr. Scadding's donation of rare books.
XIII. Collection of pamphlets.
XIV. Bound newspapers.
XV. Classical French books.
XVI. Periodicals and magazines, bound.
XVII. University and College calendars.
XVIII. Miscellaneous text books.
XIX. Miscellaneous scientific books, etc.

The following is the detailed information in regard to the books in these various departments :

I.—*Books relating to the various Provinces of the Dominion.*

These are historical, descriptive and biographical.

Books relating to the history of the various Provinces predominate. Travels and literature are well represented. In the latter department there are nearly seventy publications by Canadian poets, of more or less merit. The entire collection of books on Canada numbers now nearly one thousand volumes. Of the books on Canada which were purchased in London in 1865, and which were specially bound for our Library, eighty volumes were transferred to the Ontario Parliamentary Library in 1881, by direction of the first Minister of Education. Their value was $474.75. The total value of books and articles sent to the Ontario Parliamentary Library from our Library and Museum in 1881 was $3,973.99 ; from the Depository, $124.80 ; total, $4,098.79.

In 1884 a number of historical works, maps, etc., relating to Canada were obtained from our Library for the use of parties in charge of the Boundary Case between Ontario and the Province of Manitoba. As yet they have not been returned.

Of the books on Canada now in our Library, no less than fifty volumes (chiefly of voyages, descriptive works, records of wars and campaigns) were published previously to the present century. The dates of the publication of these books extends from 1516 to 1800. (See pages 117-122 of the printed catalogue of Canadian books in the Library of the Department.) The books in this department are frequently consulted by parties seeking information in regard to the history of Canada, etc.

II.—*Books relating to Education and Educational Subjects (not including School Reports.)*

This collection may be classified under the general heads of—

1. The History of Education.
2. The Principles of Education.
3. Psychology and Education.
4. The Practice of Education.
5. Methods of Teaching.
6. School Management.
7. Kindergarten Education.
8. Primary Education.
9. Science of Education.
10. Physical Education.
11. School Hygiene.
12. School Architecture.
13. Miscellaneous.

Under these several heads there is a large and varied collection of books, numbering nearly 600 volumes. It is being supplemented from time to time by new publications.

The collection of school reports, etc., is so large that it is referred to under a separate heading.

III.—*Encyclopædias and Dictionaries.*

This department includes various kinds of books of reference. In it is included the Encyclopædia Britannica, 29 vols.; the American Cyclopædia, 33 vols.; Chambers' Cyclopædia, 10 vols.; the Imperial Dictionary; the National Cyclopædia, 12 vols.; La Dictionnaire de l'Acadienne, 3 vols.; Dictionnaire de l'Economie Politique; Classical Dictionaries and Lexicons (various); Geographical and Biographical Dictionaries; Haydn's Dictionary of Dates; Book of Days; Cyclopædia of Political Knowledge, 4 vols., etc.

IV.—*Ancient History.*

In this department we have the standard works relating to the histories of Greece, Rome, Egypt, Assyria, etc., including the writings of Niebuhr, Mommsen, Grote, Arnold, Gibbon, Liddell, Thirlwall, Curtius, Ferguson, Elliott, Cox, etc.

Drury's elaborate History of Rome extends to sixteen volumes, and is beautifully printed and illustrated.

V.—*English and Modern European History.*

The collection under this head is sufficiently varied for present demands upon it. We have most of the works of the more noted modern writers on English, French and German History. Of the other English historical records we have Rapin's History of England, 21 vols.; Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, 43 vols.; Cobbett's Parliamentary Debates, 22 vols.; The Lords' Debates, 1660-1740, 6 vols.; The Annual Register, 101 vols.; The Monthly Review, 1749-1784, 100 vols.; The British Critic, 13 vols.; Canning's Speeches, 6 volumes; Sheridan's Speeches, 3 vols.; Erskine's Speeches, 4 vols.; Windham's Speeches, 3 vols.; Wellington's Speeches, 2 vols.; Macaulay's Essays and Speeches, 4 vols.; Edmund Burke's Correspondence, 4 vols.; Burke's Six Tracts (with James Boswell's autograph, and published in 1769); Tour through Great Britain, etc., by Daniel Defoe and others, 11 vols., 1778; (with President Peter Russell's autograph, and from Hon. Robert Baldwin's library).

VI.—*United States History and Official Reports.*

Amongst these books are the standard histories of the United States, such as Bancroft's, 10 volumes; Hildreth's, 6 volumes; Palfrey's New England, 4 volumes, etc.

Of official reports, we have many valuable ones. Those issued by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, number 48 volumes; United States Geological and Coast Surveys, 18 volumes, large quarto; Schoolcraft's History and Prospects of the Indians, 5 large illustrated volumes; Kenny's Indian Tribes of North America, 3 volumes; Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1871-1876, 16 volumes, 8vo.; Various Congressional Reports, 60 volumes; Pacific Railway Surveys, 13 volumes; Documentary History of the State of New York, 4 volumes; 4to.; Documents relating to the History of the State of New York, 9 volumes, quarto; Massachusetts Historical Collections, 17 volumes; Colonial Records of Pennsylvania, 16 volumes; Pennsylvania Archives, 1760-1786, 7 volumes; Writings of Washington, 12 volumes; Life and Works of John Adams, 10 volumes; Works of Thomas Jefferson, 9 volumes; Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin, 10 volumes, etc.

VII.—*Reports on Education in Europe and America, Japan, etc.*

This department of our Library is large enough to merit a separate and special reference. The English, with the Irish and Scotch reports, embrace a wide and varied field of educational facts and enquiries. They, are, therefore, the more valuable on this account to the educational student and reformer. The reports of the Royal Commissions embrace the results of enquiries into the state of university, middle class and primary education in England, Ireland and Scotland, etc. The annual reports include those of the Privy

Council Committee on Education in England and in Scotland, those of the Irish National Board of Education in Ireland, and the voluminous reports of the London School Board —of which there are 40 large volumes. The English, Irish and Scotch annual reports are pretty full, and come down to the latest dates. The reports from various portions of Australia and New Zealand are pretty complete. Of reports in Japanese of the Japanese Schools, we have over 40 volumes—some are in English. Of American State Reports, and those of the United States Commissioner of Education, we have an abundant supply. The reports of the Commissioner extend back for many years. They, with the periodical issues by the Commissioner of "Circulars of Information," are of great practical value. Nominally, the reports of the Commissioner deal only with the condition and progress of education in the individual States of the Union, but in his reports he also gives a brief yet comprehensive survey of the state and progress of education in various other countries. The "Circulars of Information"—of which there are several issued in each year—treat of special educational subjects, and are not confined in their scope and object to American topics alone, but take a much wider practical range, including special educational subjects in other countries.

VIII.—*Parliamentary Journals, Reports and Returns.*

This department of our Library is a very extensive one. It embraces not only a collection of papers and documents, not quite complete, issued by our own Provincial and Dominion Legislatures, but those of Manitoba. We have also quite a collection of older reports issued by the Imperial Parliament. These are of especial value to the historical student, as they relate almost entirely to Canada. At one time many of them, collected and bound up, formed part of the library of the late Honorable Robert Baldwin, C.B. Our English Parliamentary papers do not come down much beyond 1875, as very few have been purchased since that time.

IX.—*Journals of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada and of United Canada, Ontario, etc.*

Of the originals of the Journals of Proceedings of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, we have only those of 1833, 1834 and 1837-38. The earlier ones are typewritten copies. They are for the years 1792, 1793, and from 1798 to 1823 inclusive. We have also a few of the earlier journals, more or less complete, of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council of United Canada, viz: 1841 to 1867. After that they are incomplete. We have a few special reports, such as that of the Welland Canal of 1836, etc.

X.—*Law Books.*

Our reports of the Superior Courts of Law are nearly complete. Of special books on legal questions we have quite a number. The various books in this collection amount to about 200 volumes.

XI.—*Illustrated Books of Art.*

This department of our Library originated in an effort made by the late Chief Superintendent of Education to establish a School of Art and Design under the authority of the Provincial Act, 12 Vict., c. 83. By that Act, among other appropriations, £500 currency ($2,000) were annually "granted for the establishment and support of a school of art and design, to be in connection with the Normal School and under the control of the Council of Public Instruction." The Act, 16 Vict., c. 185, section 23, set apart a like amount (£500) to be expended annually "in the purchase of books, publications, specimens, models and objects suitable for a Canadian library and museum, to be kept in the Normal School buildings."

The purchases for this Museum and Library were first made in 1855 by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson. Those in subsequent years were chiefly made (under the direction of the Chief Superintendent) by myself. In 1867 I was sent to Europe to make the remainder of these purchases of books, statuary, casts, casts of medals and various other objects of art and of interest for the Museum. A full detail of these purchases will be found in the report of the Education Department for the year 1867, pages 24-29. The list of articles purchased will be found in Appendix E of the same report, pages 106-121. Groups purchased in New York in 1868 are also enumerated on page 122 of the same Appendix.*

The books of special interest in this department of our Library are the following viz.:—

Gems of European Art, edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A.

Treasures of Art in Great Britain, by Dr. Waagen, Director of the Royal Gallery, Berlin.

Masterpieces of French Art, by Louis Viardot.

Masterpieces of German Art, edited by A. E. Reed.

Contemporary Art in Europe, by S. G. W. Benjamin.

Art in America, by S. G. W. Benjamin.

Art Decoration applied to furniture, by Harriet P. Spofford.

Essays on Art, by Francis T. Palsgrave.

Ancient and Modern Art, by George Cleghorn.

Illustrated History of Ancient Art, by Dr. Franz Von Reber.

Collection of Works of Art, by Charles H. Wilson.

Hand Book of Painting—the German, Flemish, Dutch, Spanish and French Schools —from the German of Kuyler, edited by Sir Edmund Head.

Medal Work and Artistic Design (in colors), by Digby Wyatt.

The Grammar of Ornament, by Owen Jones.

The Pictorial Gallery of Arts: I. Useful Arts. II. Fine Arts. Illustrated.

The Encyclopædia of the Fine Arts, comprising architecture, sculpture, painting, engineering, etc.

The Wilkie Gallery—a selection.

Works of the Early Masters in Stained Glass, by John Weale.

The Bernal Collection of Art, by H. G. Bohn.

Manual of Colors, by R. Redgrave.

Laws of Harmonious Coloring, by D. R. Hay.

Critical Dictionary of Painters, by S. Spooner.

Curiosities of Industry and Applied Science, by G. Dodd.

Acanthus and Ornamental Foliage Drawing, by I. Page.

Hand-book of Painting, by Sir Charles Eastlake.

Educational Uses of Museums, by Edward Forbes.

Locomotive, Marine and Stationary Engines, by Thomas Tredgold.

History of Wood Engraving, by George E. Woodberry.

Decorative Art in England, by Moncure D. Conway.

The Interior Decorator, by D. R. Hay.

The Universal Decorator, by Wm. Gibbs.

Dictionary of Terms in Art, by John Weale.

Inventors and Inventions—in three parts—by Henry Diriks.

Lectures on Imitative Art, by George Butler.

Wonders of Italian Art, by Louis Viardot.

Place of Art in Education, by Thomas Davidson.

Political Economy of Art, by John Ruskin.

Practical Art, by Henry Cole.

Art, Science and Literature, by J. G. Heck.

Art Studies: The Old Masters of Italy, by J. J. Jarves.

*On pages 21-28, and 243-275 of the Education Report of 1856, particulars of the purchases for, and establishment of the museum will be found. The information there given was afterwards published separately in a pamphlet. A few copies of it still remain in the library.

The Old Masters and Princes of Art, by Mrs. S. R. Urbino.
Arts, Domestic and Mechanic, by Alonzo Potter.
Discourses on the Fine Arts, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.
The Industrial Arts: Historical Sketches.
Mechanical Arts, by Robert S. Burns.
Annals of the Artists in Spain, by Wm. Stirling.
Woman Artists in All Ages, by Mrs. E. F. Ellet.
Manners and Arts of the Assyrians, by A. H. Layard.
Iconographic Encyclopædia, by S. F. Baird; 3 vols.
Fret Cutting and Perforated Carving.
Byzantine Architecture, by C. Texier and R. P. Pullan.
Antiquities of Athens and Greece, supplementary to Stuart and Revell's Athens.
Original Engravings of Flemish, Dutch and Italian Pictures.
Galerie du Pitti Palace, par Louis Bardi.
Imperiale et Royale Galerie de Florence; five vols. in three.
L'Histoire de l'Art Monumental dans l'Antiquité et au Moyen Age.
Galleries Publique de l'Europe, Armengaud.
Galleria de Florence, 2 vols.
Illustrations of the Rock cut Temples of India.
Meyrick's Ancient Armour, 5 vols.
Galleria Della Belle Arti, Florence.
Catalogue Raisonné, 8 vols. and supplement.

XII.—*Rev. Dr. Scadding's Donation of Rare Books.*

In 1889 the Rev. Dr. Scadding, formerly Classical Master in Upper Canada College, made a donation to our Library of 166 volumes of old classical texts, dictionaries and text-books. The following are the names, with dates of publication, of some of the rarest and most valuable of this unique collection :

Ambrosii Calepini Dictionarium. Published in Venice in 1540.
Ambrosii Calepini Dictionarium (much larger). Published in Basle in 1590. ("1616. H. S.").
L. C. R. Lectionum Antiquarium. Published in 1599.
Lexicon Greco-Latinum (Scapulos). Published in Basle in 1604.
Mistretto del Historia del T. Torselli. Published in 1651.
The Latine Apprentice Made Free Man. Published in London in 1664.
Joan Despauterii Ninivitæ Grammaticæ. Published in Glasgow in 1672.
A Chronological Account of Ancient Time. Published in London in 1677.
Cl. Claudini Opera. (Delphina). Published in Paris in 1677.
Justinus de Historiis Philippicis. Published in Paris in 1677.
Holyoke's English-Latin Dictionary. London, 1677.
Institutes Græcæ Grammatices. Comp. London, 1682.
Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ. London, 1685.
The New World of Words. By E. Phillips. London, 1696.
The Work of Claude Lancelot (1613-1695). Paris, 1696.

The collection also includes early and rare editions of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, Walker's Dictionary and the Diversions of Purley, by Horne Tooke.

XIII.—*Collection of Pamphlets.*

In 1888, an arrangement and classification of the pamphlets in the Library was made, and a catalogue of them was prepared. That catalogue has now become obsolete, as the numbers have been greatly increased, and a new arrangement has therefore become necessary. We have now about one thousand pamphlets, which have been arranged in eighty-five pamphlet cases, as follows :—

Cases 1 to 8 inclusive : Public and Political Questions.
" 9. Confederation of the Provinces.
" 10-14. Surveys, Colonization, Dominion and Ontario Emigration.
" 15-17. Canada, Descriptive, and Maps.
" 18. Hudson Bay Territory
" 19-20. Geology of the Provinces and Newfoundland.
" 21-22. Meteorology of the Dominion.
" 23-24. Railway and Atlantic Mail Service.
" 25,28,29. Monetary and Banking Institutions.
" 30-32. Estimates and Budget of the Dominion.
" 34. Estimates and Budget of Ontario.
" 35. Foreign Trade of the Dominion.
" 37. Manufactures and Dominion Industry.
" 38. Lumber Industry and Board of Trade Reports.
" 39. Free Trade, Labor, etc.
" 40. Montreal Board of Trade Reports.
" 41-43. Reciprocity and Commercial Union.
" 44. Various American Trade Pamphlets.
" 45. Tariffs of Customs, etc.
" 46. Ontario Industry Reports, etc.
" 49. Temperance and Shop Licenses, etc.
" 50-52. Sanitation and Public Health
" 53. Municipal Loan Fund.
" 55. Dominion Agriculture.
" 56. Ontario Agriculture.
" 57. Entomological Society Reports.
" 59-66. Indian Matters, etc.
" 67. Slavery—English and Canadian Pamphlets.
" 68-74. Militia and Defence.
" 75-82. Legal Matters.
" 83. French Canadian Pamphlets.

There are also a number of pamphlets on railway matters, the North-West and other subjects, which would fill 30 or 40 more cases, but our supply is exhausted.

In December, 1884, a collection of 83 Canadian pamphlets, chiefly historical, were given to the late Mr. J. C. Dent, for the purpose of consultation in the preparation of his works on Canadian history. They have not been returned.

XIV.—*Bound Newspapers.*

Our collection of newspapers, bound in thick pasteboard, numbers 315 volumes. They are chiefly the *Globe*, *Leader*, *Mail*, *Empire*, and a large number of the more important miscellaneous weekly newspapers. The collection is by no means complete, as 545 similarly bound newspapers were sent to the Ontario Parliamentary Library in 1881, by order of the then Minister of Education. The volumes we have, have been now and then consulted for historical purposes, but the collection is of too fragmentary a character to be of much practical use for this purpose.

XV.—*Classical French Books.*

Soon after the Library was formed, the Chief-Superintendent purchased and had specially bound in Paris a carefully selected collection of French classical works, numbering about 300 volumes. These books, with various other French and German ones in the Library—many of the latter, text-books—form an interesting and valuable series of modern foreign literature.

XVI.—*Periodicals and Magazines Bound.*

In addition to the thirty volumes of the Upper Canada Journal of Education, from 1848 to 1878, edited chiefly by myself, we have a large number of Canadian periodicals and magazines bound up for reference. We have also English and American serial publications. Several valuable publications of this kind, as enumerated in the following list, were sent to the Ontario Legislative Library, by direction of the first Minister of Education, viz. :—

The North American Review	119	bound volumes.
The Eclectic Magazine	51	" "
The Illustrated London News	20	" "
The London Times	23½	" "
Lower Canada	22	" "
The London Graphic	4	" "
The Upper Canada Gazette	19½	" "
Parliamentary Register	68	" "
Mirror of Parliament	4	" "
Parliamentary History	6	" "
Maine Historical Society	7	" "
Massachusetts Historical Society	6	" "
Lower Canada Reports	14	" "
Proclamations, etc., of Lower Canada	11	" "
Parliamentary Hist., 7 Eng. and Parlia. Regis.	10	" "
Lower Canada Legislative Journals, 1841-1851	10	" "
Upper Canada Legislative Journals, 1831-1839	6	" "
Legislative Assembly, U. C., 1825-1841	23	" "
Notes and Queries	34	" "
Literary Garland (Montreal)	6	" "
Calendar of State Papers	7	" "
Various other Periodical Publications	12	" "
Total	482	

The total value of these 482 volumes was $1,518.

The balance of these bound publications and periodicals now in our Library is as follows (omitting minor publications and single volumes) :—

Revue des Deux Mondes	79	volumes
Annuaire des Deux Mondes	9	"
Revue de Instruction Publique	10	"
Journal Genéral de Publique	10	"
Journal des Savants	3	"
Canadian Monthly	18	"
New Dominion Monthly	21	"
Canadian Journal	15	"
Canadian Entomologist	10	"
Canadian Naturalist	7	"
British American Journal	3	"
Edinburgh Review	11	"
London Quarterly Review	7	"
North British "	2	"
Westminster "	4	"
British Quarterly "	4	"
Saturday "	5	"
Dublin University Magazine	16	"
Literary Gazette	7	"
Literary World	5	"

Public Opinion	34	Volumes
Academy	8	"
Historical Magazine	10	"
American Journal of Science	54	"
Merchants' Magazine	23	"
Educational Times	24	"
The Schoolmaster	21	"
School Board Chronicle	10	"
Littell's Living Age	57	"
Barnard's Journal of Education	37	"
Atlantic Monthly	28	"
Fortnightly Review	9	"
St. James' Magazine	8	"
Temple Bar "	6	"
Electic "	6	"
Scribner's "	6	"
The Century "	7	"
Blackwood's "	8	"
Transactions Social Science Congress	18	"
Royal Geographical Society Journal and Reports	36	"

XVII.—*University and College Calendars.*

The following are the bound copies of University Calendars, etc., in the Library, viz :—

University of Oxford	13
University of Cambridge	18
" London	25
" Dublin	13
Harvard University	15
University, State of New York	21
Toronto University	6
" " Examination Papers	37
McGill University	14
Queen's "	2

We have the Calendars of Victoria University, McMaster University, Trinity University, Albert College, Ottawa University, etc., in paper covers, as well as additional ones of Toronto, McGill and Queen's Universities, yet unbound. We have also various Ladies' College Calendars.

XVIII.—*Miscellaneous Text-Books.*

Our collection of text-books is very extensive. A large number of those we have are similar to the ordinary text-books used in the Schools, Collegiate Institutes and Colleges of Ontario. Others are only in use in England, the United States, etc. The remainder are chiefly obsolete.

For some time I have been endeavouring to collect the text-books formerly in use in Upper and Lower Canada. Of these we have now quite a fair collection, which might be classified and bound up, so as to represent the history of practical education and teaching in the two provinces of United Canada, 1840-1867.

XIX.—*Miscellaneous Books on Science, etc.*

Under this heading may be classified the remaining books not enumerated under the preceding heads of this report.

A demand having sprung up among the students for works on Elementary Science, Botany and Natural History, a number of books were procured this year on those subjects. Our supply of works on Natural History and Botany is very good, also works on various branches of Elementary Science.

Of Natural History we have 136 volumes, large and small.

Of Botany we have 65 volumes, large and small.

Of Elementary Science we have 83 volumes, large and small.

Of Woods' and Cassell's Natural History, we have 8 large volumes.

Of miscellaneous books on Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, we have quite a number of valuable works as well as the usual elementary ones.

Conclusion.

On assuming charge of the Library in 1884, I found that very many valuable works on Canada, which I had purchased in London and elsewhere, as well as a large number of miscellaneous books, had been transferred from our Library to that of the Ontario Parliamentary Library, as I have intimated, and to sixteen public institutions in the Province. The total value of these transfers from the Library and Museum alone amounted to $12,316.43, in addition to books, maps, etc., from the Depository to the value of $15,995.82, or a total transfer to the value of $28,312.25. This, of course, rendered our Library fragmentary in its character, and incomplete in various departments. I have been endeavoring, as you are aware, to have replaced as far as possible the necessary books to make good these depletions from the Library; but many of the books taken from the Canadian History department are so rare that it is with difficulty that they can, if at all, be replaced.

I cannot speak too highly of the painstaking care and thoroughness with which Miss Jane M. Crooks discharged her duty as my Assistant in the Library.

Library Regulations.

The following Regulations of the Library were approved by you in 1886, and revised in 1890:—

1. No book shall be removed from its place on the shelf, or be taken out of the Library, without the knowledge of the person in charge of the Library.

2. The name of the book borrowed shall be entered in the Library Register by the person in charge. A receipt for it shall be signed in such Register by the borrower in all cases.

3. A book may remain in the hands of a borrower from one to three weeks, as may be arranged at the time of its being taken out, and so noted in the Library Register.

4. Books damaged or soiled on being returned (though still fit for use) shall be paid for in proportion to the damaged or soiled condition, as may be determined by the Librarian.

5. Any book returned by a borrower so damaged or soiled as to be unfit for use (or not returned at all), shall be paid for in full, with the additional charge of ten per cent. on its value.

6. These Regulations shall apply, without distinction, to all persons, whether connected with the Department or not.

7. The Librarian or Historiographer of the Department is authorized to see that these Regulations are strictly enforced.

The following additional Regulations were approved by you in 1892:—

The Library of the Education Department will be open to lady students of the Normal School, Kindergarten, School of Pedagogy and other institutions between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week during the session, and from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday.

It will be open to gentlemen students of the Normal School, School of Pedagogy and other institutions between the hours of 3 and 4 p.m. on Monday, and the other four days named above, and from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays.

Conversation is not permitted in the Library.

XX.—*Historiography*

For many years I have been collecting and have had transcribed from time to time, a voluminous mass of original papers relating to various educational matters in this Province. These papers are very valuable as they illustrate the early efforts of our people to provide themselves with the means of education for their children. It is true that there was little or no movement made to provide education for the children of the masses of the people until 1816. Even then the effort was a desultory one, and spent itself in a few years. The prevalent idea in those days was to secure the establishment of a few District Grammar Schools, and a University for the more wealthy, leaving primary schools to take care of themselves, or to depend on the uncertain efforts of a few persons to establish and maintain private schools here and there.

The extracts which I have had made from newspapers and casual parliamentary records go back to 1795, and extend down to the time when the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were united, and educational legislation became part of the settled policy of the Government from that time to the present. Further extracts have since been made to a much later date.

Among the papers relating to the history of education in Upper Canada, prior to the union of the Provinces in 1840, are several of considerable length and of special interest. Those to which I particularly refer are the successive reports of Committees of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, (chiefly in 1834, 1835 and 1836), on the subject of education. Some of these contain a sketch, more or less full, of the state and prospects of education in the Province in those years respectively.

In a paper, which I prepared on the early "Auxiliary Educationals" of Upper Canada, I thus referred to the character and contents of the first and second of these reports :—

"It would throw a flood of light on our educational past if these and other reports and documents, covering a period of from 1796 to 1841, were collected and published with appropriate notes, and references to the individuals who took part in the educational discussions of the day, or otherwise promoted the cause of education in this Province during these years.

"Important educational movements of their kind, were made in 1798, 1809, 1816, 1819, 1822-23, 1828-29, as well as during the years 1831 to 1836, inclusive. But what was done in these years is little known even to those who have been and who are now connected with local or Provincial educational affairs of the present day."

As long ago as in the early sixties (1862), I was authorized to employ Mr. George Coventry, then well known as an Historiographer of Upper Canada, to examine and collect from old newspapers and other sources of original information, all paragraphs and papers relating to education in this Province. In his first report to me on the subject, dated February, 1863, he said :—

"I find in a volume which I think you purchased from Mr. Robert Stanton under date of 1812, page 195, the following :

"The Rev. John Langhorn, (who was a sort of school master in those primeval days, having been in his mission at Bath for 20 years) makes a present of his library for the benefit of the community at large in the vicinity of the Bay of Quinte.

"1814, page 201, Mr. Robert Baldwin appointed teacher in the Public School, Eastern District, in lieu of the Rev. Mr. Bethune, resigned. (This latter gentleman was father of the present Archdeacon (afterwards) Bishop Bethune.

"Col. Clark told me that first the chaplains of regiments gave instruction to pupils in their various vicinities. Mr. Cockrell, of Ancaster, instructed the Hon. W. H. Merritt, after he had been at a small day school at the Ten Mile Creek.

"I have four volumes on hand of the Kingston *Chronicle*, commencing with the latter part of 1811 and terminating in 1818. I find that during the war of 1812, education was greatly neglected, the men all went out to fight and defend the country, leaving the women and children at home to work the farms. And it was as much as they could do to find themselves provisions, clothing, firing, etc. Indeed, they suffered incredible privations, as Mr. W. H. Merritt, Col. Clark and Capt. Deldick narrated to me.

"The first item I find, previous to the war of 1812, was a speech of the Duke of Kent, (the Queen's father) in favour of the Lancasterian mode of teaching and educating the poor.

"2. Second item: Examination of the scholars of Rev. D. Wilkie, at Quebec, very satisfactory.

"3. February 18th, 1812, Charles McDonnell opens a school at Kingston, 'to teach ladies and gentlemen to write well.'

"4. 30th November, 1812. There is a good paper from the Public School, Kingston, inviting the young militiamen to allow time of an evening to learn reading, writing and for general mental improvement.

"5. March, 1813. Gift by Rev. Mr. Langhorn of his library (brought from the old country) to the inhabitants of Ernestown—(referred to above)—The only item in 1813, as all were away to the war.

In this and subsequent reports, Mr. Coventry gave me a list of nearly seventy items, relating to education in Upper Canada, which he proposes to copy. The list extends from the year 1797 to 1816.

Among other educational publications in the collection is an elaborate report on a scheme of education, presented to the House of Assembly in 1836 by three commissioners, who had been appointed to make enquiries on the subject, viz.: Drs. Duncombe, Morrison and Bruce, members of the House. This report was accompanied with a proposed bill designed to carry out the recommendations of the commissioners. Another is an essay on "Domestic, Technical, Social and Political Instruction," in the form of a "Catechism of Education," by Mr. Wm. L. Mackenzie, published in 1830, and dedicated to his friend, David Thorburn, of Queenston. A third is a pamphlet, addressed to Rev. A. N. Bethune, on the management of grammar schools, with course of study therein, by the late Bishop Strachan. His "appeal" on behalf of a University in Upper Canada was published in 1827. There are other educational pamphlets in our collection which would repay publication.

I have had copied out as far as our records go, the proceedings of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, relating to education from 1831 to 1841 and subsequently.

The manuscripts copied out and available for publication number about one hundred, and extend from 1795 to 1866. This collection does not include the reports and other documents to which reference is made.

My idea is that these various documents, papers and items are well worth being published in the form of "Documentary History of Education in Upper Canada,"—one volume a year for general distribution, at a cost of not more than $500 per annum. As to the value of such original publications for the use of students and historians, I need only refer you to the opinions and statements on the subject of those who promoted the publication of the numerous volumes of the "Documentary History of the State of New York" and other similar works in Pennsylvania and other States and embodied in the preface or introduction to these publications.

XXI.—*School Law Decisions.*

In addition to the educational extracts and items, mentioned above, I prepared some time ago, by your direction, an abstract, or digest, of all of the school cases decided by the several branches of the High Court of Justice for Ontario from about the year 1850, when our School Law first took permanent shape, down to the year 1880, and later, in a few instances. This abstract, or digest (not yet published) would be a useful guide to trustees, inspector and others, who have to do with the management of schools. If published, however, it would require to be edited with notes, so as to point out variations in the law, as it then stood (when the decisions were given) and the law as it now is.

XXII.—*Investigations Held.*

Under the authority of commissioners under your hand and official seal and subpœnas issued by the High Court of Justice, I held two investigations into complaints

made to you of alleged improper conduct on the part of two Public school teachers—one in the County of York and the other in the County of Huron. The investigations were held in the month of March, and the results, with the accompanying evidence in each case were duly laid before you. The recommendations which I made in these two cases were approved by you.

These investigations involve in most cases a good deal of personal and local feeling which I have sought by evidence received under oath and by the strictest impartiality between the accused and the accusers to allay, or in most cases to entirely remove. The experience which I have gained in the successive cases dealt with by me every year since 1876 enables me the more successfully to bring about this result, especially as I have conducted these investigations in a strictly judicial manner, and according to the law of evidence, as laid down by Mr. Justice Stephen.

XXIII.—*Recommendations.*

1. That the catalogue relating to works on education, printed in 1886, be revised and reprinted.
2. That the catalogues in manuscript (1) of Rev. Dr. Scadding's donation, and (2) of books on Art, and (3) on the Classics, be printed.
3. That the papers and extracts relating to the history of Education in Upper Canada be printed in yearly volumes as the *Documentary History of Education.*

J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Librarian and Historiographer.

Toronto, 17th January, 1893.

THE HIGH SCHOOL LEAVING AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Members of the Joint Board and Board of Examiners for 1892-3.

Joint Board.

Under the provisions of the Statute No. 227 of the University of Toronto, the following gentlemen were appointed members of the Joint Board for 1892-3.

By the Senate of the University.

The Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., Chancellor.
William Mulock, Esq., M.P., Q.C., Vice-Chancellor.
James Loudon, Esq., M.A., President.
John Galbraith, Esq., M.A., Principal, School of Practical Science.

By the Minister of Education.

John Millar, Esq., B.A., Deputy Minister of Education.
John E. Hodgson, Esq., B.A., High School Inspector.
John Seath, Esq., B.A., High School Inspector.
Henry B. Spotton, Esq., M.A., High School Representative on the Senate.

Board of Examiners.

English, History and Geography:

W. J. Alexander, Ph.D.
J. E. Bryant, M.A.
F. H, Sykes, M.A.

Classics:

A. J. Bell, Ph.D.
W. Dale, M.A.
W. S. Milner, B.A.

Mathematics:

A. R. Bain, LL.D.
A. T. De Lury, B.A.
A. C. McKay, B.A.

French and German:

J. Petch, M.A.
J. Squair, B.A.
A. H. Young, B.A.

Physics, Chemistry and Biology:

C. A. Chant, B.A.
E. C. Jeffrey, B.A.
A. P. Knight, M.D.

F. N. NUDEL,
Registrar, and Secretary of Board.

APPENDIX M.—*MISCELLANEOUS.*

I.—List of Principals and Assistants of High Schools (Including Collegiate Institutes).

December, 1892.

Collegiate Institutes.	Principals and Assistants.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
			$ c.
Aylmer	Rutherford, Walter W ..... B. A., Tor.	1883	1,400 00
	Cole, James M	1891	900 00
	Hoag, James P.....	1892	900 00
	Messmore, J. Franklin..... B. A., Tor.	1892	900 00
	Stewart, Etta Murray..... "	1890	650 00
Barrie	Hunter, James Macfie ..... M.A., Tor.	1892	1,300 00
	Hay, Andrew	1882	950 00
	Milden, Alfred William..... B. A., Tor.	1889	900 00
	Arthur, Colin C ..... M.A., Q's.	1893	800 00
	McIntosh, Alexander W.....	1892	700 00
Brantford	Oliver, William..... B. A., Tor.	1882	1,500 00
	Birchard, Isaac James ... . M.A., Tor.	1882	1,200 00
	Passmore, Samuel Francis ..... "	1885	1,100 00
	Bunnell, Effie Maria..... ..... B. A., Tor.	1891	1,000 00
	Miller, Nancy M. A.....	1892	750 00
	Scott, Robert H	1892	750 00
Brockville	Burt, Arthur William ..... B. A., Tor.	1885	1,500 00
	Dickson, John Dickson ..... "	1889	1,000 00
	Copland, James Stuart ..... "	1889	1,000 00
	Ross, Ralph ..... "	1891	900 00
	Giles, Edith Anna	1889	600 00
	Burns, Hettie M	1891	650 00
Chatham	Paterson, David Smith ..... B. A., Tor.	1889	1,500 00
	Twohey, William James ..... M.A., Tor.	1885	1,000 00
	Seymour, William Frederick ..... B.A., Tor.	1892	1,000 00
	Knox, Andrew Alexander..... "	1889	1,000 00
	Cairns, James Frederick	1889	700 00
	Smith, Thomas Corlett	1891	700 00
	Errett, Charles F.....	1893	600 00
Clinton	Houston, John..... .....M.A., Tor.	1891	1,200 00
	Gundry, Arthur P.....	1892	850 00
	McKee, George A	1892	750 00
	Rand, Wilfrid Erle.....	1892	800 00
	Hume, Nettie Ashash.....	1890	500 00
Cobourg	Ellis, William Stewart..... B.A., Vic.	1889	1,400 00
	Mitchell, George Winter .....B.A., Q's.	1891	900 00
	Mott, Nellie..... B.A., Tor.	1892	900 00
	Odell, Albert.....	1893	900 00
	Steer, Albert B.....	1892	600 00
Collingwood	Williams, William..... B.A., Tor.	1873	1,400 00
	Hamilton, James Reed ..... "	1889	1,000 00
	Hammill, George..... "	1892	800 00
	Shipley, Frederick W..... "	1893	800 00
	Dippel, Moses G.....	1890	650 00
Galt	Carscadden, Thomas..... M.A., Tor.	1885	1,750 00
	Logan, Charles James.. .....B.A., Trin.	1883	1,200 00
	Wright, Authur Walker ..... B.A., Tor.	1886	1,100 00
	Lochhead, William..... "	1889	1,100 00
	DeGuerre, Ambrose..... "	1890	1,100 00
	Evans, William E.....	1892	700 00
Guelph	Davison, James..... B.A., Vic.	1878	1,300 00
	Campbell, John ..... M.A., Vic.	1885	800 00
	Hill, Ethelbert Lincoln..... B.A. Tor.	1889	950 00

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.—PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

Collegiate Institutes.	Principals and Assistants.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
			$ c.
Guelph	Robson, Jessie Holmes.....B.A., Tor.	1892	800 00
	Charlesworth, John William.....	1888	700 00
	Dobbie, William J.....	1892	600 00
Hamilton	Thompson, Robert Allen.....B.A., Tor.	1886	1,800 00
	Turner, John Burgess.....B.A., Q's.	1885	1,400 00
	Paterson, Andrew.....B.A., Trin.	1874	1,100 00
	Crawford, John Thomas .....B.A., Tor.	1889	1,000 00
	Logan, William McGregor..... "	1892	1,000 00
	Hogarth, Eber Septimus..... "	1892	1,000 00
	Sykes, William John.... ....B.A., Vic.	1892	1,000 00
	Gill, James.....B.A., Tor.	1892	1,000 00
	Brown, Oliver Jenison.....M.A., Vic.	1881	1,000 00
	Elliott, Walter Herman.....	1887	1,000 00
	Davidson, Margaret C.....	1876	750 00
	Johnston George Lang.....	1888	800 00
	Morgan, Sidney Albert.....B.A., Tor.	1891	750 00
	Locheed, Lachlin Truman. .....M.A., Vic.	1890	750 00
	Asman, Henry Oldrid Evison.....B.A., London	1891	700 00
Ingersoll	Briden, William..... .....B.A., Q's.	1886	1,200 00
	Cornwell, Leslie J.....B.A., Tor.	1890	1,000 00
	Allen, Thomas G.....M.A., Q's.	1892	1,000 00
	Phelps, Frances J .....B.A., Tor.	1891	800 00
Kingston	Burgess, James Edward .....M.A., Q's.	1892	1,400 00
	Irvine, William Henderson .....B.A., Q's.	1883	1,000 00
	Sliter, Ernest Oscar.....M.A., Tor.	1888	1,000 00
	Dales, John Nelson.....B.A., Tor.	1889	1,000 00
	Brough, Thomas Allardyce	1889	950 00
	Pope, Frederick John.....M.A., Q's.	1892	800 00
Lindsay	Harstone, John C .....B.A., Tor.	1887	1,400 00
	Stevens, W. H .....B.A., McGill	1889	1,100 00
	Hardy, Edwin A .....B.A., Tor.	1889	1,000 00
	Harrington, James T.....	1890	725 00
	Head, John	1879	800 00
	Fitzgerald, Eliza Sophia .....B.A., Q's.	1890	1,000 00
	Hillock, Julia S .....B.A., Tor.	1893	900 00
London	Merchant, Francis Walter.....M.A. Vic.	1891	2,000 00
	Little, Robert A..... .....B.A., Tor.	1886	1,200 00
	Gray, Robert A..... "	1887	1,100 00
	Hotson, Alexander.....M.D., West.	1880	1,100 00
	Radcliffe, Samuel J.....B.A., Tor.	1891	1,100 00
	Ferguson, William C ..... "	1892	1,100 00
	McClement, William T .....M.A., Q's.	1892	1,100 00
	Faskin, George R.....B.A., Tor.	1892	1,000 00
	Wilson, Nicholas.....	1866	1,000 00
	Andrus, Guy A	1888	1,000 00
	Porter, Thomas.....	1892	900 00
	Jones, Samuel S.....	1892	900 00
	Hanson, Fannie M	1886	700 00
Morrisburg	Jamieson, James S.....M.A., Vic.	1882	1,100 00
	Whitney, William A..... "	1886	800 00
	Smith, Allan C..... ..	1882	800 00
	Stafford, Joseph.....B.A., Tor.	1890	900 00
	Kerr, Edith.....B.A., Vic.	1891	800 00
	Massey, Arthur ..... "	1892	800 00
Napanee	Henry, Thomas McKee.....B.A., Tor.	1890	1,400 00
	Lang, Augustus Edward.....B.A., Vic.	1889	1,100 00
	Morden, Gilbert Walworth .....B.A., Q's.	1890	1,000 00
	Colling, James .....B.A., Tor.	1890	900 00
	Nicol, Margaret	1892	600 00
	Smith, Maggie	1892	600 00

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.—PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

Collegiate Institutes.	Principals and Assistants.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
			$
Ottawa	Macmillan, John ..... B.B., Tor.	1881	2,150 00
	Jolliffe, Orion John ..... B.A., Vic.	1884	1,550 00
	McDougall, Alexander Hiram ..... B.A., Tor.	1889	1,450 00
	Guillet, Cephas ..... B.A., Vic.	1890	1,350 00
	Scott, Colin A ..... B.A., Q's.	1887	1,250 00
	Libby, Walter ..... B.A., Vic.	1892	1,050 00
	Wallace, James E	1883	1,050 00
	Stothers, Robert	1887	1,050 00
	Sidey, Thomas K ..... B.A., Vic.	1892	900 00
	Scott, Bessie M	1892	800 00
Owen Sound	Levan, Isaac M ..... B.A., Tor.	1890	1,600 00
	Carrie, Mervyn Edward	1881	1,200 00
	Packham, James Henry ..... B.A., Vic.	1884	1,100 00
	Jenkins, William H ..... B.A., Tor.	1890	1,200 00
	Burgess, Herbert M	1892	1,000 00
	Parker, Francis R ..... B.A., Q's.	1892	1,100 00
	Northwood, Arthur P ..... M.A., Tor.	1892	1,100 00
	Craig, Minnie	1891	700 00
Perth	Paterson, Richard Allan ..... B.A., Tor.	1890	1,250 00
	Stevenson, Louis ..... B.A., B. Sc., Vic.	1889	1,050 00
	Hardie, William ..... B.A., Tor.	1892	900 00
	Croll, John A ..... "	1892	800 00
	Woods, Emma Orilla ..... B.A., Vic.	1890	850 00
Peterborough	Fessenden, Cortez ..... M.A., Trin.	1890	1,600 00
	Fife, James A ..... B.A., Tor.	1887	1,100 00
	Jeffries, John ..... "	1889	1,100 00
	Drope, W ..... B.A., Vic.	1889	950 00
	Heap, Frederick ..... M.A., Q's.	1891	1,000 00
	Marty, Sophia	1892	900 00
	O'Brien, Michael	1892	800 00
Ridgetown	Little, John George ..... B.A., Tor.	1889	1,200 00
	Smith, James Harvey	1888	900 00
	Bald, William Francis ..... B.A., Tor.	1891	800 00
	Willson, Annie ..... "	1892	800 00
	Keillor, James	1892	550 00
Sarnia	Grant, David M ..... B.A., Tor.	1885	1,300 00
	Campbell, Alexander ..... "	1890	1,000 00
	Corbett, Lewis C ..... "	1891	1,050 00
	Corkhill, Edward James ..... B.A., Q's.	1891	950 00
	Pottinger, Sylvia	1878	750 00
Seaforth	Clarkson, Charles ..... B.A., Tor.	1887	1,300 00
	Crawford, Henry Job ..... "	1890	1,100 00
	Prendergast, William ..... "	1890	1,000 00
	Minns, James Edward ..... B.A., Vic.	1892	900 00
	Kirkman, Mrs. Barbara	1884	700 00
Stratford	Mayberry, Charles Alexander ..... B.A., Tor.	1890	1,500 00
	Taylor, Wilson ..... "	1890	1,100 00
	Forrest, William ..... B.A., M.D., Tor.	1890	1,000 00
	Marquis, Thomas Guthrie ..... B.A., Q's.	1891	1,000 00
	Addison, Margaret E. T ..... B.A., Vic.	1891	800 00
	Malcolm, George	1890	900 00
	Dickenson, James Arthur	1890	800 00
Strathroy	Wetherell, James Elgin ..... B.A., Tor.	1883	1,800 00
	Gourlay, Richard ..... "	1892	1,050 00
	Sinclair, John ..... "	1890	1,000 00
	Reynolds, Aaron Kilbourn	1890	950 00
	Jones, Laura Lucinda ..... B.A., Tor.	1892	850 00
	Graham, Emma	1892	700 00
St. Catharines	Henderson, John ..... M.A., Tor.	1872	1,600 00

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.—PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

Collegiate Institutes.	Principals and Assistants.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
			$
St. Catharines	Robertson, William John, B.A., Tor.	1874	1,200 00
	McIntyre, Evan John, "	1886	1,000 00
	Giffin, John A., "	1892	1,100 00
	Walker, Francis A	1883	700 00
	Norrish, Enos John	1889	700 00
	Stevenson, William J	1892	650 00
St. Mary's	Martin, Stephen, B.A., Tor.	1889	1,400 00
	Follick, Thomas Henry, M.A., Vic.	1885	950 00
	Riddell, Frank Pringle, B.A., Tor.	1885	950 00
	Rice, John	1889	600 00
	Clayton, Adelaide Helena, B.A., Tor.	1891	950 00
St. Thomas	Quance, Noah, "	1891	1,500 00
	McGeary, John Henry, "	1888	1,200 00
	Marshall, J, B.A., Q's	1892	1,000 00
	Pakenham, William, B.A., Tor.	1890	1,000 00
	Leitch, Thomas	1873	1,000 00
	Galbraith, Daniel Ernest	1889	700 00
Toronto (Harbord St.)	Spotton, Henry Byron, M.A., Tor.	1891	2,500 00
	Hagarty, Edward William, B.A., Tor.	1891	1,500 00
	Balmer, Eliza May, "	1891	1,500 00
	Lawler, Gertrude, M.A., Tor.	1891	1,500 00
	Smyth, Thomas H, B.A., Tor.	1891	1,500 00
	Cox, John Loane, "	1892	1,500 00
	Eldon, Robert Henry	1891	1,500 00
	Forfar, Charles, B.A., Tor.	1892	1,000 00
	Aubin, Alfred Lerrier, B.A., Oxon.	1892	1,000 00
	Kennedy, Lyman A, M.A., Vic.	1892	1,000 00
	Bruce, Edward Wesley	1892	1,200 00
Toronto (Jameson Ave.)	Embree, Luther Edmund, M.A., Tor.	1888	2,500 00
	Carruthers, Adam, B.A., Tor.	1889	1,500 00
	Smith, Gilbert Acheson, "	1889	1,500 00
	Riddell, George Ivanhoe, "	1890	1,500 00
	Libby, Melancthon Fennessey, B.A., Vic.	1890	1,500 00
	Millar, James	1888	1,500 00
	Ryckman, Louisa L, M.A., Tor.	1891	1,500 00
	Wismer, John A, M.A., Trin.	1889	1,500 00
	Spence, Nellie, B.A., Tor.	1889	1,000 00
	Nugent, Wilbur W	1893	1,000 00
Toronto (Jarvis St.)	McMurchy, Archibald, M.A., Tor.	1872	2,500 00
	Crawford, William Glover, B.A., Tor.	1872	1,500 00
	Manley, Frederick Fitzpayne, M.A., Tor.	1874	1,700 00
	Shaw, George Edmund, B.A., Tor.	1876	1,500 00
	McEachern, Peter, "	1880	1,200 00
	Grant, Wilbur	1880	1,500 00
	McEachern, Neil, B.A., Tor.	1885	1,500 00
	Chase, George A, "	1889	1,500 00
	Thompson, Charlotte Emily	1874	1,000 00
	MacMurchy, Helen	1880	900 00
	Thomas, Janie	1882	800 00
Whitby	Tamblyn, William Ware, M.A., Tor.	1888	1,300 00
	Mitcell, William	1892	750 00
	Hogarth, George Henry, B.A., Tor.	1890	900 00
	Hamilton, Robert S, "	1881	800 00
	Henderson, Anson G	1881	900 00
Woodstock	Hunter, David Hamilton, B.A., Tor.	1884	1,500 00
	Griffin, Albert Dyke	1882	1,100 00
	Lennox, Thomas Hodgins, B.A., Tor.	1886	1,100 00
	Kerr, Charles Staples, "	1889	900 00
	Fair, Caroline, "	1892	900 00
	Fletcher, William Hugh	1892	650 00
	Bell, Frederick H, B.A., Tor.	1893	600 00

HIGH SCHOOLS.—PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

High Schools.	Principals and Assistants.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
			$ c.
Alexandria	Smith, James....A.M., Aberdeen	1886	875 00
	Long, Thomas	1892	700 00
Almonte	McGregor, Peter Campbell....B.A., Q's.	1882	1,100 00
	McPhail, A. C	1892	750 00
	Ott, Minna E	1891	650 00
	Parlee, Edith	1890	575 00
Arnprior	Craig, William Barclay....B.A. Q's.	1891	1,000 00
	Rutherford, Walter Richard....M.A., Tor.	1891	800 00
	Clark, William	1891	800 00
Arthur	Stevenson, Andrew....B.A., Tor.	1891	1,000 00
	Wright, Josephine....B.A., Q's.	1892	600 00
Athens	Flach, Ulysses Jacob....M.A., Tor.	1890	1,000 00
	Passmore, Albert Daniel....B.A., Tor.	1892	1,000 00
	Hayes, Charles	1893	500 00
	Harrison, Louise Maggie	1888	650 00
Aurora	Redditt, Thomas H....B.A., Tor.	1888	1,100 00
	Hall, Walter A	1890	700 00
	Simmons, James W	1892	700 00
Beamsville	Jardine, William Wilson....B.A., Tor.	1892	800 00
	Ball, Kathleen Hester	1893	500 00
Belleville	Wright, George Sills....M.A., Tor.	1882	1,200 00
	Milburn, Edward Fairfax....B.A., Trin.	1871	925 00
	MacRae, Jessie Carre	1888	600 00
	Knight, William W	1892	800 00
	Clarke, Harry J	1892	600 00
Berlin	Connor, James William....B.A., Tor.	1870	1,500 00
	Forsyth, David.... "	1876	1,200 00
	Mueller, Adolf	1877	1,100 00
	Sheppard, Frederick William	1889	800 00
Bowmanville	Fenwick, Murray M....B.A., Tor.	1887	1,300 00
	Coates, Daniel Harsum.... "	1887	1,000 00
	Gilfillan, James	1880	800 00
	Highet, Minnie E....B.A., Vic.	1892	800 00
	Cummings, Lizzie J	1893	500 00
Bradford	Waugh, John....B.A., Tor.	1892	1,000 00
	Potts, Helene E. F	1891	550 00
	McLean, A	1892	700 00
Brampton	Murray, Alexander....A.M., Aberdeen.	1882	1,200 00
	Fenton, William J....B.A., Tor.	1891	900 00
	Galbraith, William James	1887	900 00
	Lees, Richard....M.A., Q's.	1887	900 00
	Howard, E. S....B.A., Vic.	1892	750 00
Brighton	Grey, J. W....B.A., Vic.	1892	950 00
	Davis, John S	1891	600 00
Caledonia	Street, J. Richard....M.A., Vic.	1887	1,050 00
	Forbes, William B	1892	750 00
	Skeele, James E....B.A., Tor.	1893	700 00
Campbellford	Shields, Alexander M.... "	1889	1,100 00
	Jewett, Alfred E....B.A., Q's.	1886	900 00
	Haight, William A	1882	700 00

HIGH SCHOOLS.—PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

High Schools.	Principals and Assistants.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
			$ c.
Carleton Place	Patterson, William John.....M.A., Q's.	1892	1,000 00
	Nesbit, David Ashton.....B.A., Q's.	1889	750 00
	McKay, Donald.....B.A., Tor.	1890	700 00
	McDonald, Neil	1891	650 00
Cayuga	Kinnear, Louis.....M.A., Tor.	1888	900 00
	Stanley, T. E. H.....B.A., Tor.	1893	700 00
Colborne	Bellamy, W.....B.A., Vic.	1892	900 00
	Drewry, G..... "	1892	600 00
Cornwall	Johnston, William D.....B.A., Tor.	1886	1,300 00
	Nugent, James	1884	900 00
	Crewson, Joseph W.....B.A., Vic.	1888	900 00
	Cameron, Kate	1890	600 00
Deseronto	Knight, Adolphus G.....B.A., Vic.	1890	1,400 00
	Walker, Duncan.....B.A., Tor.	1892	900 00
	Breuls, Ira D	1890	900 00
Dundas	Colbeck, Franklin Charles.....B.A., Vic.	1889	1,200 00
	Hill, Richard	1891	700 00
	Panton, Agnes	1892	500 00
Dunnville	Croly, John Edgar.....M.A., Tor.	1890	900 00
	Brown, Malcolm D	1889	750 00
	Cooke, John A.....B.A., Q's.	1891	700 00
	Robertson, George	1892	500 00
Dutton	Skinner, Daniel Spencer.....B.A., Tor.	1893	1,000 00
	Newman, George E.....B.A., Q's.	1893	850 00
	Hume, Wallace C.....B.A., Tor.	1893	700 00
Elora	Snell, Joseph A.....M.A., Q's.	1891	1,000 00
	Ingall, Elmer Ellsworth.....B.A., Tor.	1891	650 00
	Carter, Janet W..... "	1893	500 00
Essex	Crassweller, Christopher L..... "	1888	1,200 00
	Nugent, Wilbur Wilkes	1890	700 00
	Lennox, Elizabeth E	1891	600 00
Fergus	Perry, Peter.....M.A., Trin.	1889	1,000 00
	Maudson, William H	1893	650 00
	Munro, Margaret K	1891	500 00
Forest	Crosby, Alonzo Cyrus.....M.A., Vic.	1892	900 00
	Ross, Clarissa Alexandrina Blanche..B.A., Tor.	1891	550 00
	McLean, Ebenezer M	1892	550 00
Gananoque	Smellie, William K. T.....B.A., Tor.	1882	1,100 00
	Jackson, Joseph A.....B.A., Vic.	1891	700 00
	Matheson, John	1892	500 00
Georgetown	Gibbard, Alexander Hanna.....B.A., Tor	1891	1,100 00
	Coombs, Albert Ernest..... "	1892	600 00
	Hoggan, Ada E. R	1893	600 00
	Wright, Katharine M	1892	500 00
Glencoe	Freeman, John W.....B.A., Tor.	1892	1,000 00
	Govenlock, W. M..... "	1893	750 00
	Cloney, Sarah Louise	1889	600 00
	Whitside, Carrie M	1892	500 00
Goderich	Strang, Hugh Innis.....B.A., Tor.	1871	1,300 00
	Moore, Alvin Joshua..... "	1880	850 00
	Charles, Henrietta..... "	1889	1,000 00
	MacMurchy, Norman..... "	1891	800 00
	Selwood, Frederick S	1891	600 00
	Cameron, John S	1893	600 00

HIGH SCHOOLS.—PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

High Schools.	Principals and Assistants.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
			$ c.
Gravenhurst	Sherin, Frederick ..... M.A., Vic.	1889	850 00
	Moir, Kate E.	1891	500 00
Grimsby	Hunt, William Homer ..... B.A., Tor.	1891	800 00
	Misener, Carrie	1892	400 00
Hagersville	McNichol, James ..... B.A., Tor.	1892	1,000 00
	Kaiser, J. B.	1891	750 00
	Howard, J. F. ..... B.A., Tor.	1893	650 00
Harriston	McMurchie, James ..... B.A., Tor.	1881	1,300 00
	Schmidt, Otto L. ..... "	1885	950 00
	Mills, George K.	1891	800 00
	Bingeman, Sylvia M.	1892	550 00
Hawkesbury	Mills, John Hudson ..... M.A., Q's.	1891	1,000 00
	Miller, May.	1892	550 00
Iroquois	Carman, James Addison ..... B.A., Vic.	1886	1,000 00
	Carstairs, J. Stewart ..... B.A., Tor.	1890	800 00
	Knox, Robert Hunter ..... "	1893	800 00
	Dillabough, Ida F.	1892	500 00
Kemptville	Cody, William Stephen ..... B.A., Tor.	1884	1,100 00
	Dillane, William ..... "	1892	700 00
	Munro, William Norman	1891	600 00
	Weidenhammer, Frederick	1892	500 00
Kincardine	Perry, Samuel Walter ..... B.A., Vic.	1890	1,300 00
	Gray, James ..... M.A. Tor.	1890	950 00
	Graham, R G. ..... B.A., Vic.	1892	900 00
	Farquharson, Robert	1892	850 00
Listowel	Phillips, William Alexander ..... B.A., Tor.	1892	1,000 00
	Irwin, William	1888	800 00
	Treleaven, John Wesley ..... B.A., Tor.	1892	600 00
	Johnston, Frederick J	1893	600 00
Lucan	Mulloy, Charles Wesley ..... B.A., Tor.	1890	1,200 00
	McDonald, George L ..... "	1892	800 00
	Nelson, John	1891	600 00
Madoc	Watson, Alexander H ..... B.A., Tor.	1889	1,150 00
	Muldrew, William H.	1891	750 00
Markham	Reed, George Henry ..... B.A., Tor.	1890	1,000 00
	Ireland, Wellington W	1890	700 00
	McArthur, Christine M.	1890	600 00
	Eby, Minnie	1893	500 00
Meaford	Barrow, Robert Armour. ..... B.A., Tor.	1891	1,200 00
	Mowat, Alexander ..... "	1892	800 00
	Huff, Samuel	1891	725 00
Mitchell	Elliot, William ..... B.A., Tor.	1882	1,050 00
	Somerville, Thomas C ..... "	1893	750 00
	Black, James S.	1893	550 00
Mount Forest	Brethour, John Henry ..... B.A., Vic.	1891	1,100 00
	Snider, Egerton Eber ..... "	1891	800 00
	Barber, Ella Ursula ..... "	1892	600 00
	Tucker, George Lawrence ..... B.A., Tor.	1893	500 00
Newburgh	Wilson, Henry Langford ..... M.A., Q's.	1890	1,000 00
	Dandeno, James Brown	1888	700 00
	Robertson, Alexander Morton	1891	600 00

HIGH SCHOOLS.—PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

High Schools.	Principals and Assistants.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
			$ c.
Newcastle	Davidson, Hugh ... B.A., Tor.	1888	800 00
	Smith, Margaret	1891	600 00
Newmarket	Dickson, John Elder B.A., Tor.	1880	1,100 00
	Hollingshead, John Edwin	1884	650 00
	Burgess, John Armstrong	1889	650 00
Niagara	Cooke, Abraham Bedford M.A., Trin.	1893	800 00
	Carnochan, Janet	1877	475 00
Niagara Falls S	Orr, Robert Kimball B.A., Tor.	1891	900 00
	Owen, Thomas Arthur B.A., Cantab.	1891	600 00
	Pook, Annie	1891	500 00
Norwood	Davidson, John M.A., LL.B., Vic.	1882	1,100 00
	Garratt, Mina	1893	600 00
	Campbell, Mary E	1892	600 00
Oakville	Wellwood, Nesbit John B.A., Tor.	1871	1,050 00
	Lusk, Charles Horace M.D.	1871	750 00
Omemee	Page, Thomas Otway B.A., Tor.	1893	780 00
	Orr, Alfred	1887	650 00
Orangeville	Steele, Alexander B.A., Tor.	1879	1,400 00
	Clark, Joseph Campbell "	1892	800 00
	Moir, Mary Ann	1888	550 00
	Hogg, John L	1892	600 00
Orillia	Ryerson, Jesse B.A., Tor.	1881	1,050 00
	McConachie, R. G	1891	750 00
	Thomson, David B.A., Tor.	1892	720 00
	Waterworth, Minnie D "	1892	700 00
	Mackenzie, Mary "	....	700 00
Oshawa	Smith, Lyman C B.A., Vic.	1882	1,300 00
	Slemon, Edward T "	1892	950 00
	Henderson, Margaret Eadie	1879	750 00
	Panton, Jesse R. H	1886	700 00
Paris	Acres, Jonathan William B.A., Trin.	1857	1,100 00
	Armstrong, George H	1875	700 00
	Pugsley, Edmund B.A., Vic.	1890	700 00
Parkhill	Bigg, Edmund Murney M.A., Tor.	1878	950 00
	May, William Fisher	1886	750 00
	Hitchon, Alice Rachel	1889	600 00
Pembroke	Halliday, Harry B.A., Q's.	1891	1,000 00
	French, Frederick W B.A., Tor.	1892	800 00
	Green, Laura L "	1893	700 00
Petrolea	Bell, John Johnstone B.A., Tor.	1888	1,100 00
	Clyde, William M.A., Q's.	1888	1,050 00
	Montgomery, William B.A., Tor.	1889	900 00
	Graham, William Henry "	1891	900 00
Picton	Dobson, Robert B.A., Vic.	1880	1,200 00
	Rogers, James C	1890	900 00
	Rose, Jennie B.A., Tor.	1892	800 00
	Hooper, Ralph "	1893	800 00
Port Arthur	Law, Wm. H B.A., Vic.	1887	1,200 00
	Morgan, James M	1890	1,000 00
Port Dover	Simpson, John M.A., Tor.	1892	900 00
	Seaton, Edward T	1890	675 00

HIGH SCHOOLS.—PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

High Schools.	Principals and Assistants.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
			$ c.
Port Elgin	Lillie, John Turner, B.A., Vic.	1889	1,100 00
	Innes, Alexander R	1892	750 00
	Auld, Charles	1891	600 00
Port Hope	Purslow, Adam, M.A., LL.D., Vic.	1865	1,300 00
	Kirkconnell, Thomas A	1888	900 00
	Lent, David H	1891	750 00
	Galbraith, Robert	1892	750 00
Port Perry	McBride, Dugald, B.A., Vic.	1871	1,400 00
	Stone, George	1883	850 00
	Spence, Frances	1892	600 00
	Laidman, Allan W	1892	600 00
Port Rowan	Rose, R Charles, B.A., Tor.	1892	850 00
	Race, Wilfrid B	1893	500 00
Prescott	McPherson, Moses, M.A., Vic.	1871	1,000 00
	Walker, David McKenzie	1889	700 00
Renfrew	McDowell, Charles, B.A., Q's.	1879	1,000 00
	Young, Robert, "	1893	800 00
	Annis, Mary, B.A., To	1893	800 00
Richmond Hill	Robertson, Neil, B.A., Tor.	1893	1,000 00
	MacLean, Allan	1892	600 00
Simcoe	Christie, James Douglas, B.A., Tor.	1888	1,300 00
	Furlong, Thomas Henry	1888	750 00
	Bell, Walter N	1890	750 00
	Lingwood, Frederick H	1892	500 00
Smith's Falls	Houston, John Arthur, M.A., Trin.	1887	1,200 00
	Anderson, Edward Albert, B.A., Dublin.	1889	900 00
	Beatty, Isabella J	1892	500 00
	Brown, Percy W	1892	500 00
Smithville	Tremeer, James, B.A., Vic.	1890	950 00
	Wickett, Maud	1891	500 00
	White, Jessie O	1892	500 00
Stirling	Reid, Joseph, M.A., LL.B., Tor.	1885	1,000 00
	Kennedy, George E, B.A., Vic.	1893	700 00
Streetsville	McGregor, John O, M.A., Tor.	1891	800 00
	Weidenhammer, William	1891	550 00
Sydenham	Johnston, Joshua Reynolds, B.A., Q's.	1892	1,200 00
	Harvey, William Blakeley	1889	900 00
	Spooner, Margaret Maria, B.A., Q's.	1889	550 00
Thorold	McCulloch, Andrew, M.A., Q's.	1877	1,100 00
	Walrond, Thomas J	1889	750 00
Tilsonburg	Reavley, Albert W, B.A., Tor.	1886	900 00
	Standing, Thomas W, "	1891	700 00
Trenton	Little, David C, B.A., Tor.	1886	1,200 00
	Longman, Edwin	1891	750 00
	Pattee, Ada	1889	700 00
Uxbridge	Park, Henry George, B.A., Tor.	1888	1,000 00
	Ferguson, Miles	1889	750 00
	Nelson, Arletta	1891	500 00
	Barr, Lydia	1891	500 00

HIGH SCHOOLS.—PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

High Schools.	Principals and Assistants.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
			$ c.
Vankleekhill	Jamieson, Thomas....B.A., Vic.	1889	850 00
	Sawle, Emily	1892	575 00
	Might, Lincoln	1892	650 00
Vienna	Hicks, David....B.A., Tor.	1888	850 00
	Kilmer, Ernest Elgin	1890	700 00
Walkerton	Morgan, Joseph....M.A., Tor.	1881	1,200 00
	Elliott, John....B.A., Q's.	1890	1,000 00
	Clark, Luther J	1892	800 00
	Douglas, John....B.A., Tor.	1893	650 00
	McKay, Donald	1880	600 00
Wardsville	Mackay, John Walinck....M.A., Edin.	1893	800 00
	Krick, Philip Kermann	1891	550 00
Waterdown	O'Hagan, Thomas....B.A., Ph.D., Tor.	1892	900 00
	Closs, Frank David	1891	650 00
	Armour, Amy Annette	1893	400 00
Watford	Potter, Charles....B.A., Tor.	1892	900 00
	Shotwell, William	1891	750 00
	Henderson, Minnie	1892	550 00
Welland	McCuaig, Herbert M....B.A., Q's.	1891	1,100 00
	Lennox, John	1888	850 00
	Perry, Edith	1889	550 00
Weston	Elliott, Thomas E....B.A., Tor.	1890	1,200 00
	Doxsee, William M....B.A., Vic.	1893	700 00
	Conklin, J. D	1892	500 00
Wiarton	De La Matter, Henry....B.A., Tor.	1892	1,000 00
	McCready, Samuel D	1893	600 00
Williamstown	Wynne Williams, Charles....B.A., Cantab.	1889	1,000 00
	McCormack, Jos....B.A., Q's.	1892	600 00
	Boyle, Jos.... "	1892	600 00
Windsor	Sinclair, Angus....M.A., Tor.	1875	1,425 00
	Bald, May Belle....B.A., Tor.	1892	900 00
	Cameron, John A	1891	900 00
	Gavin, Frederick P	1892	650 00
	Climie, Jessie R....B.A., Tor.	1893	900 00

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Schools. Sex of Teachers.	Number of Teachers.	Salaries.	Universities, etc., of Masters.	Date of Appointment.
				1 1857
				1 1865
	COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.	COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.	COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.	1 1866
				1 1870
Collegiate Institutes. 34	Principals..... 34	Highest salary.....$2,500	Toronto .. 114	6 1871
High Schools 92	Assistants 199	Average " H.M. 1,560	Victoria .. 16	3 1872
		" " A.M. 980	Queen's ... 17	2 1873
Total 126	Total 233		Trinity ... 4	4 1874
		Average salary ..$1,065	McGill.... 1	2 1875
			British ... 2	3 1876
				3 1877
				3 1878
TEACHERS.	HIGH SCHOOLS.	HIGH SCHOOLS.	HIGH SCHOOLS.	4 1879
				9 1880
Gentlemen..... . 433	Principals..... 92	Highest salary.....$1,500	Toronto ... 96	8 1881
Ladies..... 89	Assistants..... 197	Average " H.M. 1,062	Victoria ... 32	16 1882
		" " A.M. 698	Queen's 23	7 1883
Total 522	Total 289		Trinity 4	6 1884
		Average salary....$813	British 4	12 1885
				16 1886
				15 1887
				27 1888
				56 1889
	GRAND TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	58 1890
				83 1891
	Head Masters. 126	Highest salary.....$2,500	Toronto .. 210	134 1892
	Assistant " . 396	Average " H.M. 1,198	Victoria .. 48	41 1893
		" " A.M. 840	Queen's ... 40	
	Grand total . 522		Trinity ... 8	
		Average salary... $926	McGill.... 1	
			British ... 6	
				522

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